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OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY, POLITICS,

AND

LITERATURE,

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MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

PREFACE.

BRITISH MUSEUM

THE great changes which the tranſactions of the preſent year have introduced in the political ſyſtem of Europe, and thoſe ſtill greater, which they ſeem capable of producing in their conſequences, are matters of ſerious conſideration to individuals as well as to ſtates. It would not require a long ſucceſſion of ſuch events, to cauſe a total diſarrangement of the European, commercial, political, and even religious eſtabliſhments. No equal portion of time, in the moſt rapid period of conqueſt, has been ſo fatal to public liberty, and the rights of mankind, as that which comprehends the overthrow of the conſtitution, in thoſe great and extenſive countries, of France, Sweden, and Poland. The breach that has been now made, in thoſe compacts that unite ſtates for their mutual benefit, eſtabliſhes a moſt dangerous precedent; it deprives, in a great meaſure, every ſeparate

power

power in Europe, of that ſecurity which was founded in treaties, alliances, common intereſt, and public faith. It ſeems to throw nations collectively into that ſtate of nature, in which it has been ſuppoſed, that mankind ſeparately at one time ſubſiſted, when the ſecurity of the individual depended ſingly upon his own ſtrength, and no reſource was left when it failed.

To delineate theſe matters in their proper colours, to deſcribe their immediate nature and tendency, and point out their more remote conſequences, would have required the greateſt hiſtorical and political abilities. Unequal to the taſk, as we are in every degree, it will afford us much ſatisfaction, if we are the means of preſerving a memorial of events, which may be of uſe to the future hiſtorian in his reſearches, and if our readers are of opinion, that however we have failed in the execution, we have not been deficient in pains and induſtry.

THE

THE ANNUAL REGISTER, For the YEAR 1772.

THE HISTORY OF EUROPE.

BRITISH MUSEUM

CHAP. I.

Revolution in the political ſyſtem of Europe. Ballance of power. In what reſpect other ſtates may probably be affected by the diſmemberment of Poland. Germanic body. The two northern crowns. France. Maritime powers. Revolutions in Sweden and Denmark. Myſterious appearance of the northern politicks. Troubles in different parts of America. Inſurrection of the ſlaves in the Dutch colony of Surinam. Inſurrection in the Brazils. Inſurrection on the coaſt of Chili.

THE year of which we are now to treat, though it adds but little to the ſplendour of hiſtory, abounds with thoſe materials which form the moſt ſerious and important parts of it. It preſents us with a revolution as unexpected as important, in that general ſyſtem of policy, and arrangement of power and dominion, which had been for ſome ages an object of unremitting attention, with moſt of the ſtates of Europe. It ſhews us the ruin of one great and ancient ſtate, and an, almoſt, unparalleled revolution in the internal government of another. While the ſtateſman may here behold, the inefficacy of treaties, guaranties, and ſanctions, the philoſopher and citizen

tizen of the world will ſhed a tear, on the utter ſubverſion of almoſt all the remaining monuments of public liberty; and tremble for the very few that yet continue.

The preſent violent diſmemberment and partition of Poland, without the pretence of war, or even the colour of right, is to be conſidered as the firſt very great breach in the modern political ſyſtem of Europe. It is not (ſay the politicians of the continent) ſapping by degrees the conſtitution of our great weſtern republic, it is laying the axe at once to the root, in ſuch a manner as threatens the total overthrow of the whole. Such is the condition of mankind, that we are ever in extremes, and when we have carried any one to its greateſt extent of evil or folly, we fly back with equal violence to its oppoſite. The ſurprize of a town, the invaſion of an inſignificant province, or the election of a prince, who had neither abilities to be feared, nor virtues to be loved, would ſome years ago have armed one half of Europe, and called forth all the attention of the other. We now behold the deſtruction of a great kingdom, with the conſequent diſarrangement of power, dominion, and commerce, with as total an indifference and unconcern, as we could read an account of the exterminating one hord of Tartars by another, in the days of Genghizan or Tamerlane.

The idea of conſidering Europe as a vaſt commonwealth, of the ſeveral parts being diſtinct and ſeparate, though politically and commercially united, of keeping them independant, though unequal in power, and of preventing any one, by any means, from becoming too powerful for the reſt, was great and liberal, and though the reſult of barbariſm, was founded upon the moſt enlarged principles of the wiſeſt policy. It is owing to this ſyſtem, that this ſmall part of the weſtern world has acquired ſo aſtoniſhing (and otherwiſe unaccountable) a ſuperiority over the reſt of the globe. The fortune and glory of Greece proceeded from a ſimilar ſyſtem of policy, though formed upon a ſmaller ſcale. Both her fortune and glory expired along with the ſyſtem.

Some of the moſt deſart provinces in Aſia, have been repeatedly the ſeats of arts, arms, commerce, and literature. Theſe potent and civilized nations have repeatedly periſhed, for want of any union, or ſyſtem of policy of this nature. Some Scythian, or other barbarian, has been ſuffered, unnoticed, to ſubdue his neighbouring tribes; each new conqueſt was made an inſtrument to the ſucceeding, until at length become irreſiſtable, he ſwept whole empires with their arts and ſciences off the face of the earth. In the ſame manner a banditti, who were afterwards called Romans, were ſuffered to accumulate power, until they had ſubdued the braveſt and fierceſt nations, and became the maſters and deſtroyers of the beſt part of the world. Each ſtate looked on with indifference, or enjoyed a malignant pleaſure at the ruin of its neighbour, without reflecting that the weapons and power of which he was deprived, would be quickly employed to its own deſtruction.

It will not be denied, that the idea of ſupporting a ballance of power has in ſome caſes been carried to an extreme; that by artfully

employing it to operate upon the paſſions and jealouſies of mankind, it has been made an engine ſubſervient to the deſigns of intereſted and ambitious perſons, and has perhaps thereby been productive of ſome unneceſſary wars. The ſame objections, with others, might be made to that glorious jealouſy with reſpect to civil liberty, which has been the admiration and envy of all ages; which for the happineſs of mankind ſhould ſubſiſt in full vigour in every ſtate in the world, and to their misfortune and puniſhment is ſcarcely alive in a few. Even that, the nobleſt quality of the human mind, has been productive of wars, and of other evils.

We are not to look for perfection in any thing that we are capable of underſtanding. All human regulations are intermixed with evil and error, and all that is in our power, is to adopt thoſe which are the cleareſt from both. The ſame principles that make it incumbent upon the patriotic member of a republic, to watch with the ſtricteſt attention the motions and deſigns of his powerful fellow citizens, ſhould equally operate upon the different ſtates in ſuch a community as Europe, who are alſo the great members of a larger commonwealth. Wars, however it may be lamented, are inevitable in every ſtate of human nature; they may be deferred, but they cannot be wholly avoided; and to purchaſe preſent quiet, at the price of future ſecurity, is undoubtedly a cowardice of the moſt degrading and baſeſt nature.

We find, however, that it has been at all times the language of a voluptuous and frivolous age, that while a ſtate is flouriſhing within itſelf, and ſuffers no immediate injury from others, it has no concern in the quarrels, intereſts, or misfortunes of its neighbours. At ſuch a time, that ſelfiſhneſs which looks only to the preſent moment, becomes a faſhion, if not the ſtandard of policy; it is as painful then to look forward, as it is to thoſe who have weak nerves to look down a precipice; treaties, alliances, and a common cauſe, are exploded, as matters which do not concern the preſent day; and all enlarged ideas, of general juſtice, of a political equality, and of remote, though certain conſequences, are ridiculed as the dreams of lunaticks.

How far ſuch a deſcription, may be at preſent applicable to a conſiderable part of Europe, we ſhall not pretend to determine; in particular, how far the inſular ſituation of Great-Britain, weakens the application of theſe general principles with regard to her, may be a queſtion. It may not, however, be altogether an hazardous opinion, that a ſingle man, caſt out from the laws, the protection, and the commerce of his whole ſpecies, might in that ſolitary ſituation, with as rational and well-grounded a probability, propoſe to himſelf convenience and ſecurity, as any ſingle ſtate, in the preſent political and phyſical ſtate of Europe, could expect independence and ſafety, unconnected with all the others.

The free ſtates and cities of Germany, ſeem to be more immediately affected by the preſent extraordinary tranſaction, than any other part of Europe. Indeed if the partition of Poland takes place in its utmoſt extent, the exiſtence of the Germanic body in its preſent form, for any length of time, will be a matter rather to be wiſhed for than

expected. The extraordinary power to which the houſes of Auſtria and Brandenburg have riſen within a few years, was already ſufficiently alarming to the other parts of that body. Their natural jealouſy, and acquired animoſity, ſeemed however to counteract their ambition, and to afford a tolerable ſecurity, that they would not join in any ſcheme deſtructive to the other ſtates; at the ſame time, that their near equality, made it impoſſible for one to be dangerous while oppoſed by the other.

The hopes founded upon theſe ſpecious appearances were but ſhort-lived. By one of thoſe extraordinary movements of the human mind, which are as little to be foreſeen as accounted for, and of thoſe unexpected revolutions, which at certain times take place in all human affairs, the emperor is become a perſonal admirer of the King of Pruſſia, and theſe two irreconcileable enemies, enter into a combination with a third, whom they both mortally hated and feared, to join in the deſtruction of a power with whom they were all in alliance, who could not be dangerous or prejudicial to any of them, and whom they were all bound to protect by the moſt ſacred treaties, guarantees, and declarations.

It is but a poor ſatisfaction for the preſent ſufferers to reflect, upon what may afford ſome inſtruction to poſterity in the event, that the ruinous effects of this cruel, unjuſt, and ſhort-ſighted ſyſtem of policy, may in all human probability, moſt fatally revert upon the two powers, who have ſo unnaturally entered into the combination. Poland was the natural barrier of Germany, as well as of the northern crowns, againſt the overwhelming power and ambition of Ruſſia. Some ſmall alterations in the ſyſtem of government, which might have been accompliſhed with little violence, and infinite benefit to the Poles, would have rendered this barrier inexpugnable. If the princes of Saxony, who ſo long governed this country, had profited of their advantage, this reformation in the government of Poland would have long ſince taken place. A great writer of a former age affirmed, that if ever the Turks conquered Germany, it muſt be through Poland; it may now with greater juſtice be affirmed, that it is the road by which the Ruſſians will enter Germany.

The two northern crowns are likely to be as much affected by this revolution in the ſtate of Poland, as the Germanic body; tho' the effects may not be ſo ſpeedily felt by the former. The Daniſh poſſeſſions, in Holſtein, particularly, will be in a very precarious ſituation. The Grand Duke of Ruſſia is a dangerous neighbour to a weak ſtate. In the preſent inſtance, it is worſe than neighbourhood, as the two princes have a joint dominion in a great number of diſtricts, and even towns, in their mixed territories; the limits in others, can never be exactly aſcertained; and the rights or claims in all, would afford room for endleſs litigation. Ancient griefs and injuries might alſo be eaſily revived, had not the preſent times already clearly demonſtrated, that where there is ſufficient force to ſupport a claim, all appearances of right and juſtice are totally unneceſſary.

What effect this new partition may have upon the other ſtates of Europe, will depend in a great meaſure

meaſure upon ſituation, and upon the extent and nature of their commerce. France muſt behold with the greateſt uneaſineſs a new arrangement of power, which threatens totally to unhinge the ancient ſyſtem of Germany and the North. Though ſhe had not been a member of the Germanic body, it would notwithſtanding have been a matter of the greateſt importance to her, from ſituation and neighbourhood only. Other cauſes alſo conſpire, independent of ſecurity, to make this meaſure extremely odious. By the lead which ſhe had for ſo many years aſſumed in the affairs of Europe, ſhe had acquired a habit of being looked up to, and by the addreſs and dexterity of her miniſters, all negociation and intrigue ſeemed to originate from them. It muſt therefore be very galling, excluſive of all other conſiderations, to ſee a meaſure of ſo extraordinary a nature adopted and nearly executed, without her participation or conſent; at the ſame time that it calls up an unwelcome recollection of that weakneſs, which has hitherto tied her down to be a mere ſpectator.

It is however believed, and probably with juſtice, that ſhe has diſburſed very conſiderable ſums of money in ſupport of the confederacies in Poland. The number of French officers who were upon that ſervice was alſo too great, to admit of any doubt of their having, at leaſt, the ſanction of government. It is alſo ſuppoſed, and ſeems equally probable, that France was neither wanting in her endeavours to engage the Porte in the war with Ruſſia, nor in preventing the concluſion of a peace between thoſe powers. What effect her negociations in Sweden, and her apparent influence upon the preſent king, may be productive of, cannot be determined: if it be true, as has been reported, that France is negociating with ſome of the German princes for their troops, there can be little doubt that ſhe ſtill intends to take an active concern in the affairs of Poland.

The maritime powers are far from being unintereſted in the fate of that country. Every thing commercial is intereſting to them; and they carried on by the way of Dantzick and the Viſtula a prodigious trade, even with the moſt remote and interior provinces. By the preſent partition, the King of Pruſſia becomes maſter of the whole ſea coaſt, of the Viſtula, and conſequently of the whole commerce of that vaſt country. He at the ſame time takes poſſeſſion of all the great trading cities and towns, of the richeſt and beſt cultivated provinces, and though his ſhare is the leaſt with reſpect to extent, he is at once ſeized of all the mercantile, manufacturing, and induſtrious part of the nation.

What ſecurity the maritime powers have obtained for the continuance of their rights, and the preſervation of their free liberty of commerce, has not yet been laid before the public. Undoubtedly they have obtained full ſecurity upon theſe heads, as the enterprizing character of that prince is too well known to admit of the ſmalleſt negligence in theſe particulars.

This prince had always a ſtrong inclination to become a maritime power. He has, or may very ſoon have, all the means of becoming ſo; but a marine is a work of time, even with the greateſt natural advantages. The King of Pruſſia is not young—and it might require

the reign of more than one prince of activity and conduct to become formidable at ſea. We can never conſider any probability of that kind, however remote, without ſome ſerious reflections. But as the immediate effect of the late partition, is to lower France and to aggrandize Ruſſia, Auſtria, and Pruſſia, who may thereby become a ballance to the houſe of Bourbon, it will be always a queſtion, whether on the whole conſideration, the late proceedings can become a proper motive to Great Britain for departing from the ſyſtem, which has hitherto made her conſider her neareſt neighbours as her firſt objects of jealouſy; and therefore induced her not to obſtruct the growth of the other great powers on the continent, though this growth might be at the expence of weaker powers, with regard to whom the protection of the European ſyſtem of ballance would be loſt. All theſe conſiderations, render this a problem in the Britiſh politics of no eaſy ſolution, even when it is impoſſible to approve of the violence which is offered to humanity and juſtice, in the partition of Poland,

Whilſt the three great powers are making a ſpoil of Poland, the unhappy king of that country is a ſort of an honourable priſoner in his capital: ſurrounded with foreign troops, it is not yet time he ſhould quit it; and he muſt not only wait to be a ſpectator of the diſſolution of his country, but is alſo doomed to light the funeral pile with his own hand. Such is the power of habit, that thoſe who have loſt all regard to the eſſence of juſtice, are ſtill ſcrupulous admirers of its forms. Thus the powers in queſtion, not ſatisfied with the title to their new acquiſitions, which they derived from force in the firſt inſtance; apply to the ſame force, for a better, in the ſecond; and think to ſanctify their violence, by obtaining ſome of the outward forms of a legal right. As if the violence that makes a man deliver his right was leſs juſtifiable, than that which obliges him to ſign a writing to his own deſtruction.

Under the influence, however, of this tender regard to the forms of equity, the miſeries of an undone king, and of a ruined people, are to be aggravated by an unprofitable and unheard-of inſult. A diet is to be ſummoned with the bayonet at its breaſts. Some perſons will be forced, a few others procured, and the king himſelf obliged to attend this meeting. The buſineſs will probably be but ſhort. The juſtice, equity, magnanimity, and friendſhip of the partitioning powers, will be extolled in the higheſt degree; their undoubted right, to every thing they chuſe to take, acknowledged in the fulleſt terms; and every inſtrument they think proper to preſent, immediately executed.

Upon a ſimilar principle of juſtice, it is ſaid, that the king is to be indemnified for his perſonal loſſes, at the expence of the republic. Such parts of that vaſt country, as either did not come within the views of the partitioning powers, or as they could not agree in the partition of, they have judiciouſly, as well to ſhew their equity to the world, as to prevent the fatal conſequences of preſent diſputes among themſelves, agreed to form into an hereditary dominion for the preſent king. This new kingdom will be held

held by the ſame ſecure tenure, by which Courland has been held by its dukes, ſince one of them had the honour of being married to a princeſs of Ruſſia; who though ſhe had no iſſue, took care to entail much more certain and laſting benefits upon that country. Whatever future revolutions may take place, the Poniatowſki family will always be certain of a ſecure refuge in Siberia.

The year of which we treat, was too fertile in events, for their operations to be confined to the deſtruction of Poland. Its annals are to be marked with one of the moſt extraordinary revolutions, conſidered in all its parts, which we can meet with in ancient or modern hiſtory. The ſudden and unexpected change of government in Sweden, has not yet, however, been productive of any change in the general political ſtate of affairs. Whether this will continue to be the caſe, may be a matter of ſome conſideration. It is indeed ſcarcely to be imagined, that a prince who had the dexterity to compaſs, and the reſolution to execute ſo arduous an enterprize, will long continue a cypher in the ſyſtem of Europe. Great revolutions and changes in government, require to be marked at the time, or to be followed, by ſtriking and brilliant actions. The minds of men in ſuch a ſituation, muſt not be ſuffered to cool; nor are they to have leiſure to make invidious compariſons between the late and preſent times, or to grow reſtleſs for want of occupation. Something muſt be held out which will attract their whole attention; and their minds and bodies muſt be exerciſed in ſuch a manner, that at length, when reſt can be obtained, they will be glad to accept of it upon any terms, and will find themſelves too happy in the enjoyment, to venture to look back to any thing that may diſturb it.

Theſe are matters that cannot poſſibly eſcape the penetration and ſagacity of a prince, who in a few months, has been able to effect ſuch extraordinary things. Who at twenty-five years old, has outplotted the moſt experienced politicians; who has out-talked the moſt rigid republicans in his diſcourſes upon liberty, and outcanted the moſt zealous enthuſiaſts in his appeals to heaven.

Such a Prince will undoubtedly find other occupations for his ſubjects, than to make reflections upon their own condition, or compariſons between different forms of government. Deſpotiſm, in the hands of an active prince, however unhappy to the governed, ſometimes makes the ſtate reſpectable to its neighbours, and is capable of great exertions in war. Sweden, while under a free government, has, in a great meaſure, recovered the cruel ſhocks which ſhe experienced, thro' the deſpotiſm and madneſs of Charles the Twelfth; the people, in the wantonneſs of their private happineſs, looked back with regret to the glorious exploits of their anceſtors. It is therefore probable, that as the whole powers of the ſtate are now centered in the hands of the king, he will uſe ſtrenuous endeavours to recover ſome ſhare of that rank and conſequence in the ſyſtem of Europe, which was ſupported with ſo much luſtre by his predeceſſors, in the laſt, and the beginning of the preſent century.

The revolution in Denmark, if it deſerves that name, does not af-

fect the general ſtate of public affairs. It opens indeed to public view, ſuch ſcenes as it would ever be the intereſt of crowned heads to keep concealed from common eyes. Denmark is at preſent ſurrounded by dangerous neighbours, and the times are critical for a weak government.

The preſent politicks of Germany and the north, are inexplicable to thoſe who are not in the ſecret. The three great powers, whoſe jarring intereſts have been reconciled, by their joint views of immediate advantage in the diviſion of Poland, are poſſeſſed of ſo mighty a force, that there ſcarce ſeems a poſſibility, even of impeding, much leſs of preventing, the full completion of thoſe deſigns which they have already avowed. Peace ſeems to be nearly concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte; but if it had been otherwiſe, as the latter was totally incapable of defending itſelf againſt the former, without any other interference, what alliance could now be formed, that could counterbalance the joint weight of Auſtria and Pruſſia thrown into the ſcale. We notwithſtanding ſee each of theſe powers making every preparation for war, that it could do, if already attacked by a ſuperior enemy. They ſtand ready armed at all points with their ſwords drawn, as if they were amazed at what they had already done, and were not determined what to do next; as if they apprehended danger from without, which they would prevent by carrying it to others; but were jealous and afraid of each other.

Other parts of the northern politicks are equally myſterious. Nothing could be more contrary to the intereſt and policy of Ruſſia, than the change of government in Sweden; yet the empreſs congratulates the king with the greateſt ſincerity upon the happy event; and is fully ſatisfied with the ſhare, which it is believed, her faithful friend and ally the king of Pruſſia had in that revolution. Sweden and Denmark are preparing for war with the greateſt diligence by ſea and land; yet they give mutual aſſurances of friendſhip, and of the ſtricteſt intentions to preſerve a good neighbourhood. France, is an avowed oppoſition to the partition of Poland, and is ſuppoſed to have, almoſt, an unbounded influence on the king of Sweden; while that prince is upon the moſt intimate terms with his uncle, who is a principal in the partition. It would appear to thoſe who are not politicians, that the preſent communion of friendſhip and intereſt between Ruſſia and Pruſſia, would infallibly prevent any ſerious falling out between the former and Sweden, at leaſt, till thoſe affairs were finally adjuſted, in which the intereſts of the partitioning powers were equally concerned; we ſee notwithſtanding, that the empreſs of Ruſſia has collected troops from all quarters, and even withdrawn the greater part of thoſe who ſeemed neceſſarily ſtationed in Poland and Lithuania, in order to form a conſiderable army on the frontiers of Sweden.

The extraordinary incidents of the preſent year, have not been wholly confined to Europe. There have been conſiderable diſturbances in ſeveral parts of ſouth America. The vaſt multitudes of Africans in the colonies have begun to make conſiderable efforts towards recover-

recovering, in the boundleſs foreſts of America, that freedom which they were not capable of preſerving in their own. Common oppreſſions unite all nations and colours in one common intereſt; and we now ſee the long-haired copper-coloured American cordially join with the black woolly-headed negro in a reſiſtance to the oppreſſors of mankind.

A moſt alarming inſurrection of the negroes, in the Dutch colony of Surinam, has for ſeveral months involved the inhabitants in the greateſt terror and diſtreſs, and endangered the poſſeſſion of their extenſive and valuable ſettlements in that quarter. The inſurgents had not only provided themſelves effectually with arms and ammunition, but acquired ſuch a knowledge, from the inſtructions or example of their maſters, in the uſe of them, that they have defeated the ſoldiers and militia in ſeveral engagements; and, having taken their cannon, have ſet an example of managing artillery before unknown among negroes. Ships and troops have been ſent from Holland to quell this inſurrection; and no doubt can be formed but they will ſucceed in defeating the negroes, and in either driving them farther into the woods, or in diſperſing them entirely; the ſeeds of the evil will however remain; the country is too extenſive to admit of their entire deſtruction, and they will be received, if not protected, among the various nations of Indians.

An inſurrection in the Braſils was of ſtill greater conſequence, and ſeemed to have threatened the exiſtence of the Portugueze power in that part of the world. The firſt appearance of this inſurrection was in the neighbourhood of St. Joſeph of Maragnon, where the negro and Indian ſlaves, in the month of May laſt, having, in the evening and at night, ſuddenly ſeized all the arms and ammunition which they could meet with at the plantations where they were employed, aſſembled in a body, to the number of three thouſand, and marched the next day to attack that fort and town. A ſoldier, who had eſcaped from them the preceding night, fortunately arrived time enough in the morning to alarm the town and the garriſon. Inſtead of waiting to be attacked, they marched out, to the number of 800 men, to oppoſe them, and took poſſeſſion of an advantageous piece of ground, through which their enemies muſt neceſſarily paſs in their approach to the town. The rebels, who were marching in great haſte and diſorder, were ſtartled at this ſight, and the foremoſt having ſuddenly halted till the reſt came up, a ſhort conſultation was held, the reſult of which was their attacking the Portugueze immediately in a body, which they did with great reſolution, having reſerved the fire of the few arms they were poſſeſſed of, till they diſcharged them full in their faces, after which they fell on with ſwords, clubs, and ſuch other weapons as they had been able to procure, with great fury. The ſuperiority of arms and diſcipline prevailed, as uſual, over number; the Portugueze having kept up a continued platoon fire, and by ſome judicious motions almoſt entirely ſurrounded them, the inſurgents were routed, with a conſiderable ſlaughter, and a great number of them were taken priſoners.

Whe-

Whether it was, that the fugitives ſpread their own animoſity wherever they went, among a people who were already too well diſpoſed to receive it, or that the ſame cauſes will at certain times produce equal effects, in thoſe who hold no commerce, or communion of ſentiments; certain it is, that the ſame ſpirit ran now like an infection through the ſlaves of all denominations, and from them paſſed to thoſe Indian tribes that were ſettled among the Portugueze. Frequent inſurrections accordingly took place in different parts of the country, and though they were defeated, they could not, from its extent, be ſubdued; they only retired to more remote and independent nations of Indians, who firſt granted them protection, and afterwards aſſiſtance.

The inſurgents, and confederate Indians, have ſince brought an army into the field, conſiſting, it is ſaid, of near 20,000 men: a bloody action has paſſed between them and a comparatively ſmall body of Portugueze, who, with the aſſiſtance of a train of artillery, defeated them with great ſlaughter. The circumſtances, however, attending this victory, were not of a nature to afford much ſatisfaction to the conquerors. The Portugueze, beſides their artillery, were abundantly provided with arms and ammunition, both of which the inſurgents and their allies were very deficient in: notwithſtanding this fatal impediment, they fought with uncommon bravery, till they had expended, with the few arms they were poſſeſſed of, their whole ſtock of powder and ſhot; after which they made a moſt admirable retreat, notwithſtanding the fire of the cannon; having ſhewn as much judgment in the latter part of the action, as they had reſolution in the firſt; a circumſtance rarely heard of among barbarous nations.

When ſuch a ſpirit is ſhewn by people long habituated to oppreſſion and ſervitude, it can be no matter of ſurprize, that thoſe brave and unconquered tribes of Indians in Chili, who have for near three centuries withſtood all the power and artifice of the Spaniards, ſhould ſtill watch over their liberties with the ſame unremitting vigilance which had hitherto ſo happily preſerved them. It may, however, be obſerved, that certain paſſions and diſpoſitions of the mind operate, at certain ſeaſons, like epidemical diſeaſes, upon large bodies of people, who have no connection in intereſts, nor commerce in opinions.

It is well known, that Spain has had the painful office for ſome ages of realizing the fable of the dragon that never ſlept, with reſpect to the invaluable gold mines that are in the countries of the free Indians of Chili, which ſhe guards with unceaſing care from the approaches of all others, while ſhe is herſelf tormented by the knowledge of their worth, and the brave poſſeſſors will not ſuffer her to gratify her avarice by the ſmalleſt advantage from them. In conſequence of this jealouſy, the Spaniards made early and repeated attempts to become entire maſters of the iſland of Chiloe, which from its length, and nearneſs to the coaſt of Chili, which it covers for a conſiderable extent, as well as its being full in the way from Cape Horn and the ſtreights of Magellan, would effectually prevent

vent the opening of a commercial intercourſe between any foreigners and the natives of that country.

The ſpirit of liberty, and the intrepidity of the natives, prevented this deſign from being ever put fully in execution. The Spaniards, however, either in or about the time of their great General Baldivia, made a ſettlement upon the iſland, and erected a conſiderable town called Caſtro, which they fortified, and added ſome forts for its greater ſecurity. After this town had continued in their hands for near two centuries, the watchful jealouſy of the Indians proved at length ſuperior to the care of the garriſon and the ſtrength of the fortifications, inſomuch that they by ſome means became maſters of it about ſeven years ago, when they burnt and deſtroyed it totally.

It is probable that the late voyages of the Engliſh and French in the South-ſeas, together with the ſettlement at Falkland's iſland, were the immediate motives, that induced the Spaniards to form a deſign of re-eſtabliſhing their ſettlement at Caſtro. To anſwer this purpoſe, three ſhips full of men, arms, and ſtores, were diſpatched early in the year by the viceroy of Peru to Chiloe; which having ar-

March 27th, 1772. rived off the ruins of Caſtro, attempted to land the men; but were repulſed by the natives, who ran down in great numbers to the ſea ſhore, with ſuch weapons as were next to hand, as ſoon as they perceived their deſign. The boats being obliged to return to the ſhips, they brought their broadſides to bear upon the ſhore, and diſcharged their artillery with ſuch execution upon the defenceleſs bodies of the Indians, that a conſiderable ſlaughter was ſoon made among them; and they were obliged to diſperſe. Having effected their landing, they took a formal poſſeſſion of the country in the name of the king of Spain, and immediately ſet about the conſtruction of their works; at the ſame time diſpatching an expreſs, with the greateſt expedition, to acquaint the viceroy of Peru with their ſucceſs.

This affair was thought of ſo much conſequence by the viceroy, that he immediately ſent nine large veſſels (which it ſeems muſt have been ready prepared for the purpoſe) with a conſiderable body of troops, and all manner of neceſſary ſtores, to ſupport and compleat the new eſtabliſhment. We have no particular detail of the ſubſequent tranſactions; but find, upon the whole, that the Spaniards were obliged ſo ſoon after to abandon the iſland, that it is evident they had not time to bring their works to any degree of perfection.

Whether this attempt of the Spaniards alarmed the continental Indians with reſpect to their own ſecurity, or that they reſented the injury to their iſland brethren as a cauſe common to them all, we are not told. However this was, the free nations of Chileſe in the interior parts of the country immediately after aſſembled in arms, and a general inſurrection as ſpeedily took place among thoſe who had lived under the Spaniſh government on different parts of the coaſt. The city of Baldivia, by much the moſt conſiderable in Chili, and the emporium of the richeſt gold mines that the Spaniards are poſſeſſed of, was the firſt object of their fury.

They

May 14th. They marched thither, to the amount of ten thouſand; and began by attacking the gold mines, where they cut the guards to pieces, maſſacred all the whites they met with, and ſet all the negro and Indian ſlaves at liberty. They then proceeded to attack the town, and ſoon became maſters of the larger part of it, which lies without the walls; but the inhabitants having retired to the inner town, which is fortified, and the Indians having ſuffered ſeverely from the fire of their cannon and ſmall arms, and finding that they were incapable of taking it, in their rage ſet fire to the ſuburbs, which were entirely conſumed, including three fine churches, an hoſpital, and ſeveral religious houſes.

The accounts we can receive of tranſactions in that part of the world, muſt, from ſituation, the nature of the government, and other obvious cauſes, be extremely defective. Some accounts mention the entire deſtruction of Baldivia; and that they afterwards attacked St. Jago, the capital, and ſeat of juſtice, a great part of which they alſo burnt. However imperfect or defective theſe accounts may be, it is certain that this inſurrection was thought of ſuch importance, that the viceroy of Peru immediately ordered a body of 4000 men to be aſſembled at Lima, and to march from thence to oppoſe the inſurgents, and that a very conſiderable armament has been ſent out from Spain for the ſame purpoſe, under the command of Don Juan de Caſtro, an officer, from whoſe experience and abilities the moſt ſanguine hopes are formed by the miniſtry.

Upon the whole, it is to be apprehended, that the preſent inſurrections upon the continent of America are only preludes to much greater which are to ſucceed; and that the Europeans will, ſooner or later, have too much cauſe to repent the infinite number of Africans whom they have naturalized in that part of the world. The negroes are much more cunning, ingenious, and enterprizing, than the native Indians; they carry with them ſome ſhare of the arts, boldneſs, and knowledge of arms, which they acquired from their maſters: the Indians alſo have their peculiar and diſtinct qualities and character ſtrongly marked: it is not unlikely, therefore, that ſuch an union may produce an extraordinary fermentation.

However eligible it may be to employ an immenſe number of ſlaves in iſlands, where they are circumſcribed by narrow and impaſſible boundaries; the caſe is very different upon a boundleſs continent, covered with endleſs foreſts, mountains, and lakes, and containing ſuch numberleſs tribes of people, that the enquiries of ſeveral ages have not been ſufficient even to obtain a knowledge of their names. We ſee already, that their common ſufferings frequently unite the Africans and natives in a common cauſe. Every inſurrection, therefore, however it may be quelled for the preſent, will leave behind it the ſeeds of many future ones. The fugitives will ſpread their knowledge, their griefs, and their animoſities, wherever they go; and they can converſe with no people that are under any obligations of good-will to the Europeans.

CHAP. II.

Negociations for a peace. Armiſtice concluded. Congreſs held at Foczani in Walachia. Count Orlow and Oſman Effendi are appointed the principal plenipotentiaries. The congreſs breaks up without effect. The Grand Vizir renews the negociations with General Romanzow. The Armiſtice is renewed, and another congreſs opened at Bucharest. M. Obreſcow and the Reis Effendi are appointed plenipotentiaries. Treaty between Ruſſia and the Crim Tartars. Turky. Mouſſon Oglou appointed Grand Vizir. Ali Bey is defeated and driven out of Egypt by Mahomet Aboudaab: flies into Syria, and is affectionately received by his friend the Cheik Daher; account of that extraordinary man: the war in Syria. Conduct of the partitioning powers. Enormous exactions and oppreſſions of the Pruſſian troops in Poland.

NEGOCIATIONS for a peace had been carried on during the winter between the Turks and the Ruſſians, through the means and under the apparent mediation of the courts of Vienna and Berlin. The conditions propoſed by Ruſſia appeared very ſevere to the Porte. The ultimatum preſented to the court of Vienna, and from which, it was repeatedly declared, ſhe would not depart in a ſingle inſtance, inſiſted, that the Crimea, Budziac Tartary, and in general all that vaſt tract of country on the coaſts of the Black-ſea, as far as the north ſhore of the Danube, ſhould continue for ever under the dominion of Ruſſia; that ſhe ſhould enjoy an unlimited freedom of navigation on the Black-ſea, together with the poſſeſſion of the city of Aſoph, on the mouth of the Don; and that, as the Porte had entered into this war upon frivolous pretences, and without any juſt cauſe, ſhe ſhould alſo be indemnified for the expence of ſo unjuſt a proceeding.

Notwithſtanding the diſtracted ſituation of the Ottoman affairs, theſe hard conditions were unanimouſly rejected by the Divan. The deſire of being extricated from their preſent embarraſſments was, however, ſo prevailing, that they propoſed freſh terms through the ſame medium, which, though more equitable, would not have been without advantage to Ruſſia. It is more than probable, that the mediating powers did not yet wiſh for a peace between the contending parties; and that, from a full ſenſe of the inefficacy of compacts, when the immediate cauſes upon which they were founded ceaſe to operate, they rather choſe that Ruſſia ſhould continue embroiled in the war, until thoſe arrangements, which they had concluded with reſpect to Poland, were carried finally into execution.

However this might be, the negociations, which languiſhed in the hands of the mediators, were found to reſume vigor on the banks of the Danube, by a direct intercourſe between General Romanzow and the Grand Vizir. By this means a ſuſ-

ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities and a congreſs were ſoon agreed upon, and an armiſtice was accordingly ſigned for that purpoſe at Giurgewo.

May 30th, 1772.

By this armiſtice, the ſuſpenſion of arms was immediately to take place in the neighbouring parts, and as ſoon in the more remote, whether by ſea or land, as expreſſes could be forwarded to the Mediterranean, Cuban Tartary, Georgia, and other diſtant ſeats of the war; that the great armies were to continue in the ſame ſituation that they were at that time, during the ſuſpenſion, and the Danube to be the common boundary between them; that no new fortifications ſhould be erected on either ſide, nor thoſe repaired that had been demoliſhed; and that the Turks in particular ſhould make no additions or repairs to the fortreſſes of Oczacow or Kilburn, nor ſend any freſh troops into thoſe places. That the place for holding the congreſs ſhould be appointed within eight days from the time of ſigning the armiſtice; that the commiſſioners there ſhould determine the length of time for continuing the ſuſpenſion of arms on the Danube, and in the neighbouring provinces; but in the diſtant countries it was to continue, without farther inſtructions, to the firſt of the enſuing October. Other regulations were concluded with reſpect to the navigation on the Danube and the Black-ſea; and nothing was left undone that could be contrived to keep both parties as nearly as poſſible in their preſent ſtate during the ſuſpenſion, and to prevent any advantage from being taken if the congreſs failed of effect.

The Grand Signior having complimented the Empreſs of Ruſſia with the choice of a place for holding the congreſs, Foczani, about ſixteen miles north of Buchareſt, in Walachia, was fixed upon for that purpoſe. The miniſter, appointed on the part of Ruſſia, was Count Gregory Orlow, maſter of the ordnance, attended by M. Obreſcow, late miniſter at the Porte; and Oſman Effendi, attended by ſome other miniſters of rank, was the principal Turkiſh plenipotentiary. The Auſtrian and Pruſſian miniſters at the Porte, having received a preſent of fifty purſes (amounting to about 25000 dollars) a-piece, from the Grand Signior, beſides a fixed daily allowance for their expences, attended alſo at the opening of the congreſs.

July 15th.

Nothing could afford a ſtronger contraſt, than the magnificence of the Ruſſian miniſters, oppoſed to the Ottoman ſimplicity. The former approached in four grand coaches, preceded by Huſſars, and attended by 160 domeſtics ſuitably habited. The Turkiſh miniſters were on horſeback, with about ſixty ſervants, as plainly habited and accoutered as themſelves. Count Orlow was all over a blaze of jewels: on his breaſt was the Empreſs's portrait, together with the enſigns of the different orders with which he had been inveſted, all of which, as well as his buckles, and ſeveral other parts of his dreſs, ſhone with diamonds. On the other hand, Oſman Effendi was clothed with a robe of green camblet faced with ermin, and had nothing to diſtinguiſh him but a gold-headed cane. It would appear as if riches and magnificence had taken up their abode in the wilds of Scythia, and that

that ancient ſimplicity had retired to the voluptuous nations of Aſia.

After many conferences, which continued till the enſuing month of September, the congreſs broke up without effect. The public are not yet well informed of the particular propoſitions that were made or rejected on either ſide. It is ſaid that Ruſſia inſiſted upon the payment of a ſum equivalent to fourſcore millions of livres, as an indemnification for the expences of the war; that the Crimea ſhould become an independent ſtate; that the Mufti, however, ſhould retain a certain degree of ſpiritual dominion in it; but that Ruſſia ſhould alſo retain two ſtrong fortreſſes with garriſons there; to which were to be added, the perpetual poſſeſſion of Aſoph, and an unlimited navigation on the Black-ſea. We are not informed what propoſals were made with reſpect to the other conqueſts: it is however probable, that the Turks would willingly have given up all claim to them, as an indemnification, and to avoid being preſſed upon the more dangerous articles.

On the other hand, it is ſaid that the Turks denied the injuſtice of the war, and refuſed the payment of ſo great a ſum of money, which would be putting weapons into the hands of their enemies, to be turned againſt themſelves; that they made many objections to the navigation upon the Black-ſea, as a meaſure that would keep the city of Conſtantinople in continual terror, and make it at all times liable to ſudden invaſions and danger; but that the diſmemberment of Poland, and the independency of the Crimea, were utterly rejected, as propoſals totally inadmiſſible, both now and at all future times.

It ſeems evident that, though the public are not acquainted with the particulars, there muſt have been ſome qualification of theſe articles on both ſides; as otherwiſe it ſeems almoſt inconceivable, to what purpoſe the congreſs ſhould have been aſſembled, or how it could have continued ſo long, when the views of the principal parties were ſo widely different, as not to admit a hope of reconciliation, and the demands made by the one of ſuch a nature, as muſt, if complied with, include the inevitable deſtruction of the other. However this was, neither of the contending parties ſeemed much diſpoſed for an immediate renewal of the war, and, as the armiſtice did not expire till the 21ſt of September, the ſeaſon was too far advanced for any military tranſaction of conſequence, if they had been otherwiſe.

The court of Peterſburg did not ſeem pleaſed with the conduct of Count Orlow upon this occaſion. Though the repeated accounts of his being actually diſgraced were not verified, and he has ſince received great honours, there were certain marks for ſome time after, which ſufficiently ſhewed that he was in no high degree of favour. The tranſactions, intrigues, and revolutions, in a female and deſpotic court, are frequently of ſuch a nature, as to be totally inexplicable, even to thoſe who are the moſt concerned in their conſequences, and who vainly imagine they are at the bottom of all affairs, till a fatal experience convinces them of their error. It would be therefore ridiculous to pretend to aſſign any cauſe, either for the ſeeming diſgrace of Count Orlow, or for his aſcent ſince to a greater degree of favour. It has

has been publicly charged upon a moſt ambitious and rapacious monarch, who was himſelf one of the mediators, that the congreſs of Foczani was rendered ineffectual by his machinations. As this prince has the peculiar fortune in his old age, to ſtand in a ſtate of perſonal enmity with the greater part of the human ſpecies, every charge againſt him ſhould therefore be received with that due caution, which is always neceſſary when charges come from enemies.

The preſent Grand Vizir Mouſſon Oglou, who was the braveſt officer in the Turkiſh ſervice, was alſo the moſt diſpoſed to peace of any man in the empire. It may well be ſuppoſed, that the ſame abilities, which gave him ſo manifeſt a ſuperiority in the field, enabled him alſo more clearly to comprehend the fruitleſſneſs and fatal tendency of the war, under the preſent ruinous weakneſs of the Turkiſh government. This gentleman was the author of the late congreſs, to which he attended as cloſely as if he had been perſonally preſent; having removed to the borders of the Danube, in order to maintain an immediate correſpondence with the miniſters at Foczani. Upon the breaking up of the congreſs, before any act of hoſtility had been committed on either ſide, Mouſſon Oglou diſpatched an officer to General Romanzow to propoſe a renewal of it.

The ready acquieſcence of the Ruſſian general in this meaſure, ſeemed to imply a diſapprobation of the conduct of the late plenipotentiary. The Turk, as before, waved all forms, and left the nomination of a place for renewing the congreſs to Count Romanzow. The Auſtrian and Pruſſian miniſters, as well as Oſman Effendi, were already returned to Conſtantinople; the Reis Effendi was now appointed plenipotentiary on the part of the Ottomans, and M. Obreſcow on that of the Ruſſians; and Buchareſt, the capital of Walachia, the place for holding the congreſs. Upon the meeting of the miniſters at Buchareſt, the ſuſpenſion of arms, which had been previouſly concluded for forty days, was now extended to the 20th of the enſuing March, and was to continue in the remote countries for a month longer. Oct. 29.

In the mean time, a great point ſeemed to be obtained by Ruſſia, by a treaty concluded with the Tartars of Crimea, in which they are ſaid totally to have renounced the Ottoman government, to have put themſelves under the protection of the Empreſs, and to have yielded to her the two fortreſſes of Kertſch and Jenicala, which command the Streights of Caffa, together with the territories belonging to them. In return, the Empreſs reſtores to them all ſhe had conquered in the Crimea, and ſurrenders to them the fortreſſes which had been garriſoned by the Turks, upon condition that no Turkiſh garriſon ſhould ever again be received in them.

A treaty of this nature makes a figure upon paper, and affords thoſe plauſible pretences and appearances of juſtice, which even conquerors would wiſh to impoſe upon mankind; and may, when ſtrength is oppoſed to weakneſs, have a certain weight in the negociations for a peace. In other reſpects, it is only a form of words without import. The Tartars were already, without any treaty, in the hands of

of their moſt cruel and inveterate enemies, whom they equally abhorred and deſpiſed; and the very fortreſſes demanded by the Ruſſians, were already in their poſſeſſion. In ſuch a ſituation, they muſt undoubtedly ſubſcribe to any terms that were propoſed; but they could not by any act of theirs, give any right or title to the Ruſſians, but that which they were already in full poſſeſſion of by conqueſt. The Tartar Khan, to whom they were inviolably bounden, both by their civil and religious laws, was out of the country; and the fortreſſes in the peninſula had never been their property, having been either built by the Turks, or taken by them from the Genoeſe. As to the ceding of theſe places to the Tartars, in conſequence of this treaty, we ſhall undoubtedly hear no more of it; but if the Turks can be brought to ſubmit to the nominal independency of the Crimea, by which they will totally reſign the Tartars into the hands of their enemies, as an article of the treaty between the two nations, it is one of the great points which Ruſſia is eager to obtain.

The affairs of the Porte, have in conſequence of the negociations for a peace, been ſo interwoven this year with thoſe of Ruſſia, that except what relates to Ali Bey's rebellion, there remains but little to be ſaid upon that ſubject. The late unfortunate Grand Vizir having been removed from his office towards the concluſion of the preceding year, the celebrated Baſha, Mouſſon Oglou, brother-in-law to the Grand Seignior, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much in Walachia, both by the taking of Giurgewo, and the defeat of General Eſſen, and was the only officer who ſupported the honour of the Turkiſh arms in the laſt campaign, was appointed his ſucceſſor. This brave officer, inſtead of indulging his natural bias to war, at the riſque or expence of his country, has, as we have already ſeen, uſed all his endeavonrs to bring about a peace between the hoſtile powers.

Whatever the ſucceſs of the negociations may be, this conduct was founded upon true policy. The ruined condition of the Ottoman army at the cloſe of that fatal campaign, the weakneſs of their marine, which could not yet in any degree have recovered the ſhock it had ſo lately received, the inſufficiency of the fortifications upon the Dardanelles, together with the diſtractions in the government, the diſcontent of the people, and the open rebellions in Egypt and Syria, made the gaining of a year's breathing-time a matter of the utmoſt importance to the Porte. In that time, if the Vizir ſtill ſupports the character which he has already acquired, the Turkiſh affairs may wear a very different aſpect from that which they then exhibited. Beſides the reſtoring of order in the government and police, and the providing for the ſecurity of the Dardanelles, and ſuch a marine as would be ſufficient to protect the coaſts of the Black Sea, great changes might have been ſince made in the diſcipline and conduct of their licentious ſoldiery; who have alſo had time given them to recover and new-brace their courage, and to ſhake off that terror and conſternation which, even among veteran troops, are the certain conſequences of a rapid ſeries of loſſes and diſgraces. If ſuch meaſures have been purſued,

and that the Ruſſians ſhould ſtill perſiſt in the exorbitancy of their demands, they may poſſibly find the Turkiſh army at their next meeting, in a very different ſituation from that in which they laſt ſaw it. The advantages to the Turks from ſo long a ſuſpenſion of arms, are indeed ſo obvious, that it is not to be imagined it could have eſcaped the penetration of the Ruſſians, and we muſt therefore conclude that they had ſufficient motives for thinking it equally neceſſary to themſelves.

While Ali Bey's faithful friend and ally, the Chiek Daher, was exerting the utmoſt induſtry and valour in making a conqueſt for him of Syria, he loſt the kingdom of Egypt himſelf, by as ſudden a revolution as that by which he obtained it. We have formerly hazarded an opinion, that the barbarity and treachery of the natives, together with the factious, cruel, and turbulent diſpoſition of the great lords or princes, would probably prove as great obſtacles to his eſtabliſhing of a permanent government, as even the hoſtile oppoſition of the Ottoman power. The event has for this time juſtified the conjecture, and he owes the loſs of Egypt, and the Turks the recovery of it, to his brother-in-law, Mahomed Bey Aboudaab.

This man, who like Ali Bey himſelf, and the reſt of the Egyptian chiefs, had been originally a ſlave, owed his liberty and fortune entirely to him. It may be juſt neceſſary to obſerve here, that though the Mamaluck ſyſtem with reſpect to the crown, was of courſe aboliſhed upon the conqueſt of the kingdom by the Turks, it has notwithſtanding (it is ſaid) been preſerved in its full vigour, by the great chieftains or lords of the country, none of whom, ſtrange and unnatural as it may ſeem, can be ſucceeded by any of his children, or by any other perſon, who is not, or has not been, in actual ſlavery. The Arabian chieks, who are diſperſed all over Egypt, do not come within this deſcription, they being the natural and hereditary princes of their tribes; they are however obliged to pay a ſmall ſum of money to government, upon each renewal of the ſucceſſion.

It fortuned that among a number of Georgian women who had been purchaſed for his ſeraglio, Ali Bey had diſcovered one of his own ſiſters; upon this diſcovery he beſtowed her upon Mahomed Aboudaab, who had firſt been his ſlave, and was then become his favourite; and whom he afterwards raiſed to the dignity of a bey. Some jealouſies having ariſen between them ſince the late revolution, Aboudaab and ſome other beys were baniſhed from court, who having retired to the Upper Egypt, began there to form a ſtrong faction againſt Ali Bey.

Ayoub, the governor of Girge, and nephew to Ali Bey, commanded at that time in Upper Egypt, or what the Arabians call the province of Saydi. This governor, finding that he was not able to ſubdue Aboudaab by force, intended to have circumvented him by treachery; he accordingly pretended to become himſelf mal-content; and had ſeveral conferences with Aboudaab, whoſe injuries he ſeemed highly to reſent, and exclaimed as loudly as any body againſt the oppreſſion and tyranny of Ali Bey.

By theſe means, he hoped to have found

found an opportunity to ſurprize and cut off Aboudaab; but not depending entirely upon this part of his ſcheme, he ſent ſecret intelligence to his uncle of all that paſſed, with a requiſition to ſend ſuch a number of ſoldiers expeditiouſly and privately into the province, as would enable him, if it failed of ſucceſs, to put his deſign in execution otherwiſe. The caution and ſagacity of Aboudaab, was however ſuperior to his artifices; and he fell into the trap which he had laid. That bey, having either ſeen through his deſigns, or obtained a knowledge of them by other means, invited him as uſual to his camp, where he without ceremony ſtabbed him in his tent.

This tranſaction having cut off all means of reconciliation between Ali Bey and Aboudaab, and the latter now finding himſelf entire maſter of the Upper Egypt, he no longer heſitated, but marched with a conſiderable army towards Cairo. Ali Bey ſent moſt of his forces, under the command of nine beys to oppoſe him; but theſe being entirely defeated, and the conqueror marching faſt to Cairo, he thought proper to fly from thence with his treaſures and a ſmall retinue, and encountered the greateſt dangers and difficulties, before he was able to gain the friendly ſhelter of the Chiek Daher in Syria. This new revolution cauſed the greateſt joy in Conſtantinople, and a firman was immediately diſpatched to Egypt, by which Mahomed Aboudaab was appointed commander of that country. We may judge by this tranſaction, that Aboudaab having no ſtrength of his own able to cope with Ali Bey, ſet out upon the principle of reſtoring the legal government, and that the natural pride and jealouſy of the great lords, made many of them diſpoſed to return to it, rather than own a ſubmiſſion to one of their equals.

April 30th. 1772.

The reception which Ali Bey received from the Chiek Daher, was ſuch as the unfortunate, particularly fugitive princes, ſeldom experience. As this Arabian prince, ſeems to be one of the moſt extraordinary characters of any age, it may not be improper to take notice of ſome of thoſe particularities, which fame, at this diſtance, has reported of him. He is repreſented, as poſſeſſed of thoſe great and mixed qualities, which would do honour to a hero in the moſt military age, and render a citizen reſpected and admired in the moſt civilized. At the age of ninety-three years, he has all the courage, activity, and vigour of five-and-twenty. It is ſaid he was ſcarcely ever worſted in action, though the greater part of his life has been ſpent in that petty deſultory kind of war, in which the erratic and barbarous tribes of thoſe wide regions are for ever engaged; and which, though unattended with glory, is filled with action, danger, and enterprize. His fidelity, friendſhip, and firmneſs, are conſpicuouſly ſhewn in his conduct to Ali Bey; as his great mental powers, and his military abilities, are, in the long war which he has carried on merely upon their ſtrength, being obliged to create, if we may be allowed to uſe the expreſſion, both armies and reſources; and in which almoſt all the cities and towns of the ancient Phenicia, Paleſtine, and the South of Syria, have been re-

peatedly taken, and he has ſucceſſively defeated the Turkiſh officers, wherever they have ventured to meet him. May we, for its ſingularity, add the following whimſical circumſtance, which is related of this extraordinary man. It is ſaid, that at this great age, he every year marries a fine young girl of thirteen or fourteen; it however remains a doubt, whether this be the effect of conſtitution, or avarice; for it appears that the monks of the order of St. Francis in the Holy-Land, having uſually given a preſent at the marriage of a chiek, to gain his favour and protection, it became at length to be conſidered as an obligation, and Chiek Daher is paid a thouſand crowns a year by the friers, for his marriages.

Ali Bey found his patriarchal friend ſurrounded by his children and nephews, and ſtrengthened by the acceſſion of the Mutualis, and ſome other barbarous tribes, whom he had lately ſubdued, and now taught to ſubdue others. The war has been ſince carried on in the ſame looſe and irregular manner as before; but can exiſt no longer, than the preſent troubles in which the Porte is involved; for the loſs of Egypt muſt then prove fatal to Ali Bey.

The conduct of the great partitioning powers, gradually unfolded their deſigns during the negociations at Foczani. They proceeded ſilently in carrying on thoſe arrangements which they had lately concluded; while they ſeemed reſtrained by their enormity from making a public avowal of them. It ſeemed as if they endeavoured to feel the general temper and diſpoſition of Europe; and by a climax of ſucceſſive exorbitancies, to prevent the ſurprize which attends novelty, and prepare the public for thoſe greater which were ſtill to ſucceed. Deformity wears off by acquaintance; and perhaps they found it neceſſary to familiarize themſelves with their own deſigns, before they could arrive at a reſolution of expoſing them nakedly to the view of the world.

We have formerly ſeen, how the breaking out of the plague in Poland, together with the war carried on in that country, afforded a pretence to the Auſtrians and Pruſſians, to draw lines, and form great bodies of troops upon its borders. Theſe troops by degrees entered farther both into Poland and Pruſſia; and through the mutual jealouſy that then ſubſiſted between thoſe powers, the motions and numbers on the one ſide, were in a great meaſure regulated by thoſe of the other. As the movements and deſigns of the King of Pruſſia are at all times alarming and ſuſpicious, they were at this time particularly ſo to the Poles; who, from his intimate connection with Ruſſia, as well as his own particular diſpoſition, could make no doubt of his entering into, or furthering, her moſt pernicious deſigns. Their opinions and affections were very differently diſpoſed with regard to Auſtria. As the Empreſs-queen was well known to be adverſe to the whole conduct of the court of Peterſburg with reſpect to Poland, and her jealouſy, both of that and the court of Berlin, were equally well underſtood, her military movements were obſerved with the greateſt pleaſure, by all the Poles, almoſt, of whatever party; as it was from her natural oppoſition to thoſe two inimical powers, her avowed piety, and

and ſuppoſed true judgment in political matters, that they expected, ſooner or later, the deliverance of their country.

The Pruſſian troops from their firſt entrance into the dominions of Poland, without the pretence or colour of war, acted in every reſpect, as if they had come to revenge unparalleled injuries, in the country of the moſt odious enemy; and even exceeded what is practiſed upon thoſe occaſions, between civilized nations. Their monarch ſeems upon this occaſion to have exhauſted the whole of his fertile genius, in finding out new modes of rapine, oppreſſion, and tyranny. No forms were obſerved; no meaſures were kept; and even the ordinary appearances and trappings of juſtice, were ſhameleſsly thrown by.

It has been computed, that at a moderate eſtimation, he carried off in the courſe of the year 1771, from the province of Great Poland and the adjoining diſtricts, twelve thouſand families, who were ſent with their effects, to ſtock the barren ſands and bleak wilds of his hereditary dominions. In the ſame year he publiſhed an edict, commanding every perſon, under the ſevereſt penalties, and even corporal puniſhment, to take in payment for forage, proviſions, corn, horſes, &c. the money which ſhould be offered by his troops and commiſſaries. This money was either ſilver, bearing the impreſſion of Poland, and worth only one third of its nominal value, or elſe ducats, ſtruck in imitation of the Dutch ducats, (which from their intrinſic worth are current in every part of Germany and the North) that were ſeventeen per cent. below them in value. With this baſe money, he bought up corn and forage enough, not only to ſupply his army for two whole years; but alſo to ſtock magazines in the country where the proviſions were bought, which were afterwards converted into markets, where the inhabitants were obliged to come and re-purchaſe corn, at an advanced price, for their daily ſubſiſtence, and to pay for it with good money; his commiſſaries refuſing to take back the ſame coin, which they had before obliged the people to receive. It is ſaid, that the king gained in this ſingle article of extortion and injuſtice, ſeven millions of dollars; which, though an amazing ſum, and that the calculation may be large; yet if we recollect, that by being maſter that year of the Viſtula, he became poſſeſſed of all the corn in Poland that was intended for the Dantzick market, beſides what his troops could lay hands on in Great Poland and Pruſſia, and remember at the ſame time the exceeding ſcarcity and great price of that commodity, both in Germany and all the neighbouring countries, we may perhaps find reaſon not to think the ſum much exaggerated.

Exceſſive contributions were at firſt extorted, which were afterwards doubled and trebled, both in Great Poland and Royal Pruſſia. Unheard-of gabelles were at length impoſed, and the proteſtant cities of Dantzick and Thorn ſurrounded with cuſtom-houſes, at which exorbitant duties were levied upon all the neceſſaries of life, as they were carried into market. In a word, the exactions from the abbies, convents, cathedrals, and nobles, were ſo exorbitant, and at length grew ſo much beyond their

abilities, that the canons of Gneſna ſhut up the church, and abandoned their cathedral; the prieſts fled from their cures, the monks from their monaſteries, and the nobles from their eſtates. Thoſe whom age or infirmities prevented from flying, were bound hand and foot, and carried off as criminals.

In the mean time, the young men were every where ſeized, and ſent off to fill up the Pruſſian armies. When all the ingenuity of device, and all the reſources of oppreſſion, rapine, and tyranny, ſeemed at length to be exhauſted; a new one was diſcovered, which was before unheard-of in the hiſtory of mankind. Every town and village was obliged to furniſh a certain number of marriageable girls; to each of whom the parents were to give as a portion, a feather-bed, four pillows, one cow, two hogs, and three ducats in gold; all of which were ſent to ſtock the king's dominions. One ſmall town in Poſnania, with its diſtrict, was obliged to furniſh General Belling with fifty marriageable girls and their portions; and the roads were covered with waggons, loaded with this new ſpecies of contribution. Thus were the children torn from the arms of their unhappy parents; and the wretched brides obliged to abandon their country, their religion, their language, their friends, and all the dear connections of life, to be tranſported to unknown countries, married to men they never ſaw, and to live in a ſtate of mutual hatred, with people whom they could not underſtand. Theſe oppreſſions continued from the latter part of the year 1770, to the ſame time in the year 1772, when the partition of Poland was formally declared.

CHAP. III.

Retroſpective view of the conduct of the court of Vienna with reſpect to Poland, from the commencement of the troubles in that kingdom. The unhappy effects which it had upon the Poles. Unexpected union in politics and ſentiments, between the courts of Vienna and Berlin; probable effect of that junction, upon the conduct of the court of Peterſburg. The Confederates ſurprize the caſtle of Cracow; are beſieged, and make a long defence in it. Marſhal Zaremba propoſes to ſurrender upon terms; is refuſed by the king, and received by the Ruſſians. Royal ſalt-mines ſeized by the Auſtrians. Joint manifeſto preſented by the partitioning powers. Specification from the Empreſs-queen, of the countries which ſhe propoſed to ſeize upon. Specification from the Empreſs of Ruſſia. Letters patent of the King of Pruſſia, containing a deduction of his rights. Some obſervations upon them.

THE court of Vienna continued long undetermined and irreſolute as to the meaſures which it ſhould purſue in reſpect to the affairs of Poland. The election of the preſent king, under the immediate influence of Ruſſia, was equally repugnant to its political intereſts, and to its ſtrong predilection in favour of the houſe of Saxony. For though the electoral prince was not yet of age, its hopes were not loſt of re-inſtating that family in Poland upon a future occaſion, until the

e election of ſo young a prince as the preſent king, and the authority which it was evident Ruſſia would obtain in the country during his adminiſtration, precluded them entirely. This diſappointment was not received, without a very viſible degree of chagrin and diſſatisfaction. The Auſtrian miniſter was accordingly recalled from Warſaw before the election took place; no other was ſent to ſucceed him: and though the legality of the election was barely acknowledged, no friendly correſpondence was kept up with that court.

Many other parts of the conduct of the court of Peterſburg, had excited the ſtrongeſt diſlike, if not animoſity, at Vienna. The manner in which the Empreſs-queen was abandoned in the laſt war, when ſhe was at the point of obtaining all the dear-bought fruits of it, by recovering thoſe favourite and valuable parts of her hereditary dominions, which had been ſo violently wreſted from her, and by wreaking her revenge upon that moſt deteſted enemy, who was already, ſeemingly in her hands, was a matter that could not be forgot, and might ſcarcely be forgiven. The expulſion of Prince Charles of Saxony from the dukedom of Courland, which was a meaſure evidently calculated to ſeclude his family from all farther connections with Poland, was conſidered as much an inſult to the houſe of Auſtria, as an injury to that of Saxony.

The ſubſequent conduct of Ruſſia in regard to the affairs of Poland, inſtead of leſſening, afforded new and ſerious cauſes for increaſing the diſtruſt and jealouſy of Auſtria. The haughty deſpotiſm and arrogance, with which that arbitrary power, made a young man, who was its miniſter at Warſaw, the dictator of a code of laws to the king and the republic; and the iron hand with which in the face of the world it ruled them both; were matters as truly alarming to Auſtria, as they were dangerous to Germany in general; and as the ſtrict union between the King of Pruſſia and the Czarina, ſeemed to render the evil irremediable, the jealouſy and averſion naturally grew ſtronger, in proportion to the appearance of the danger. Theſe were matters ſo thoroughly underſtood all over Europe, that no one heſitated in the opinion, that the quieſcence of the court of Vienna in regard to Poland, proceeded entirely from its apprehenſions of that of Berlin.

When the affairs of that country were arrived at ſuch a criſis, that the Confederates in the blindneſs of rage and fury flew to arms, the ſame appearances were ſtill viſible at Vienna: and though no public act was done in their favour, the tone, the language, and the countenance, of both the court and people, were well underſtood to be ſo; and ſufficient cauſes were ſuppoſed, for their not making a more explicit avowal of their ſentiments. The Confederates accordingly found a ſure refuge and protection in every part of the Auſtrian dominions during the whole time of the troubles. Their manifeſtos and declarations, even that which declared the throne vacant, the king an uſurper and tyrant, and recommended his deſtruction as a common enemy, were printed and publiſhed in them, and from thence circulated throughout Europe. The ſums of money which were iſſued for their ſupport, by the court of

Saxony, as well as from other quarters, were all tranſmitted to them, through the hands of the bankers at Vienna; and Hungary might be conſidered as little leſs than their head quarters and a place of arms during the war. The ſame diſpoſition was viſible for a long time in favour of the Turks; and it has been even aſſerted, that a treaty was actually entered into, and nearly concluded, between the Porte and the court of Vienna, by which the latter was to engage as a principal in the war, and to be ſupported with a very large yearly ſubſidy by the former.

The conferences between the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia, ſoon changed the politics of the court of Vienna; and it is probable that their unexpected junction in opinion and councils, cauſed a ſtill greater revolution in thoſe of the court of Peterſburg. It is not indeed to be imagined, that the preſent partition of Poland, can be in any degree a favourite meaſure with the Empreſs of Ruſſia, or that it at all correſponds with her original views in reſpect to that country. Her great object, undoubtedly, muſt have been, to have kept that kingdom entire for the preſent; to have preſerved, for ſome time, the name and appearance of its ancient form of government, while ſhe extended her influence in ſuch a manner, as to continue in her hands the ſupreme direction and controul of the whole; a ſituation, in which her ſucceſsful war with the Porte, muſt inevitably have confirmed her. By this means ſhe would have avoided the exciting of the envy, or the apprehenſions of her neighbours, as well as that obloquy which muſt ariſe, from the perfidious robbing of a friend and ally, in direct breach of all treaties, as well as of her own moſt ſolemn and repeated perſonal promiſes and declarations. Thus Poland, would have anſwered all the purpoſes of a Ruſſian province, until it inſenſibly ſunk into one; or until ſuch a concurrence of circumſtances preſented themſelves, as would make it unneceſſary to continue the reſtraint any longer; in the former caſe, which would be the more eligible, the people would have remained contented, and fancied themſelves free, until by degrees they forgot the meaning of the term.

As a ſteady adherence to theſe meaſures, would have been the true intereſt of Ruſſia, ſo it ſeemed to have been the original line of her conduct before the interference of the other powers, though deviated from in ſome inſtances, by a heat and precipitation, which were perhaps neither prudent nor neceſſary; and would have been in ſome degree conſiſtent with thoſe ſolemn and public declarations, which ſhe repeatedly made, in regard to the affairs of Poland. For however equivocal the credit of ſuch authorities may be upon other oacaſions, the admittance of her jealous and rival neighbours to a ſhare of her ſpoils, and the enabling them thereby to gain more than an equal degree of relative ſtrength, is a conduct ſo contrary to the true genius and temper of Ruſſia, that no doubt ſhould be made of her ſincerity in any act, which militated with the opinion of its proceeding from her own choice. Upon the whole, there ſeems to be the ſtrongeſt reaſons to imagine, that the ſcheme for the partition of Poland did not originate in the court of Peterſburg,

and

and that its acquieſcence in the meaſure, proceeds only from the neceſſity of the preſent conjuncture.

The firſt circumſtance that ſeemed to indicate any change in the ſyſtem of the court of Vienna, was the throwing out of ſome hints of ſome ancient claims, which the ſtates of Hungary were ſaid to have upon Poland. Though theſe were but imperfectly expreſſed, they were ſufficient to excite a conſiderable alarm in a country, which had already too many cauſes for being ſuſpicious of the deſigns of its neighbours; upon which the Empreſs-queen wrote a letter with her own hand to the King of Poland, in the month of January, 1771, wherein, after the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of unalterable friendſhip for him and the republic, and a requeſt that the motions of her troops ſhould give no alarm to either, ſhe concluded by aſſuring him, that ſhe never had entertained a thought of ſeizing any part of his dominions, nor would ever ſuffer any other power to do ſo.

Notwithſtanding the apparent ſincerity of theſe declarations, others of a different nature were publiſhed in the courſe of that year by her troops in Poland. By theſe latter, the claims were renewed in general terms, but without any particular ſpecification of their nature or extent, it being profeſſed, that they ſhould continue dormant until the concluſion of a peace, when they ſhould be properly examined, and ſettled in an amicable manner; it was however declared, with an apparent reference to thoſe claims, that certain territories, which were occupied by the Auſtrian troops, ſhould be protected from all inſults whatſoever, whether on the part of the Ruſſians or the Confederates.

The equivocal conduct of Auſtria was ſtill continued, and though the fatal treaty of partition was ſigned early in the year of which we treat, no apparent change took place in it for ſeveral months after. It would ſeem as if the court of Vienna, had been at firſt either aſhamed of the infamy, or ſhocked at the enormity of this tranſaction; for it is ſaid, that Count Kaunitz, the Imperial prime miniſter, upon the queſtion being cloſely put to him near two months after, by ſome of the foreign miniſters, denied it in the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſolemn terms. Feb. 1772.

It may be a matter of doubt, whether the inſidious artifices of the court of Berlin in exciting the troubles, or the deluſive appearances of friendſhip ſhown by that of Vienna, were in the event more deſtructive to the unfortunate Polanders. It has been confidently aſſerted, that the former of theſe powers, with a premeditated deſign to bring matters to ſomething near their preſent criſis, firſt urged the Diſſidents, by repeated aſſurances of effectual ſupport, to embark haſtily in the deſign of recovering their ancient rights and privileges, and then encouraged the governing part of the nation to perſevere in their oppreſſions, by private aſſurances to the moſt bigotted, and ſome of the moſt powerful members of the diet, that he would take no active part in their favour; until by theſe indirect means the whole kingdom was ſet in a flame. The enormity of ſuch a conduct makes it to be hoped, as well for the ſake of royalty as of human nature, that the

the charge is not founded in truth. But if it ſhould be otherwiſe; even this crooked ſyſtem of policy, could have ſucceeded only in part, if the falſe lights hung out by Auſtria, operating upon the pre-conceived opinion formed of her diſpoſition and political views, had not encouraged the Poles to that ruinous and unavailing perſeverance and obſtinacy, which without a due attention to the ſeaſon, or waiting for time or opportunity, firſt precipitated Ruſſia into extremities, which ſhe probably had neither foreſeen nor intended, and having covered their country with a deluge of blood, has terminated in its final deſtruction.

Encloſed, as the Confederates were at the end of the preceding year, by the Ruſſian, Auſtrian, and Pruſſian armies; and abandoned, as they ſeemed to be, by their only allies, who were negociating a peace upon ſuch unequal terms, as afforded but little hopes of their being much conſidered, it was naturally to be expected that their oppoſition would have been entirely at an end, and that the leaders would either have obtained the beſt terms they could from Ruſſia, or have retired into other countries, in hopes of ſome happy concurrence of circumſtances, which might have reſtored tranquillity and ſecurity to their own. Their conduct, however, was directly the reverſe; and in this hopeleſs ſtate of their affairs, they meditated new enterprizes, and carried on the ſame ruinous kind of war, which had ſo long deſolated the country.

Feb. 2d. In the beginning of the year, they had the ſeeming good fortune to ſurprize the citadel of Cracow, which they had already rendered remarkable by the ſiege which they had ſuſtained in it, in the beginning of theſe troubles. About the ſame time, they had various ſkirmiſhes with the Ruſſians, and the Poliſh crown troops, in ſome of which they acted with a good deal of vigour; but all theſe efforts only ſerved to weaken themſelves irretrievably, by the continued ſlaughter of the nobility, and to compleat entirely the ruin of the country. The citadel of Cracow, Tyniec, Czenſtochaw, and moſt of their other fortreſſes, were ſoon after beſieged by the Ruſſians; ſome of theſe, particularly the caſtle of Cracow, and the fortreſs of Tyniec, made a moſt obſtinate defence, and held out a ſurprizing length of time, the garriſons having endured unparalleled hardſhips before they ſurrendered.

In the beginning of May, Marſhal Zaremba, ſeeing that their affairs grew every day more hopeleſs, ſent an officer of diſtinction to the king and the miniſtry at Warſaw, to make an offer of ſurrender, for himſelf and his party, which conſiſted of about two thouſand men; but at the ſame time deſired to be informed to whom he ſhould ſurrender; whether to the republic, or to the Ruſſians and Pruſſians, by whom they were ſurrounded. The anſwer was truly laconic: he was told, That as he had not conſulted them in forming the confederacy, they had no advice to give him in the preſent exigence. There ſeems to be but little doubt, that this anſwer was dictated by the Ruſſian miniſter, who probably did not now think it proper, that the king ſhould exerciſe any act of ſovereignty, or that a door ſhould be opened for an intercourſe, and communion

munion of intereſts, between him and the Confederates; as it can ſcarcely be ſuppoſed, that in the preſent ſituation of affairs, he would if left to himſelf, have acted ſo cruelly, and ſo contrary to his intereſts, as to cut off at once the greater part of the nation from all hopes of peace and accommodation.

Marſhal Zaremba, now propoſed his terms where the power was lodged for receiving them. He was treated with great diſtinction by the Ruſſian commander in chief, with whom he entered Warſaw, in a manner that carried more the air of a triumphant general, than that of a rebel or fugitive. The conditions were very moderate; he and his general officers bound themſelves by oath to enter into no other confederacy, and agreed to reſide at Warſaw till a pacification took place; the inferior officers, upon giving ſecurity for their future behaviour, were permitted to retire to their houſes in the country, and ſuch of the common men, as had not eſcaped to the other confederacies, were incorporated with the Ruſſian or Poliſh troops. The king had the mortification, to have one of his own ſubjects, whoſe direct ſubmiſſion to himſelf he had a few days before refuſed, now introduced to him upon more equal terms, by a Ruſſian officer, under the ſanction of a Ruſſian treaty.

Tyniec, and the caſtle of Cracow, ſtill held out, and were not taken till the latter end of June, or beginning of July. In the mean time, a body of Auſtrians had joined the Ruſſians to carry on the ſiege of the firſt; the garriſon being reduced to the utmoſt extremity, and preferring any change of condition, to that of a ſubmiſſion to their natural and inveterate enemies, they entered into a private treaty with the Auſtrians, and permitted them to take poſſeſſion of the fortreſs, without the knowledge or conſent of the Ruſſians.

The Ruſſian officers, who had too long made their own will the ſupreme law in every tranſaction with the Poles, could ill brook an inſtance, which ſhewed that it was not equally omnipotent with other nations, and the loſs of a place which they conſidered as their own. The matter had like to become ſerious; and they ſtill made a ſhew of carrying on the ſiege, though the Auſtrians were now the defenders of the place. Whether it was, that the officers on either ſide were not fully apprized of the deſigns of their reſpective courts, and the nature of the connection between them, or that natural antipathy and contempt, were ſuperior to any bands that could unite theſe ill-paired allies, however it was, frequent bickerings paſſed between them about this time: and it was as much as the two courts could do, to prevent their animoſity from ſhewing itſelf in a dangerous manner.

The Auſtrians having ſeized the royal ſalt-mines at Wielickza, Bochinia, and ſome other places, which were a principal ſource of the king's private revenue, and the Pruſſians having cut him off from the remainder of it, which principally aroſe from the duties in Royal Pruſſia, the wretched monarch found himſelf in the hands of his pretended and officious friends, bereft of all the means of ſubſiſtence. The Auſtrians did not yet, however, compel the crown officers and ma- June 9th.

giſtracy to perjury, by obliging them to take oaths contrary to their allegiance. At the ſalt-works, they proceeded no farther than to oblige the officers to ſign an act, by which they engaged to fulfil the duties of their places, not to ſend the ſalt elſewhere without order, to obey no orders but thoſe given by the commander in chief, and to keep the money ariſing from the works till they received farther inſtructions.

At length the time arrived, when the actors in this ſtate farce, had attained confidence enough to throw by their maſks, and to appear in their proper forms without any diſguiſe. The King of Pruſſia, who was leſs attentive to appearances, had for ſome time made no ſecret of his intention, and had dignified his acquiſitions, as if they had been countries lately diſcovered, by the title of New Pruſſia. A manifeſto was delivered at Warſaw, by the Ruſſian and Pruſſian miniſters, in the name of their reſpective ſovereigns, which was ſeconded a few days after by the miniſter from the Empreſs-queen, in which the three powers openly avowed their intentions. This declaration was ſoon after ſucceeded by ſpecifications from the different powers, of the countries which they had agreed reſpectively to appropriate.

Sept. 18th.

26th.

It would afford little uſe or entertainment, to enter into a long or particular diſcuſſion of thoſe ſtate formula's, which are publiſhed in compliance with eſtabliſhed cuſtoms, and to blindfold the vulgar, without its being intended that they ſhould convey either truth or argument. The manifeſto ſets out with a detail of the laudable intentions and friendly offices of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in all of which, ſhe is ſaid, to have been either openly or tacitly ſeconded by the other two powers; general complaints are made, of loſſes ſuſtained, and expences incurred, in conſequence of the frequent troubles in Poland; the ſpirit of diſcord which has ſeized the nation, is greatly lamented, and a moving deſcription given of the miſeries it has undergone, and of its preſent deplorable ſituation, at the ſame time, that the total diſſolution of the ſtate is foretold to be the conſequence of the preſent anarchy and diſorder, if not timely prevented. It is acknowledged, that this event would probably deſtroy the harmony and friendſhip at preſent ſubſiſting between the three great powers, which puts them under a neceſſity of taking a deciſive part in ſuch critical circumſtances, and with one accord, to take ſuch effectual meaſures, as would re-eſtabliſh tranquillity and good order in Poland, and put the ancient conſtitution of that kingdom, and the liberties of the people, on a ſure and ſolid foundation.

Thus far, nothing can appear more generous or laudable, than the conduct and intentions of the great allied powers. We are however ſoon informed, that as Poland is to be ſo highly benefited by the mutual friendſhip and harmony which now ſo happily ſubſiſts between them, it is alſo right, that they ſhould derive ſome advantage themſelves from this fortunate concord, while it laſts, the uncertainty of its continuance being moſt emphatically acknowledged. Thus circumſtanced, as they have reſpectively very conſiderable claims on the poſſeſſions of the Republic, they will not

not expoſe them to the hazard of future poſſible contingencies, and have therefore determined among themſelves, to aſſert thoſe rights and claims, which each of them, will hereafter be ready to juſtify in time and place, by authentic records, and ſolid reaſons.

That having reciprocally communicated their reſpective rights and claims, and being mutually convinced of their juſtice, they have determined to ſecure to themſelves a proportionable equivalent, by taking immediate and effectual poſſeſſion of ſuch parts of the territories of the republic, as may ſerve to fix *more natural*, and *ſure bounds*, between her and the three powers. They alſo promiſe, that they will, hereafter, give an exact ſpecification of what they intend reſpectively to ſeize upon as an equivalent: and moſt generouſly diſcharge the Poles from all other debts, dues, demands, and claims, of whatever nature, whether on the poſſeſſions, or ſubjects of the republic; at the ſame time inviting all ranks and orders of them, to baniſh, or at leaſt ſuſpend, the ſpirit of diſcord and deluſion; in order, that a diet being legally aſſembled, they might co-operate with their ſaid majeſties, in eſtabliſhing on a firm and ſolid foundation, the good order and tranquillity of the nation, and may at the ſame time ratify by public acts, the exchange of the titles, pretenſions, and claims of the three powers, againſt the equivalents of which they have taken poſſeſſion.

It ſeemed by the delay in preſenting the ſpecifications, as well as by their ſubſequent conduct, that the uſurping powers had not been able in all this time to agree among themſelves, upon the ſhares which they ſhould reſpectively ſeize of the ſpoil, in the diviſion of this miſerable country. We accordingly find the ſame ſtudied obſcurity in theſe notifications, that are obſervable in the manifeſto; the limits are uncertainly traced, and places and rivers marked as boundaries, which are not to be found in the maps, or are not generally known by the names aſſigned to them.

In the ſpecification delivered by the court of Vienna, the Empreſs-queen takes the countries, contained within the following limits, as a portion equivalent to her rights: all that lies on the right ſide of the Viſtula, from the duchy of Sileſia above Sandomir, to the mouth of the river San: and from thence along Tarnopol to Zamoiſe and Rubieſzow, up to the river Bog; and croſſing the Bog, and going along the proper frontiers of Red Ruſſia, to where the frontiers of Volhynia and Podolia meet at Zabraz; from thence in a ſtrait line to the river Nieſter, taking in that ſmall part of Podolia which is cut by the little river Podhorze, to its influx into the Nieſter: and ſo on to the bounds which ſeparate Pocutia from Moldavia.

The cauſes which excited an equivocal deſcription of limits, did not, however, continue long to operate; the declarations themſelves being no longer conſidered as binding, than till the three powers could agree upon an arrangement more advantageous to themſelves. The Empreſs-queen accordingly poſſeſſed herſelf of the remainder of the Palatinate of Cracovia, and of the whole of that of Sandomir, on the left ſide of the Viſtula, and extended her uſurpation on the ſide of Podolia. to within a few miles

miles of Kaminieck. By this tranſaction, the houſe of Auſtria becomes poſſeſſed of two thirds of the upper Poland, the provinces of Red Ruſſia and Pocutia, together with a part of Podolia, if not of Volhynia, containing in a direct line, from the borders of Sileſia, weſt, to the diſtrict of Kaminieck, eaſt, an extent of country, of conſiderably more than 300 Engliſh miles, and in its greateſt breadth, from the Crapach mountains, which divide Pocutia from Moldavia on the ſouth, to the borders of Lithuania in the north, of not leſs than two hundred, forming a vaſt extent of frontier, along the borders of Sileſia, Hungary, Tranſylvania, and Moldavia.

Notice was given in this ſpecification, that the Count de Pergen was appointed commiſſary, plenipotentiary and governor in the new provinces, and the people were ſtrictly commanded to pay ready and chearful obedience to every thing he ſhould ordain. They were alſo informed, that though the day was not yet appointed for their taking the oath of allegiance to her imperial majeſty, it ſhould however be ſoon determined upon, and they were charged in the mean time, to conduct themſelves as quiet and obedient ſubjects, in the ſame manner as if the oath had been already adminiſtered; in failure of which, they were threatened with thoſe puniſhments due to rebellious ſubjects.

The ſpecifications delivered by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, were as little adhered to, as thoſe preſented by the Empreſs-queen. She alſo, by way of indemnification and exchange for divers ancient rights, and juſt and indiſputable pretenſions, ſeizes on the following provinces and people, whom ſhe incorporates for ever with her empire; viz. all Poliſh Livonia; that part of the palatinate of Poloczk ſituate on the right of the Dwina, or Duna; all the palatinate of Witepſk, on both ſides of that river; all the palatinate of Mſciſlaw; the upper part of the palatinate of Minſk, along an imaginary line to the ſource of the Druetz; and alſo the lower part of the ſame province, which extends on the other ſide of the Druetz and the Nieper. Though theſe limits take in a vaſt extent of country, comprehending, beſides Poliſh Livonia, about one half of the great dutchy of Lithuania, it is ſaid, that the uſurpation on this ſide has been ſince much increaſed, and now includes the country between the Berezina and the Nieper.

The Empreſs not only ſolemnly promiſes her new ſubjects the free and public exerciſe of their religion, and ſecurity in their property; but alſo declares, that looking upon them now as her dear children, ſhe renders them all in general, and without exception, equal ſharers in all the rights, liberties, and prerogatives which her ancient ſubjects enjoy. In return for all theſe graces and benefits, it is only expected that they will render themſelves worthy of them, by a ſincere love of their new country, and an inviolable attachment to ſo magnanimous a ſovereign. All the inhabitants, from the higheſt to the loweſt, are, at the ſame time, ſtrictly commanded, to take a ſolemn oath of allegiance to her Czarian majeſty, in the courſe of a month; but if any of the nobility or land-holders ſhould not chuſe to con-

conform thereto, they were allowed three months to ſell their lands, and to retire freely; after which time, all unſold lands and goods were to be confiſcated. The declaration alſo ſecures to the Jews a free exerciſe of their religion, promiſes that a ſtrict diſcipline ſhall be obſerved by the troops, and orders that the Empreſs and the Grand Duke ſhould be prayed for in all the churches.

As the king of Pruſſia, it is ſuppoſed, would be conſidered as highly in the character of a royal philoſopher and writer, as in that of a warrior, a more clear and learned illuſtration of his rights was accordingly expected from him, than from the other partitioning powers. His ſpecifications were iſſued under the appellation of letters patent, and were addreſſed to the different orders and eſtates by name, whether eccleſiaſtical or ſecular, and to all the inhabitants in general, of the territories of Pruſſia and Pomerania, hitherto poſſeſſed by the kings of Poland; and alſo to thoſe of the diſtricts on this ſide of the Notée, hitherto appropriated to Great Poland.

In theſe letters the king lays down the following poſitions, which he ſays, are facts notorious to all who are converſant in hiſtory, viz. That the kings of Poland did many ages ago violently diſſeize the dukes of Pomerania of that part of the dutchy called Pomerellia; and that they have alſo with equal injuſtice uſurped and detained a conſiderable diſtrict of the New March, lying on this ſide of the river Nottée; that the dukes of Stettin, were the legal and natural heirs of the dukes of Dantzick; that the latter line being extinguiſhed, ſo early as the year 1295, their territories, which conſiſted of that city and Pomerellia, fell into the hands of the knights of the Teutonic order, from whom (in the courſe of ſome ages) they paſſed into thoſe of the kings of Poland; by all which means, the houſe of Stettin was deprived of its rights, and prevented ever after from recovering them; and that the houſe of Brandenburgh, are the heirs and univerſal ſucceſſors of all thoſe dukes we have mentioned.

Without entering into the ſyſtem of northern juriſprudence, many objections will ariſe to claims founded upon theſe principles; among which, the darkneſs of the hiſtory of ignorant and barbarous nations in thoſe remote times, and the uncertainty in attempting to trace marriages, ſettlements, and deſcents, through the families of petty lords, whoſe names are doubtfully preſerved in books of heraldry, and were ſcarcely heard of beyond their own diſtricts when they lived, are ſufficiently obvious. It might alſo be obſerved, that long and unimpeached poſſeſſion, is acknowledged by the univerſal conſent of mankind, as the moſt certain and equitable title, by which a right can be claimed in any thing; and would in itſelf be ſufficient to preclude any claims, ſet up in the darkneſs, and founded upon the rubbiſh of a blind antiquity.

Hiſtorical facts, however, militate as ſtrongly againſt thoſe claims, as any reaſons drawn from their nature, or the opinions and practice of mankind. It appears that Meſtvin, the laſt duke of Dantzick, four years before his death, appointed his nephew Premiſlaus, then duke, and afterwards king of Poland,

Poland, to be his heir, and to ſucceed to all his territories; that having communicated this diſpoſition to the ſtates of the country, they agreed to it, and were in his lifetime ſworn to Premiſlaus, who accordingly ſucceeded him, upon his death, in the year 1295. It alſo appears, that neither the dukes of Stettin, nor thoſe of Wolgaſt, who were the poſſeſſors of what is properly called Pomerania, ever pleaded their rights, if they had ſuch, or laid any claim to thoſe territories, though they frequently ſhifted their maſters, and were more than a century and a half in the poſſeſſion of the Teutonic knights. It might not be unworthy of obſervation, that Premiſlaus ſucceeded to the territory of Pomerellia, 122 years before Frederic the Burgrave of Nurenburgh, and anceſtor to the preſent royal family of Pruſſia, had purchaſed the marquiſate of Brandenburgh, from the Emperor Sigiſmund.

It is alſo a queſtion of much doubt, whether Pomerellia was ever conſidered as a part of Germany, much leſs as a fief of the duchy of Pomerania; the empire has always been exceſſively tenacious of its paramount rights, and its neglect of them in this inſtance, would be as extraordinary, as the ſilent acquieſcence of the dukes of Stettin in the loſs of a fief, which was guaranteed to them by its laws and conſtitution. Perhaps it may be needleſs to obſerve, that in the volumes of treaties, to which in the courſe of ſeveral ages, the kings of Poland and the electors of Brandenburgh have been parties, no notice was ever taken of thoſe claims now made by the latter; that if any ſuch claims had really exiſted, they muſt have been long ſince cut off, by repeated and exact ſpecifications of limits and territories, or renounced, in common with all others, in return for thoſe valuable grants and conſiderations, which the electoral houſe had the addreſs to obtain in its concerns with the republic; and that ſome of theſe treaties took in, either as parties or guaranties, almoſt, all the great powers in Europe. Or if it ſhould be ſuppoſed, that thoſe claims might ariſe from the king's poſſeſſion of Ducal Pruſſia, it ſhould be remembered that his right to that province is founded upon no better title, than what proceeded from the perfidy and treachery of Albert of Brandenburgh, who having, in breach of his truſt and oath, as grand maſter of the Teutonic order, betrayed the poſſeſſions, which they had ſo dearly earned with the ſword, into the hands of the king of Poland, received that province from him as a fief in reward of his conduct, and as his ſhare of the ſpoil.

The king of Pruſſia was well aware, that the objections we have mentioned, as well as many others, might be made to the nature and juſtice of his claims; he has accordingly, in the letters patent, taken the trouble to obviate one of thoſe which we have ſtated, by ſhrewdly obſerving, that the dukes of Stettin, had never made any renunciation of their rights to Pomerellia; a fact which muſt be as readily admitted, as that they never claimed or pretended any ſuch rights. As to all others, he refers the public, as well as the parties concerned, to a work, which he ſays was then in the preſs, (but which has not yet been publiſhed) in which he has given to

all Europe inconteſtible proofs of his rights, confirmed by authentic records, and the ſtrongeſt arguments drawn from hiſtory and law.

We ſhall enter into no particular diſcuſſion of the claims of this prince, upon that part of Great Poland, which lies between the Draga, and the Nottée, which he pretends to have been originally a part of the New March of Brandenburgh; the rights here, ſeem to be founded upon ſimilar principles, and liable to many of the objections, which we have already mentioned. From this ſtate, however, of proofs and deductions, his Pruſſian majeſty concludes, "that the rights of Poland to theſe provinces, having been thus in its origin unjuſt and vicious, cannot, according to the unanimous opinion of all civilized nations, be corrected or amended by a long preſcription; but rather that the rights of the houſe of Brandenburgh, not only to thoſe provinces, but alſo to the other great and important claims, ſet forth in the manifeſto, remain in full force and integrity."

Having thus eſtabliſhed the clearneſs of his titles, and the equity of his claims, this prince declares, that as neither his inclinations lead, nor any law compels him, to ſuffer any longer ſuch great and various acts of injuſtice, he will make uſe of the means in his hands, not only to recover the Provinces thus torn by Poland from his Dutchy of Pomerania, and the New March of Brandenburgh; but that he will alſo indemnify himſelf for the fruits and revenues of thoſe extenſive provinces during this long detention of them.

To this end he therefore ſeizes, all that part of Great Poland ſituated on this ſide of the Nottée; and alſo, all the territories of Pruſſia and Pomerania, on this, and on the other ſide of the Viſtula, which the kings of Poland have hitherto poſſeſſed under the name of Poliſh Pruſſia; excepting only Dantzick and Thorn. As the king is fully perſuaded, that the republic of Poland having well weighed his demands, as well as the *circumſtances* attending them, will yield to his rights, finiſh all differences between them by amicable treaties; and be ready and diſpoſed to make equitable conventions therein; he therefore exhorts and commands the people, to ſubmit themſelves voluntarily to his dominion, to acknowledge him for their lawful king and maſter, demean themſelves as faithful and obedient ſubjects, and abſtain from all communication with the kingdom of Poland. As a farther and immediate pledge of their ſubmiſſion, they are commanded to do homage, and to take the oaths of allegiance and fidelity, in ſuch manner as ſhall be ſpecified to them, at ſo ſhort a date as the 27th of September, though the letters patent were only ſigned on the 13th of the ſame month.

Upon a ſtrict and immediate compliance with theſe conditions, the inhabitants of thoſe provinces are promiſed to be maintained in their poſſeſſions and rights, whether eccleſiaſtical or civil, and eſpecially thoſe of the church of Rome, in the free exerciſe of their religion; and that in general they ſhall be ſo governed, that every ſenſible inhabitant ſhall find reaſon to be content and happy, and have no cauſe to regret this change. But if, on the contrary, any perſon ſhould

preſume to diſobey thoſe orders, by any, either, act, or neglect, or ſhould in any wiſe render himſelf guilty, or even *ſuſpected* of infidelity and diſobedience, ſuch delinquents are threatened, without exception of perſons, with all thoſe puniſhments, which are uſual in ſuch caſes.

No ſecurity, either of perſon or property, is granted by the letters patent, to thoſe who from principles of honour, or conſcience, or a diſlike to foreign laws and a military government, would ſooner abandon their country, than be guilty of a violation of the one, or ſubmit to a compliance with the other; as little regard is ſhewn to the rights of thoſe who are abſent in other countries, and who from the ſhortneſs of the time, cannot poſſibly comply with the terms preſcribed. The ſame diſregard to the eſtabliſhed rights of mankind are ſhewn in the Auſtrian ſpecifications, by which no alternative is allowed to thoſe who do not chuſe to accept of the terms propoſed, nor are they even informed, whether they are to be governed by their own laws, or by any other, the will of the Count de Pergen being the only code that is at preſent communicated to them. The Empreſs of Ruſſia, indeed, allows three months, to thoſe who are not willing to ſubmit to her government, to diſpoſe of their effects, with liberty then to depart where they pleaſe, which though much too ſhort a time to anſwer any effectual purpoſe, carries with it, however, ſome appearance of equity and humanity, which the other two powers ſeem totally regardleſs of. Theſe, however, are matters that can only affect the land-holders, or the opulent traders, the bulk of the people are conſidered as annexed to the ſoil, which they muſt till, and raiſe recruits for the armies: as for the others, in the preſent righteous ſyſtem, of diſpoſing of the rights of nations, and of the property of mankind, confiſcations may, probably, form no inconſiderable part of the great objects in view.

CHAP. IV.

Declaration from the king and the ſenate of Poland. Its effects upon the partitioning powers; produces a ſecond declaration from the court of Vienna. The king and the ſenate, overawed by the threats of the partitioning powers, conſent to the aſſembling of a diet, and iſſue circular letters, for the convocation of an extraordinary council of the ſenate. Wretched ſtate of the nobility and inhabitants of Poland. The king of Pruſſia, contrary to his declaration, ſeizes upon the territories, ſuburbs, and revenues of the city of Dantzick; erects a cuſtom-houſe at the harbour, and levies inſupportable duties upon all commodities; foreign ſhips ſtopped: injuries to the Britiſh traders, contrary to treaty; grants deſtructive monopolies; ſeizes upon the poſt-office; artful meaſures to induce the magiſtrates and citizens, to ſurrender the city into his hands. The city of Thorn oppreſſed in the ſame manner: noble fortitude of the inhabitants. Conduct of the partitioning powers with reſpect to the holding of a diet, and other matters.

THE manifeſto preſented by the partitioning powers, produced in about a month, a counter declaration from the king, and his reduced ſenate at Warſaw. In this declaration Oct. 17th.

declaration a ſpirit appears, which could ſcarcely be expected in their forlorn circumſtances. After expatiating pathetically upon the five years of ſcourge and deſolation which have ruined the country, whoſe miſeries aroſe in proportion to the interpoſition of foreign courts, the number of their troops, and the length of time which they were in it, every argument is made uſe of in oppoſition to the preſent meaſures, which reaſon and juſtice can urge, againſt force and injuſtice. The rights of the republic are reſted, upon long and uninterrupted poſſeſſion, avowed and maintained by the moſt ſolemn treaties, and guarantied by the greateſt powers in Europe; all of which are particularly pointed out. The queſtion is then put, what titles the three powers can oppoſe, to rights ſo long eſtabliſhed, and fixed upon ſuch authentic and ſolid foundations? If they are titles dug out of the obſcurity of ancient times, thoſe times of ſudden and momentary revolutions, which erected and deſtroyed, ceded and reſtored ſtates, in a few months or years; ſuch titles, if admitted, would re-unite to Poland many provinces which formerly belonged to her, but which have been for many years occupied by the very powers who now make theſe pretenſions. And that as it is undeniable, that all tranſactions whatever, are annihilated by ſubſequent ſtipulations, and as all the latter ſtipulations between Poland and her neighbours, oppoſe directly the partition they now would make, it follows, that the titles on which that partition is founded, cannot be admitted, without undermining the rights of every ſtate, and ſhaking every throne from its foundation.

It concludes with a declaration in the king's name, that the conduct of the three courts, is unjuſt, violent, and contrary to his lawful rights: he appeals to the treaties, and to the powers who are guarantees of the kingdom; he finally appeals to the Almighty, at whoſe feet he lays his rights, and puts his cauſe into his hands; and laſtly, proteſts ſolemnly, and before the whole univerſe, againſt every ſtep taken, or to be taken, towards the diſmembring of Poland. This declaration and proteſt was ſigned by the great chancellors of Poland and Lithuania.

The foregoing piece did not fail to excite the higheſt indignation in the partitioning powers. It is probable they did not imagine that the king and the ſenate, when they had properly conſidered, as the King of Pruſſia emphatically expreſſes it, "the *circumſtances* attending their demands," would have ventured upon an appeal, to reaſon, juſtice, mankind, and the Almighty. As the court of Vienna had ſeemed to act only a ſecondary part in the firſt tranſaction, it was now thought proper that it ſhould take the lead upon the preſent occaſion. The imperial miniſter accordingly Dec. 14th. preſented a declaration, in which the Empreſs-queen expreſſes the moſt unſpeakable aſtoniſhment, at the little impreſſion made upon the King of Poland by the former manifeſto, which was intended to accelerate a definite arrangement between the republic and the three neighbouring powers, touching the pretenſions formed by them on Poland; pretenſions, which the eſſential intereſts of their crowns will not permit them to expoſe to the hazard of future contingencies; that the

juſtice and dignity of the three courts preſcribe bounds to their *moderation*; a truth which is ſtrongly recommended to the attention of his Poliſh majeſty, and which can neither eſcape his diſcernment, nor be indifferent to his heart, if the cries of his people have any influence there. It is therefore hoped that he will not expoſe his kingdom to events, which muſt be the conſequences of his delay to aſſemble a diet, and enter on a negociation, which alone can ſave his country, and reſtore vigour to the conſtitution of the republic, which has received ſo many, and ſo dangerous ſhocks.

Such was the language held to a once free and great ſtate, and the treatment to which it was obliged to ſubmit. Unhappy that country indeed, whoſe active principle is become weak, and which is lulled into ſecurity, from a vain dependance on the luſtre of its former actions. Its being harmleſs, inoffenſive, and even uſeful to its ambitious neighbours, will be a poor plea in its favour.

Nothing leſs than the deſperate ſtate of public affairs, and the hopes that ariſe from the ſmalleſt delay, to thoſe who are in the utmoſt extremity of diſtreſs, could have excuſed the effect which theſe menaces produced in the court of Warſaw. What would be the height of raſhneſs, in certain caſes, becomes prudence in others, even among common men; and there are ſituations, in which dignity is, perhaps, the only thing left, that is worth a king's remembrance. Little was now to be hoped for, either from the lenity or the juſtice of the confederate powers; and the eagerneſs they ſhewed, to obtain ſome appearance of a legal ſanction to their uſurpations, from the ſuffrages of a diet, would have warranted a conſiderable degree of perſeverance in refuſing to comply with their demands; but it would ſeem, as if the inſolent menaces and haughty tone of their arbitrary mandates, would have excuſed, if not juſtified, the moſt inflexible obſtinacy in ſuch a refuſal. The unfortunate king and his council, were, however, ſingle and alone, ſurrounded by their enemies, and abandoned by all the reſt of mankind: the reſolution muſt be firmly braced indeed, which will not ſink in ſuch a ſituation.

An anſwer was accordingly returned in a few days, in which the king declares, that with a view of taking away all pretext of aggravating the evils which afflict Poland, and under the hopes, that this mark of regard will operate on the generoſity of the three powers, ſo, as to induce them to put a ſpeedy end to the preſent troubles, in a manner the moſt equitable and advantageous to the republic, he will comply, as far as it is in his power, with their deſires reſpecting the convocation of a diet. That in conſequence thereof, he had iſſued circular letters for the convocation of a full council of the ſenate, which muſt indiſpenſably precede the ſummoning of a diet; and had fixed their meeting to the 8th of the enſuing February; a term, which leaves no more than the time abſolutely neceſſary for the arrival of the diſtant ſenators. Dec. 14th.

During theſe tranſactions, the Poles ſuffered more than the miſeries of war or of conqueſt. In theſe caſes, upon the taking of a town, or the ſubjection of a province, it

is uſual among civilized nations, to afford protection and full ſecurity to the inhabitants during the continuance of the war; and tho' they are not to hold any correſpondence, or enter into any engagements to the prejudice of the conqueror, it is neither expected or propoſed, that they ſhould renounce their former allegiance, until their original government diſcharge them from it upon a peace, by a ceſſion of its rights; even in thoſe circumſtances, ſuch as do not chuſe to live under a new government, are allowed a reaſonable time to diſpoſe of their lands and effects, and to depart in all ſafety. It muſt generally happen, that ſome of thoſe who have the principal poſſeſſions in the country, are in arms againſt the enemy, and continue ſo to the end of the war, and from their knowledge of the country, and intereſt in it, are more troubleſome and dangerous to the conquerors, than any others. Their eſtates are accordingly ſequeſtered during the war, and are liable to heavy contributions, and perhaps to plunder; but they are never conſidered as forfeitures, nor are their owners ſuppoſed guilty of treaſon, for doing their duty in the ſervice of their country. Upon the return of peace, they are allowed an equitable option, either to keep their lands, and ſubmit to the government of the conqueror, or to diſpoſe of them, and follow the fortunes of their ancient lords; the rights of individuals being ſtill ſo far reſpected, as to conſider each man a free agent, in the alternative of ſubmitting to a new government, previous to the utter diſſolution of the old; and without ſuch ſubmiſſion or acknowledgment, no act of his, is conſidered as treaſon. Conquerors have alſo found it their intereſt, to indulge the new ſubjects, under the maſk of tenderneſs and equity, with the preſervation of ſuch of their ancient laws and cuſtoms, as do not ſeem inconſiſtent with the ſafety of the ſtate; the utility of this practice being in itſelf ſo evident, and ſo fully confirmed by experience, that it is in general received as an eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of policy.

In Poland, however, all the barriers that have been erected in the various hiſtory of mankind, to protect individuals, or to alleviate the calamities to which they are liable, in thoſe wars that too frequently ariſe, from the rage, the folly, or the ambition of their rulers, have been torn up, and totally overthrown. No formal diſſolution has taken place, of the government of that country, nor is any ſuch deſign acknowledged. No war ſubſiſts between the republic, and any of the partitioning powers; nor has ſhe ceded any of her territories, nor made a renunciation of any of her rights to them. In this ſituation of things, great provinces are ſeized, without any natural or hereditary claim to the ſubmiſſion of the people, being ſo much as pretended; but on the contrary, they are rather repreſented as equivalents, for ſome other claims with which they are not acquainted, and for ſome other people and provinces, for whom they are not anſwerable. The people, who are no judges of claims of this nature, and have not power to decide on them if they were, muſt naturally leave them to the diſcuſſion of the governments on both ſides, and patiently await their determination: and

ſhould be conſidered in the intermediate time, merely, as paſſive neutrals, that in this uncertain ſtate of ſovereignty, muſt ſubmit to the ordinances of thoſe in preſent poſſeſſion, without doing any thing that might incur the immediate reſentment of power on the one hand, or the legal puniſhments of their natural government on the other.

No ſuch attention was now to be paid, either to the laws of nations, or to the rights of individuals. The inhabitants, without being abſolved from their natural government, or having any ſecurity againſt her indignation, if ſhe was enabled to ſhew it, are compelled, under pain of confiſcation, and all the other penalties that power can inflict, to renounce their natural allegiance, break their former oaths, and take new ones at a ſhort warning to ſtrangers. The unhappy nobility, who are the lords of the ſoil, are at the ſame time diſperſed throughout Europe, having fled for refuge to different countries, to avoid the calamities and horrors of their own; and if they were diſpoſed to comply with the conditions, could not poſſibly do it in the time preſcribed. Some of them hold high offices under the crown, or have eſtates in countries not yet claimed, all of which would be liable to forfeiture, and themſelves to the penalties of high treaſon, in caſe of their compliance.

We have already ſeen, that the cities of Dantzick and Thorn, were exempted by the king of Pruſſia, from thoſe claims which he laid on the neighbouring countries, and that the three powers renounced in the manifeſto, all claims of whatever nature, except thoſe which were to be announced in the ſpecifications. Theſe cities, however, ſoon experienced, that claims were no more neceſſary to that prince, than declarations and renunciations were binding upon him. He began by ſeizing on the territories belonging to Dantzick, under pretence of their having been formerly part of Poliſh Pruſſia; and that though they had been alienated and ceded to the city by the kings of Poland, thoſe alienations were void, for that having been made at a time, when the province and town were under the ſame prince, the reaſon of making them ceaſed, now that they were under different maſters. Under this pretext, he ſeized upon the little iſland of Holm, and upon two peninſula's that run into the harbour, together with the ſuburbs called Scheidlitz and Scarpau, the diſtrict of Nehring, and the canal called the Tahrwaſſer. He had already ſeized, as acknowledged parts of Poliſh Pruſſia, an angle of the port, called Pubzitzer Winkel, the ſuburbs of the city, called Scotland, Hoppenbruck, and Holland; a little town called Stoltzemberg, a village called Longfauhre, and the Abbey of Oliva, with all its dependencies. By theſe ſeizures he effectually commanded the town, being maſter of all the heights about it, and of its gates, works, and harbour.

He now gave foreign nations an early ſpecimen, of the ſecurity which they were to expect in commercial matters, when he became eſtabliſhed in the full poſſeſſion of the ſea coaſts. Beſides ſeizing on the port duties belonging to Dantzick, he erected a cuſtom-houſe on the harbour, where he laid inſupportable duties at will, upon all goods, whether exports or imports.

The

The maſters and owners of veſſels having refuſed to pay this arbitrary tribute, thirty-five of their ſhips were at one time ſtopped; the foreign miniſters and conſuls applied in vain for redreſs upon this occaſion, ſo that all commerce was ſuppreſſed, and all buſineſs entirely ſtagnated, till at length the merchants were obliged to comply with the neceſſity which they could not oppoſe.

The Engliſh merchants had at all times great privileges at Dantzick; which were ſtill farther increaſed and confirmed, by a treaty concluded between Queen Anne and that city, in the year 1707. By this treaty, among many other advantages to our merchants, they were allowed to have magazines and warehouſes of their own, to keep their goods in them as long as they pleaſed, and to diſpoſe of them as they found the markets in their favour; they were alſo allowed at certain ſeaſons, to diſpoſe of their goods to ſtrangers, as well as to citizens; and the importation of Britiſh commodities of all denominations, without exception, was permitted, at fixed, and very low duties. It was alſo ſtipulated, that no advantages ſhould hereafter be granted to any other nation, but which ſhould at the ſame time, be communicated in its fulleſt extent to the Engliſh. This treaty was afterwards confirmed in all its parts, by the 13th article of the treaty of Utrecht.

As this city was the great mart of the extenſive kingdom of Poland, our trade thither was accordingly very conſiderable. Our exports of tobacco in particular, in every ſpecies of its manufacture, probably exceeded thoſe to any other country. We alſo ſent ſugars there in great quantities, and thro' the extreme indolence of the Poles, they were perhaps the only foreigners that purchaſed that commodity from us, in its moſt refined and higheſt ſtate of manufacture. They alſo took conſiderable quantities of our woollen goods and hardware, beſides malt liquors, pimento, ginger, pepper, rice, coffee, leather, lead, tin, ſea coals, and other commodities.

Neither the treaty we have mentioned, nor the flag of the firſt maritime power in the world, were ſufficient to preſerve our merchants, from the avidity with which this new opportunity of extortion, was ſeized by the King of Pruſſia. He augmented the duties ſo highly, upon tobacco in particular, that they amounted nearly to a prohibition; in direct violation of the firſt and ſecond articles of the treaty of Queen Anne, by which it is expreſsly ſtipulated, that the duties ſhould at all times remain as they were then fixed, and Britiſh goods be ſubject to no other payment whatſoever. He alſo erected a new maritime company, to whom he granted an excluſive monopoly of the importation and exportation of ſalt in their own veſſels; which was equally repugnant to that treaty, by which the Engliſh are allowed to import and export ſalt in their own bottoms. To another commercial company of his own erection, he granted a monopoly of bees-wax, which is a conſiderable article of trade in thoſe countries. At the ſame time our merchants were obliged to pay the duties immediately upon the arrival of the ſhips, and even before they were admitted into the harbour; the Pruſſian officers having refuſed the joint ſecurity

of the conſul and merchants; and even the requeſt of the conſul, to accept of a depoſit of the money, until he could receive inſtructions from his court how to act; though it is ſtipulated by the treaty we have ſo often mentioned, that the Britiſh merchants ſhall be allowed to give ſecurity for the payment of the duty. It is even ſaid, and we do not find that it has been contradicted, that this prince deſcended to the meanneſs of ſeizing on the revenues of a national and charitable fund, which had been eſtabliſhed by the Engliſh merchants and factory, for the ſupport of worn-out ſailors, and the relief of their indigent countrymen.

Though we cannot make the leaſt doubt, but that all thoſe grievances, ſo far as they relate to this country, have been already fully redreſſed, the recital of them, ſhews the dangers to which commerce will be expoſed, by the transferring of ſo conſiderable a ſhare of maritime power and property, into ſuch graſping, oppreſſive, and arbitrary hands.

The king of Poland had a revenue ſtill left, ariſing from the poſt-office at Dantzick; this miſerable fragment, and ſupport of royalty, could not eſcape the watchful attention of the king of Pruſſia; he accordingly erected a new poſt-office at Stoltzemberg, and the merchants of this great commercial city, afforded the new and ridiculous appearance, of being obliged to travel out of town to receive or forward their letters; by this means he not only ſeized the revenues of the old poſt-office, but what was of infinitely greater importance, became maſter of the whole public and private correſpondence of Dantzick; a circumſtance, in their preſent ſituation, the moſt irkſome and dangerous that could be conceived. To compleat the ſyſtem of oppreſſion, cuſtom-houſes were erected at their very gates, ſo that no perſon could go in or out of the town, not excepting the ladies, without being ſearched in the ſtricteſt manner.

In the mean time, his agents and emiſſaries were buſily employed among the magiſtrates and people, in endeavouring to perſuade them, to make a ſurrender of the city with all its rights and immunities, into the hands of their maſter. They repreſented to them, the danger of obſtinacy, and of irritating ſo powerful a prince, in their preſent ſituation; the futility of the hopes they placed, in impotent, or in indolent guarantees, who either would not, or could not, give them any effectual ſupport; that although the king was too religious an obſerver of his engagements, to make uſe of open violence, and that therefore, their ſubmiſſion to his government muſt be a voluntary act, they could not but be ſenſible, that no perſon knew how to diſtinguiſh better, between his friends and thoſe that were not ſo; that in fact, his new acquiſitions put the town ſo much in his power, and ſupplied him with ſuch various means of vexing and oppreſſing them, that the conſequences would at length be as fatal as if it had been taken by ſtorm; and that if they made an immediate and voluntary ſurrender, he would grant them an honourable and advantageous capitulation, which they could not afterwards expect, if, by their delays they ſhewed an indiſpoſition to his ſervice, and a vain reliance upon foreign ſupport.

Though

Though the magiſtrates and citizens ſhewed at firſt a conſiderable degree of firmneſs, and totally rejected thoſe, as well as ſeveral other propoſals that were made to them; yet finding at length, that they were entirely abandoned or neglected, by all thoſe powers, who were bound by intereſt, as well as by treaties to protect them; that their new and dangerous neighbour, had already cut off the corn-trade from Poland, and ſeized on the whole navigation of the Viſtula; that they were hampered with cuſtom-houſes and tolls, and the remains of their foreign trade ruined by inſupportable duties; in theſe circumſtances it is no wonder, that ſuch continued ſuggeſtions as theſe we have mentioned, ſhould by degrees have their full effect. The ſpirit which they at firſt aſſumed, accordingly ſunk away; perſonal ſecurity for the preſent, and the hopes of preſerving ſome part of their property, took place of all diſtant conſiderations; and the town appears now, except in its not having yet received a garriſon, to be in every other reſpect in the hands of the king of Pruſſia.

Such is the fate of the great mart of the North; the proteſtant, and once noble and free city of Dantzick; and ſuch the treatment which it has met with from a proteſtant prince and neighbour, who inſtead of oppreſſing it himſelf, was bound by the ſtrongeſt ties to protect it from the oppreſſion of others. There is not perhaps in hiſtory a more ſtriking inſtance of the futility, if not of the abſurdity of treaties, ſo far as they are conſidered as guarantees or acts of ſecurity, than the fate of Dantzick. Few cities ever exiſted, and it is probable that none do at preſent, that have been comprehended in ſo many general and particular treaties, whoſe rights and liberties have been ſo frequently ſecured, and guarantied by ſo many great powers, and by ſuch a long and regular ſucceſſion of public acts, as that of Dantzick has been. Nor have the commercial powers of Europe, ſo often armed in the defence or ſupport of any other. Of ſuch importance was it conſidered, that the Engliſh and Dutch in Queen Anne's wars, hazarded the dangerous enmity of Charles the Twelfth of Sweden in the height of his victories, and all the ſerious conſequences that might have attended his throwing himſelf at that time, into the ſcale with France, to protect this city from his reſentment.

Even ſo late as the year 1767, the Empreſs of Ruſſia concluded a treaty with the Dantzickers, by which ſhe engaged them to join in the confederation of the Diſſidents, and in which, beſides renewing and confirming the former guarantees, ſhe engages in the ſtrongeſt terms, for the maintaining of that city, in all its rights, liberties, privileges, cuſtoms, religious or civil; and ſpecially in the poſſeſſion of its territories and lands; alſo in its right of navigation, commerce, port, coinage, and garriſon, without any diminution thereof; ſhe alſo engages, that if a war ſhould be the conſequence of the preſent diſſentions, and that it ſhould ſuſtain any injury, either as to its goods, revenues, or rights, thereby, it ſhould not only receive full reparation for its loſſes at the concluſion of a peace; but that beſides, all its rights and privileges ſhould be again moſt ſtrongly guarantied, not only by herſelf, but alſo by

by all the other high powers who were engaged with her in the cauſe of the Diſſidents. Such is the faith and ſecurity of treaties.

The proteſtant city of Thorn, found as little ſecurity in the King of Pruſſia's declaration, as that of Dantzick. The ſame ſolemn mockery of reaſon and juſtice, was however preſerved upon this occaſion, which had been diſplayed upon the other; and the delicacy was ſtill to be obſerved of not taking the city by force, at the ſame time that their territories and revenues were ſeized upon, cuſtom and exciſe offices erected at their gates, and heavy gabelles, (which would have amounted to prohibitions, if they had been laid upon any thing but the neceſſaries of life) levied upon every article that entered them. Thus blockaded and plundered they were declared free; but at the ſame time, with that peculiar felicity which this prince has of making nice diſtinctions, they were ſummoned to do homage for all the lands they poſſeſſed without the walls. In theſe circumſtances, with force and famine to encounter, the magiſtrates and citizens behaved with wonderful reſolution and firmneſs. They returned for anſwer, that they had already paid homage and ſworn allegiance to their legal ſovereign, and that they could neither renounce their allegiance nor break their oaths, upon any account or conſideration whatſoever. They have ſtill perſevered in this laudable reſolution.

In other reſpects, this prince ſeemed as little bound by the terms of his own declaration, as in what related to the cities of Dantzick and Thorn. His troops extended themſelves on every ſide in Great Poland, where they exerted the ſame rapine, and ſpread the ſame deſolation, which they had done before the ſeizure of the equivalents. The fertile and extenſive province of Cujavia, has however received ſuch particular marks of attention, that it is not doubted, but that, at leaſt, will be annexed to his dominions, as an equivalent for ſome other claims, which were not at firſt recollected.

Of all the extraordinary acts of the three partitioning powers, none ſeem more ſo, or are perhaps more incomprehenſible, than their conduct with reſpect to the convocation of a diet. They urge, in the manifeſto, with the moſt preſſing earneſtneſs, the whole Poliſh nation to lay aſide their animoſities, in order that a diet might be legally aſſembled, one of the principal avowed objects of which, was to ratify thoſe arrangements they had already decreed, and to acknowledge their right in the equivalents which they had ſeized. Upon finding that the king and the ſenate did not enter into this meaſure with the alacrity which they wiſhed, they loſe all appearance of temper, and forgetful of the reſpect, due either to a king or a republic, renew the demand in terms, and enforce it with menaces, which were equally unworthy of both.

The terrified king and ſenate, immediately comply with their arbitrary mandates, and the great council of the nation is accordingly ſummoned upon the ſhorteſt notice, to go through thoſe forms, which muſt indiſpenſably precede the aſſembling of the diet. Every thing now taking place according to their own deſires, they at once change their conduct, and of their own motion

motion cut off the poſſibility of that legal meeting of the grand council and repreſentatives of the nation, which they ſeemed ſo eager to procure. They firſt forbid the ſenators of thoſe provinces which they had ſeized to attend the ſenatus conſilium, and afterwards prevent the dietines from electing nuncio's to repreſent them at the diet. Thus every ſecurity or benefit they intended to derive from the obtaining of a legal ſanction to their uſurpations, by the conſent or confirmation of a diet, is totally fruſtrated by themſelves, as no act of that aſſembly can be valid, unleſs the whole body of the nobility are repreſented in it.

The ſame contempt of even the forms of legality is obſerved in the diſpoſition of the troops. The city of Warſaw and its environs, is occupied by little leſs than an army; and is ſurrounded with ſtill greater bodies of the troops of different nations; though by the laws of Poland, their own national army is ſo far from being admitted to approach the place where the diet is aſſembled, that it muſt withdraw from the interior provinces, even previous to the elections, ſo that thoſe, as well as that aſſembly, may be entirely free and unawed. Yet all the repreſentations that have been made to the three powers, for the withdrawing of their troops, even from the capital and its neighbourhood, have been ineffectual.

The King of Pruſſia, as uſual, goes beyond his compeers upon this occaſion. After threatening the kingdom with general deſtruction, if a diet was not immediately aſſembled, he takes every poſſible meaſure to prevent its having any effect if it was. To effect this purpoſe, every engine of intrigue, artifice, corruption, and power is made uſe of; and at length, through the inſtrumentality of a Prince Anthony Sulkowſki, a meeting of ſome of the nobility of Great Poland was procured at Liſſa, where, under the name of a council, they have ſet up a kind of a counter diet, and have paſſed ſeveral reſolutions, in which they aſſume a kind of an independency, and for the preſent, at leaſt, ſeem to hold themſelves diſtinct from the republic. As ſoon as this aſſembly was convened, the Pruſſian general Leſſow, commanded the provinces of Great Poland, under pain of military execution, to ſend deputies to this council, where he had propoſals to make to them from his maſter. Thus, while at his own deſire, a general and legal meeting of the ſtates of the kingdom are under orders of aſſembling, to debate upon matters which concern its exiſtence, he uſes artifice and power to procure a ſpurious and illegal meeting, to counteract the proceedings and decrees of the other, or to found a pretence for rendering them invalid, if not ſuited entirely to his views; deputies are then compelled by force to attend this pretended council, with whom a king deſcends to treat publicly, and refers claims to them, which relate to the nation at large.

In this ſituation, it can ſcarcely be expected, that there will be even the ſhadow of a diet at Warſaw. The great ſenators have already experienced, in the frozen wilds of Siberia, or in the gloom of a dungeon, the danger of holding an opinion, or of giving a vote, when ſurrounded by Ruſſian troops. Some meaſures were, however, to be kept, and ſome forms obſerved, in the

year

year 1767; but none could be expected now. The king of Pruſſia has already laid waſte the provinces that ſupplied the capital with proviſions, and has even forbidden their ſupplying it with any pittance, which the temptation of an exorbitant price, might induce them to ſpare from their own neceſſities. In ſuch circumſtances can it then be imagined, that any nobleman who is now at large, and has a poſſibility ſtill of eſcaping to any other part of the world, will voluntarily encounter the complicated horrors of famine, Siberia, and a moſt licentious and barbarous ſoldiery, who have been long fleſhed in every ſpecies of rapine and cruelty.

During theſe tranſactions, the king and the ſenate made unavailing applications to the courts of London, Verſailles, Madrid, and the States-General, to fulfil their ancient treaties, and by their powerful mediation, or interference, to prevent the final deſtruction of one of the moſt ancient nations in the world. They ſhewed the long, unclaimed, and peaceable poſſeſſion which they had held of their territories; that the preſent ſeizure of them, was a violation of the laws of nature, and of the rights of all nations; they ſet forth the inviolable fidelity, with which they had themſelves at all times fulfilled their engagements with their neighbours and allies; that it appeared evidently upon the face of the declarations of the partitioning powers, that force on the one ſide, and weakneſs on the other, were the only cauſes that led to the diſmemberment of Poland; that this was a dangerous doctrine, and might hereafter be applied with equal effect to other ſtates; and that it behoved them to prevent the eſtabliſhment of ſo fatal a ſyſtem. Theſe arguments, with others, were made uſe of, which would have had great weight in other ſeaſons; but there are times for all things.

Such is the preſent deplorable ſtate of Poland; and if any thing ludicrous ſhould be admitted in ſo melancholy a repreſentation, nothing could be more ſo than the language held by the partitioning powers, who have invariably declared, that all their views are directed to the good of the Republic. Confiſcations have already taken place in a conſiderable degree. The eſtates of the princes Czartoriſki, amounting to more than 20,000l. ſterling a year, have been confiſcated by the Empreſs of Ruſſia; though theſe two princes are uncles to the king, are poſſeſſed of the higheſt offices under the ſtate, and were not acquainted time enough with the neceſſity of their perſonal attendance, to have complied, if they had been even diſpoſed to forfeit their allegiance. All the eſtates of Count Kicki, the Staroſt of Lemburg, have been alſo forfeited, for nobly refuſing to betray his country, by ſwearing allegiance to the Empreſs-queen.

Prince Radzivil, who enjoyed ſuch immenſe poſſeſſions in Lithuania, that they exceeded thoſe of many ſovereign princes, and whoſe anceſtors had raiſed and ſupported conſiderable armies at their private expence, was one of the many, who at the beginning of theſe troubles became a dupe to the deſigns of Ruſſia; but having been at length too fatally convinced of his error, he retired to Germany. The Ruſſians offered to reſtore him every

every thing but his plate and his library, if he would return and take the oaths; but he bravely answered, "That he was born free; his ancestors were free, and he would die so!" It happened fortunately for this prince, (as it is reported) that the zeal of his ancestors had provided a resource for his misfortunes, which looked almost, as if they had foreseen them. They had deposited some ages ago, in one of their churches, twelve statues of the Apostles, composed of massy gold, and each a foot and a half in heighth; which the dean and chapter were obliged to produce once a year to the reigning prince. By the same good fortune, these statues escaped the repacity of the spoilers of Poland, and the prince brought them safe to Germany. Some of the apostles are already melted down, and the rest will probably undergo the same fate; they will however preserve their owner from many of those distresses, which too many of the unhappy nobility of his country must undoubtedly experience.

The patriotism and misfortunes of the Marchioness Wielopolska, should not be forgotten. This illustrious lady, in the beginning of the troubles, not only supported the Confederates with her money, but sold her plate and jewels for the same purpose. As their misfortunes, and the miseries of her country increased, her affection to it arose in proportion to the greatness of the danger, and she by degrees mortgaged her vast estates, and, it is said, raised upon them the amazing sum of 1,200,000 ducats. However this sum may be exaggerated, she disposed of the whole amount, whatever it was, in the defence of her country. The union of the partitioning powers, having frustrated the generous hopes which she had conceived, she still bore up against the misfortune, till the Austrians seized the country where her estates lay, and they of course became liable to confiscation, as she would not submit to the terms that were necessary for their preservation. Unable to bear a load of distress, which would have been a trial to the most temperate and firm philosophy, the woman, now, got the better of the heroine, and the unhappy marchioness in a fit of despair threw herself into a deep well. The care of her attendants, however, prevented that fate which she was seeking, and she was preserved from any worse consequence, than that of breaking her arm.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Some obſervations on the ancient and modern ſtate of the Swediſh government. Great change in the conſtitution by Guſtavus Vaſa. The nobleneſs of Guſtavus Adolphus's nature. Deſpotiſm fully eſtabliſhed by Charles XIth. Deplorable ſtate of Sweden at the death of Charles the XIIth. Effects produced by the change of government which took place upon his deceaſe. Biſhop of Lubeck, father to the preſent king, elected preſumptive heir to the crown, upon the death of the Queen Ulrica Eleanora. Conduct of the preſent King from his acceſſion. Matters preparatory to the revolution. Revolt of the garriſon of Chriſtianſtadt, and manifeſto publiſhed by them. Declaration publiſhed by Prince Charles, the King's brother. Meaſures taken by the ſenate, and the ſecret committee, for quelling the inſurrection, and approved of by the ſtates. The revolution takes place in Stockholm, and is effected without tumult or blood. The antient form of government aboliſhed, and a new eſtabliſhed by the King, in a full aſſembly of the ſtates. The revenues made perpetual, and all the powers of the ſtate virtually lodged in the hands of the King. The Diet breaks up. Internal government of the kingdom. Rewards and honours to thoſe who diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the revolution.

SWEDEN, has at different periods, been conſidered among the freeſt governments in Europe. It has been even thought to approach to a perfection in that reſpect, ſuperior to any other of the modern ſtates. Though governed by kings, theſe kings were originally elected by the people, and their power circumſcribed within very narrow limits; the ſenate in a manner exerciſed the whole executive power; and the general diets, at their meetings, ſuperintended and regulated the whole. The peaſants, who are ſo little conſidered in other countries, had the peculiar privilege of being fully repreſented in thoſe aſſemblies, and with the burghers, formed two, of the four great orders, which compoſed the ſtates of the nation. By this means they were a happy counterpoize to the ambition and power of the nobility and clergy; which was rendered the more efficacious, as the kings found it occaſionally their intereſt, to throw their own weight into the ſame ſcale.

However happy this ſyſtem of government was in other reſpects, it could not avoid being clogged with thoſe impediments, and liable to thoſe fatal conſequences, which are inherent to elective monarchies. The latent ſeeds of its deſtruction were contained within itſelf; and the introduction of the Daniſh tyrants, towards the cloſe of the fourteenth century, the unhappy union of Calmar, which perpetuated their claims, together with the overgrown power and ambitious views of the clergy, brought them to their full growth. Sweden accordingly became a ſcene of war and calamity for upwards of 120 years, until ſhe at length ſaw, almoſt, the whole body of the nobility murdered in cold blood, and little leſs

than a general maſſacre of the nation take place, under Chriſtian the ſecond.

In this exigence, the celebrated Guſtavus Vaſa, reſcued his 1520 country from the bloody hands, of one of the moſt deteſtable tyrants that ever degraded human nature. Though this young nobleman had many heroic qualities, he had too much ambition to reſtore the ancient conſtitution of his country; and the people in the exceſs of their joy and gratitude having furniſhed him with the means, he by degrees laid the foundation of that deſpotiſm, which was carried to its utmoſt extent by his deſcendents. Having ſeized on the vaſt poſſeſſions of the clergy, he formed a power that was independent of the ſtate; and became enabled thereby, to make that crown hereditary to his family, which he had only received from the free ſuffrages and election of the people. He however continued to retain ſuch of the ancient names and forms of government, as did not militate totally with his deſigns, and might be made uſe of in ſuch a manner, as to take off from the crown a great ſhare of that odium which it muſt neceſſarily incur, if all the violent and unpopular effects of its power, were to be conſidered as its own direct and particular acts. Thus the form and name of a ſenate was preſerved, and it was ſtill liable to the imputation of all the miſcarriages and exorbitancies of government, though it was now entirely compoſed of the king's creatures, who had not a will of their own, nor were poſſeſſed of a ſingle power but what he choſe to endow them with. In the ſame manner, the diets were aſſembled and held, according to their uſual forms; but the crown had obtained ſuch an overruling influence in the elections, that few were returned but thoſe who were recommended or approved of by it; and the few that came in upon other terms, were ſo overawed by the ſtrong arbitrary powers that were lodged in its hands, and ſo terrified by a powerful ſtanding army which depended upon its will, that they found it neceſſary to ſubmit implicitly to the king's mandates, and the ſtates of the nation were reduced to little more, than regiſters of the decrees of the crown.

The ſucceſſors of Guſtavus gave the Swedes continued occaſion, to lament the intolerable yoke which he had laid upon their ſhoulders. Even his ſon, Charles of Sudermania, who became king by dethroning his nephew Sigiſmund, ſacrificed to his rage and covetouſneſs, by proſcriptions, executions and confiſcations, that ancient nobility, to whom the houſe of Vaſa owed every thing. It is however true, that Guſtavus Adolphus, from the generoſity and nobleneſs of his own nature, reconciled for once an arbitrary power (which in his hands could not be felt) with the intereſt and happineſs of his people, and repaired, ſo far as it was poſſible to be done, the miſchiefs that proceeded from his father's avarice and cruelty.

The Swedes never fully experienced all the horrors of deſpotiſm, until the reign of Charles the Eleventh, who ſtripped the ſenate of its authority, and the nobility of their eſtates. As the Livonian ſoldiers, were neither attached to the perſons or laws of the Swedes, he made uſe of them to compel the ſtates, to give up every ſhadow of their

their liberty, and to acknowledge that he was accountable to none but God for his actions. He afterwards, in the ſame manner, deſpoiled the nobility of Livonia and Eſthonia, of their eſtates; though they had voluntarily ſurrendered to the government of Sweden; that, their property and rights were ſecured to them by treaty, and confirmed upon oath at the acceſſion of every king; and that the titles to their lands were ſheltered under the ſanction of a remote antiquity. The Swediſh ſoldiers now repaid the compliment which their nation owed to the Livonians, and were the agents to diſpoſſeſs them of their eſtates, in return for the loſs of their own liberties. It was this tranſaction which gave riſe to the calamities and deplorable fate of the celebrated and unfortunate John Patkul. And to this tranſaction might alſo in a great meaſure be attributed, the ſucceeding loſs of Livonia and the adjoining provinces, to the irreparable damage of Sweden.

As the education and conduct of this monarch were equally ſingular, and are in many reſpects out of the common courſe of things, the extraordinary nature and importance of the ſubject, may excuſe our taking ſome ſmall notice of it. As the death of his father left him a minor at the early age of five years, the care of his education was entruſted in the hands of the queen his mother, and of five of the great officers of ſtate. The ſenate complimented the Queen with the choice of a governor, and ſhe, though an excellent princeſs in other reſpects, gave way upon this occaſion to her private affection, and to the amazement of all mankind appointed a nobleman to that office, whoſe principal qualification conſiſted, in his being one of the hardeſt drinkers in the kingdom. It is ſaid that the courſe of the young prince's ſtudies, was confined to the knowledge of two great principles, which were continually inſtilled into his mind, and were laid down as the general and invariable rules for the future government of his life. The firſt of theſe principles, was to practice at all times the moſt profound diſſimulation; and the ſecond, to perſevere in all his own reſolutions. One religious, and one moral duty, were inculcated with equal care and effect; the firſt was, to ſay his prayers twice a day, and the ſecond, to ſhew himſelf affectionate and dutiful to his mother.

As to other matters, this prince was ſo totally illiterate, that he ſcarcely was able to make his ſignature; and ſo deficient in words and matter, that though he did not want natural parts, he was not capable of holding a diſcourſe with any ſtranger, upon the common topicks of converſation. It is ſaid, that one of the firſt nobility of the kingdom, having remonſtrated freely with the queen upon the ſhameful ſtate of his education, ſhe replied with great warmth and indignation, that neither of her brothers had ever ſubmitted to learn any thing, and yet they were both excellent princes, and highly beloved in their country.

Under the government of a monarch ſo deplorably ignorant, and whoſe mind received ſo fatal a bias, it is not to be wondered that his ſubjects ſuffered the moſt unparalleled oppreſſions, and that the poor remains of the conſtitution

were

were totally annihilated. As his pleaſure lay wholly in violent and athletic ſports and exerciſes, the moſt able bodied, profligate, and ignorant men in his dominions, became naturally his friends and favourites. As ſuch men could have no regard for laws which they did not underſtand, and from the meanneſs of their own birth had a natural averſion to the nobility, whom they beſides conſidered as the only obſtacles in the way of their ambition, they purſued the deſtruction of both with the moſt unremitting ardour. As they increaſed their power, by the government of large provinces, and the command of great armies, which they made it neceſſary to raiſe; and that they ſaw all the powers in the ſtate, were lodged between the King and themſelves; they extended their views ſtill farther, and began to conſider him as their only rival. They accordingly precipitated this prince into the moſt violent and dangerous meaſures, in hopes that he might have fallen a victim to the rage of the people; and when that deſign failed of effect, practiſed upon the natural impetuoſity of his courage in ſuch a manner, as to throw him headlong into perſonal dangers in war, where his deſtruction ſeemed inevitable. Thus was a monarch, who did not want underſtanding, who was not addicted to pleaſure or expence, but was equally indnſtrious and parſimonious, and who to great courage in war, added the moſt indefatigable application to buſineſs in time of peace, perverted by the baſeſt and moſt profligate of mankind, to become the curſe and ruin of his people; at the ſame time that he was made the conſtant dupe to all their treacherous deſigns againſt himſelf, and was never capable of ſeeing the danger. They however failed in all their deſigns againſt the king; but were ſucceſsful in thoſe againſt their country.

Charles the Twelfth, inherited the intrepidity, obſtinacy, harſhneſs, and violence of his father, without his diſſimulation. He carried deſpotiſm to a ſtill greater height, as he threw by all the forms and appearances of law, and decided peremptorily in every thing, without admitting of any diſcuſſion. The events and fortune of his life are too generally known, to require any illuſtration. His obſtinacy and implacable diſpoſition, at length brought on his ruin, after a life dedicated to heroic actions and abſurd purſuits; and having reduced his country from the height of power and glory, to the loweſt ebb of weakneſs and miſery. Such was the ſituation of Sweden at the time of his deceaſe, that if other ſtates had not been more attentive to the general intereſts of Europe, than they ſeem to have been ſince, the partitioning powers would not now, probably, have wanted a recent precedent for the diviſion of Poland.

The Swedes loſt their fineſt provinces by the war, and the remaining part of their country was ſo miſerably deſolated by the cruel depredations of the enemy, as to be ſcarcely recoverable by time and induſtry. The Ruſſians penetrated into the bowels of their mountains to deſtroy the valuable copper mines, and carried off at the ſame time, the wretched inhabitants of all ſexes and ages, to cultivate their remote foreſts. To ballance theſe misfortunes, they recovered their ancient

conſtitution by the death of Charles. Public affairs were now too critical, for the ſucceſſor to enter into any contention with the people about power; it was evident to both, that if they muſt be ſlaves, it was of little conſequence to them, whether they were to be ſo to a Ruſſian or a Swede.

The princeſs Ulrica Eleanora, ſiſter to the late King, accordingly received the crown from the ſtates, as their elective gift, liable to all the ancient terms and conditions: and renounced, for herſelf and her ſucceſſors, all arbitrary power for ever. And to prevent, ſo far as it could be done, all future opportunity of diſpute or diſcuſſion, a long capitulation, ſetting forth in a great number of articles, the rights and privileges of the different orders, the authority of the ſenate, and the powers allowed to the crown, as well as the reſtrictions upon it, were ſigned and executed by the queen, as a compact between her and the people; and ſhe farther bound herſelf by oath, to a ſtrict obſervance of all the articles. 1718.

As Queen Ulrica was married at the time, to Frederic, the hereditary Prince, and afterwards Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, ſhe about two years after, when things were better ſettled, reſigned the crown, with the conſent of the ſtates, in favour of her huſband, who was accordingly elected in her ſtead, upon the ſame terms and conditions. 1720.

Sweden now, under the bleſſings of a mild government, began gradually to recover, in a conſiderable degree, from the effects of thoſe dreadful ſhocks which it had endured in the late reign. This however, was a ſlow operation: ſome of her greateſt loſſes could not be replaced; and the wounds received in thoſe parts that were not totally loſt, were too deep to be ſoon healed. Though the late revolution in the government was productive of the greateſt benefits and happineſs to the people; yet the preſent ſyſtem was not without its faults. The executive powers of the crown were too much limited, to give weight and efficacy to the ſtate, in its tranſactions with foreigners; and on the other hand, the authority of the ſenate was ſo great, as to make it inconſiſtent with a monarchy, and dangerous to a free republic.

It had always been a rule with the Swedes, in which they differed widely and happily from their Poliſh neighbours, that though the crown was elective, they conſtantly preſented it to ſome prince of the blood royal, and generally to the next of blood; minority, ſome glaring faults, or incapacity, being almoſt the only exceptions; ſo that by this means, though the kingdom was not abſolutely hereditary, the ſucceſſion generally run pretty regularly. As the marriage of Queen Ulrica, was not productive of iſſue, the ſtates upon the death of that princeſs, proceeded to the election of a preſumptive heir to the throne, who ſhould ſucceed at the demiſe of the reigning King. 1741.

Several candidates were propoſed, and made great intereſt upon this occaſion; among thoſe were the Prince Royal of Denmark, afterwards Frederic the fifth, the preſent Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, nephew to the King of Sweden, and the Duke of Deux Ponts. The

King

King of Denmark engaged in this affair with great earneſtneſs, in favour of his ſon; and as Sweden was then engaged in a ruinous war with Ruſſia, the alliance and aſſiſtance of the Danes, which was offered, was no trifling temptation in ſuch circumſtances. The ſtates notwithſtanding, choſe the Duke of Holſtein Gottorp for their future ſovereign, whoſe grandmother was eldeſt ſiſter to Charles XII. and who was himſelf the preſumptive heir, and has been ſince the unhappy Peter the IIId, Emperor of Ruſſia. This prince, as the reſt of mankind would have done in the ſame ſituation, preferred the ſplendid glare and arbitrary dominion of Ruſſia, to the quiet ſecurity and limited power of Sweden. Notwithſtanding this rejection, and the danger of their being involved in an immediate war with Denmark, which ſeemed almoſt inevitable if they refuſed to chooſe that prince, the ſtates perſevered in their attachment to the family, and elected Adolphus, Prince of
1743. Holſtein, Biſhop of Lubec, and uncle to the young duke, ſucceſſor to the crown.

This prince, who was the late King of Sweden, and father to the preſent, ſucceeded to the throne upon the death of Frederic
1751. of Heſſe Caſſel, upon the ſame terms and conditions, and under the ſame reſtrictions, with his two immediate predeceſſors. We have ſhewn in our laſt volume, the circumſtances attending the death of that prince, and the acceſſion of the preſent King, who was not then in the kingdom; we alſo ſtated the views of the court and country parties in the diet, as well as thoſe of the young King, ſo far as they could be gathered from his apparent conduct; and made ſome obſervations on the effectual means which he took to acquire popularity. It will occur to ſuch of our readers, as recollect the King's declaration from Paris to the Senate, his aſſurances to them upon his arrival in Sweden, and his ſpeech at the opening of the diet, that no prince, in any age or country, ever made ſtronger and more ſolemn profeſſions of the moſt profound veneration and reſpect, the moſt unbounded affection, and the moſt inviolable attachment, to the eſtabliſhed laws and conſtitution of his country, than he did; that he not only declared his own abhorrence of an abſolute government; but that he would always conſider, as the declared enemies of his perſon and kingdom, and as the moſt notorious traytors to their country, all thoſe who ſhould ſecretly or openly, on any pretence whatſoever, ſeek to introduce again an unlimited authority, or what was called ſovereignty; that he thought it his greateſt glory, to be the firſt citizen of a free country; and that to govern it free and independent, was the laſt object of his ambition. He even went needleſsly out of his way, to introduce the form of regency of the year 1720; to ſpecify it particularly, as a part of that conſtitution to which he was ſo religiouſly attached; and to remind the people of the oath which he had already taken to fulfil it in all its parts; thereby alluding to the oaths which he had been obliged to take, when he was acknowledged ſucceſſor to the crown.

In truth, his profeſſions and declarations were ſo exceſſive, that if they had occurred in the common

tranſactions of life, they would have excited ſtrong ſuſpicions of their ſincerity, with thoſe who value themſelves on being acquainted with (what is called) the world. Notwithſtanding theſe plauſible appearances, and the ſtrenuous endeavours of the court party in the Diet, no relaxation could be obtained in the capitulations, though the coronation had been ſo long delayed upon that account. The

28th Feb. 1772. King was accordingly obliged to ſign the capitulations in their priſtine form, and to confirm them by oath. Indeed the artieles were ſo numerous and ſo reſtrictive, that they could not have been ſuppoſed eligible to any other prince; but the King had ſo repeatedly profeſſed the moſt republican principles, that it might have almoſt been thought, that he had been the framer of them. In the two laſt articles, which were evidently added by himſelf, he abſolves the ſtates from their oath of allegiance; if he ſhould premeditately infringe his oath and the capitulation, or even any thing in the future, which the ſtates ſhould judge it neceſſary to preſcribe further, for the improvement or ſecurity of the form of regency. He alſo menaces with his utmoſt wrath, whoever ſhould dare to propoſe the addition of one degree of power or ſplendor more to him, than what was contained in the preſent capitulation. Upon the whole, we may find many princes, that will imitate Trajan in the manner of preſenting a ſword; but it will be difficult to find another, that will reſemble him in the ſincerity of the action.

May 22d. The coronation was conducted with extraordinary magnificence, and the different orders of the ſtate, as well as the people in general, vied with each other in the demonſtrations of joy which they ſhewed upon the occaſion. A few days after, when the different orders of the ſtate waited upon the King, to do homage, and to take the oaths of allegiance, the King in his ſpeech upon that occaſion, made the following generous profeſſions; that aſſured of their hearts, and moſt ſincerely purpoſing to merit them, and to fix his throne upon their love and felicity, the public engagement they were going to enter into, would, in his opinion, be needleſs, if ancient cuſtom, and the laws of the country, did not require it—"Unhappy the King who wants the tie of oaths to ſecure himſelf on the throne: and who, not aſſured of the hearts of his ſubjects, is conſtrained to reign only by the force of laws, when he cannot by the love of his people."

Such ſentiments, would have done honour to any monarch in any age. The whole ſpeech carried an air of the moſt ſerious piety, the moſt diſintereſted patriotiſm, and the moſt paternal tenderneſs. The different orders were reſpectively addreſſed, in terms ſuited to their particular rank, functions, and diſpoſitions; and the whole was conducted with great art. In the midſt however of this cordiality, and apparent ſatisfaction, ſome inſinuations of a ſtrange and dark nature were thrown out; which expreſſed little, and ſeemed to imply a great deal; and which might have been eaſily underſtood ſo, as to contain any meaning that it was intended to draw from them, and might have been as eaſily explained

plained in ſuch a manner, as to have no particular ſignification. The King reminds the ſtates of the weightineſs of the engagement they were going to take; that they beſt knew the extent of their duty to themſelves and the commonwealth: he then ſuddenly breaks out into an ardent wiſh or prayer, that concord and harmony may unite their hearts; that foreign views and private gain, may ever be ſacrificed to the public intereſts; and that the ambition of no part of them ſhould ever raiſe any ſuch diſturbances, as might endanger the freedom and independency of the whole commonwealth.

What effect this part of the ſpeech had upon the hearers, we are not acquainted with. It was undoubtedly well contrived, to excite extraordinary doubts, ſuſpicions and jealouſies, in the minds of thoſe who had not a clue to unravel the myſtery. The three lower orders of the ſtate muſt have been particularly affected in this manner, who could ſcarcely avoid ſuppoſing, that the nobility and ſenate had formed ſome atrocious ſcheme for the deſtruction of the nation, with which the King was acquainted, and which they had not themſelves penetration to diſcover.

The Diet ſtill continued ſitting, when thoſe deſigns, which probably had long been in embryo, began to reveal themſelves. As it was neceſſary that the experiment ſhould be made at a conſiderable diſtance from the metropolis, in order that it might operate in ſome degree, before the ſenate and ſtates ſhould receive information of it, and might thereby acquire a conſiderable growth of ſtrength, before their attempts to cruſh it could take place; it was equally neceſſary that the ſcene ſhould be laid, in a place where the military force, which the crown could ſafely confide in, ſhould be ſuperior in power, if not in number, to the inhabitants, whoſe inclinations were every where doubtful. The ſmall city and ſtrong fortreſs of Chriſtianſtadt in Scania, at the diſtance of about 250 miles from Stockholm, afforded all theſe advantages, and many others, and was accordingly, with great judgment, made choice of for the purpoſe.

As the province of Scania forms the ſouthern extremity of Sweden, and is the frontier to Denmark, from which it is only detached by the narrow paſſage of the Sound, it is conſequently better furniſhed with troops and fortifications, than any other part of the kingdom; and contains beſides, the great arſenal, and magazines for the navy, at Carelſcroon. Beſides the ſtrength of this province, its ſituation would be of the greateſt conſequence, if the troubles were to prove laſting and dangerous; it would preſerve an open communication with all foreign countries, as well as with the Swediſh Pomerania; and would enable the King of Pruſſia, to have thrown any forces that he thought neceſſary into the kingdom for the ſupport of his nephews; in the worſt extremity, it would have afforded a ſecure retreat out of the country. It may not be an improbable opinion, that as that province has frequently changed its maſters, having been long and often in the poſſeſſion of the Danes, it might have been alſo ſuppoſed, much leſs attached to the ancient forms of government, and more indifferent

to the intereſts of the kingdom in general, than any other.

The three royal brothers were too prudent, to confine, at ſuch a conjuncture, their whole fortune, and all their perſons, within the walls of a ſingle city; and they were too wiſe not to ſee, that their being in ſeparate ſtations would contribute more to the ſucceſs of the great deſign which they had in view. Prince Charles, the King's next brother, accordingly ſet out for Scania, under pretence of meeting the Queen Dowager, upon her return from the court of Berlin, where ſhe had been for ſome time upon a viſit; and Prince Frederic Adolphus, went into the neighbouring province of Oſtrogothia, which lies in the way from Stockholm, under pretence of drinking ſome mineral waters for his health. Both theſe princes had regiments, and principal commands in the army, and were greatly beloved by the troops.

Aug. 12th. Every thing now being in as good a train as could be wiſhed, an inſurrection took place in the garriſon of Chriſtianſtadt, where one Hellichins, a captain, having at the head of the ſoldiers, ſeized upon the magazines, arms, and fortifications, ſpeedily publiſhed a ſtudied manifeſto, which though a ſtrange ill put-together compoſition, carried ſufficient marks of the quarter in which it had been fabricated. In this piece they repreſent the ſtates of the kingdom, as a combination of perſons, who by artifice and violence, the violation of the laws, and the injury of their fellow citizens, had uſurped the title and authority, which they now aſſumed; that they had exerciſed a moſt illegal deſpotiſm, broke through all the limits of equity, totally neglected the true end of their appointment, and promoted foreign deſigns; all of which was manifeſt, as they had taken no meaſures for preventing or ſupplying the want of corn, notwithſtanding the dreadful dearth with which the provinces were ſo grievouſly afflicted; nor had ſet on foot any means or expedients, for the promoting of induſtry and commerce, or for cauſing a circulation of money; that all the ſeveral branches of national defence, had been ſo groſsly and palpably neglected, that the ruin of the kingdom muſt be the unavoidable conſequence; that all public and private ſecurity, was trampled under foot, and the honour, reputation, and property, of good honeſt men were not protected. That this deſpotic and arbitrary power was carried ſo far, as to encroach even upon the rights and lawful power of the King himſelf, in direct oppoſition to the majeſtic dignity of the crown. That therefore they, the garriſon of that city, finding ſuch a government to be the worſt of all deſpotic and arbitrary ſyſtems, are bound by the oaths they have taken, and the obligations they owe to themſelves and to poſterity, to reject, oppoſe, and ſuppreſs it; and they accordingly renounce all regard and obedience to the preſent ſtates of the kingdom as they call themſelves; and all that they have hitherto reſolved and concluded upon, is thereby declared to be an abſolute nullity, and liable to enquiry and puniſhment. They then call upon all true Swedes, as they regard the duties they owe to God, their King, and their country, to join

join with them; as the only means of delivery from a moſt deplorable ruin, and the danger of a foreign impreſſion, not the leſs deſtructive for being clandeſtine. They conclude, in the faſhionable ſtrain, with a pious appeal to Heaven, of the rectitude and integrity of their motives and intentions, which are ſolely directed to the good of their country, in ſuch a manner, as to give to God the things which are God's, and to the King the things which are his.

It will occur to every body, that theſe random, looſe, and general charges, aſſertions without the pretence or appearance of proofs, and concluſions which could not be deduced from the premiſes, if the facts were even eſtabliſhed, might, from any thing to the contrary that appears in the piece itſelf, be applied with equal eaſe and juſtice, to any other government under heaven, as to that of Sweden. This military memorial has, however, the ſingularity of preſenting a liſt of ſuch grievances, as probably were never before exhibited, either by the garriſon of a fort, or by the whole of an army. It beſides affords a key, to thoſe inſinuations which the King threw out in his late ſpeech.

Prince Charles was at Carelſcroon, between forty and fifty miles ſouthward of Chriſtianſtadt, when the news arrived of the revolt. He immediately ſeized the opportunity which his rank and quality afforded, of giving the troops orders to aſſemble, and taking upon himſelf the command; and became maſter at the ſame time of Carelſcroon, by which the arſenal, magazines, and navy, were put into his hands. He then publiſhed one of thoſe enigmatical incomprehenſible manifeſto's, which ſeem at preſent to be eſtabliſhed as a particular mode among the northern powers of Europe; and which he ordered to be read at the head of every company; and to be printed, and read on the following Sunday in all the pulpits of Schonen.

It would have been impoſſible to gueſs, from the greater part of this declaration, what part the prince himſelf intended to take, or how the people were to act with ſafety to themſelves, in the preſent circumſtances. He expreſſes great concern for the tumult at Chriſtianſtadt, which he ſays threatens the ruin of many worthy ſubjects; that the oath which he had taken to their beloved King and the kingdom, did not permit him to ſee, with a frigid compoſure, or puſillanimous indifference, deſtruction breaking in upon his beloved countrymen; that he is determined to quench a fire with all expedition, which, when blazing out in a flame, it would require much blood to quench; that he devotes himſelf with joy, to prevent the dangers, that threaten their beloved ſovereign, the country, and the national freedom; he therefore permits all the inhabitants to ſecond his views, in whatever he ſhall command for promoting that patriotic deſign.

Hitherto, it would appear, ſo far as the ſenſe can be gathered, that this prince intended immediately to ſet about the quelling of the inſurrection, and that he warned the people to prepare for giving ſuch aſſiſtance as he ſhould require upon the occaſion. The concluſion of this piece, though dark and miſterious, ſeems however, to inſinuate another intention. The prince exhorts

horts the inhabitants, that inſtead of being influenced by the former *yoke*, by diſſentions or mutual miſtruſts, they would with general and united ſtrength, for the reſtoration of tranquility among them, at leaſt deliver up that infernal *breed*, which have inſenſibly drawn them into ſuch abjectneſs and calamity, for that the ſword of deſtruction hung over their heads, over the citizen in his houſe, the peaſant in his field, the beggar in his hut, and the child in his cradle.—It becomes almoſt neceſſary to obſerve, that no yoke paſt or preſent, nor no breed of any kind, had been before taken notice of in this declaration.

Such was the cloud, of unknown and undefined dangers, which was ſpread over the heads of theſe people. There ſeem to be ſome conceptions, which ſwallow abſurdities with the greater eaſe, in proportion to the greatneſs of their magnitude, while others will boggle at thoſe above a certain ſize; but thoſe politicians muſt ſurely have an accurate knowledge of mankind, who can exactly proportion the one, to the capacity of the other. The prince having impreſſed ſuch terrors upon the minds of the people, as were neceſſary to his future deſigns, and left ſuch a garriſon in Carelſcroon, as he could depend upon, marched with ſuch troops as were aſſembled (having left orders for the others to follow as they arrived) and with ſome cannon, towards Chriſtianſtadt. His brother Prince Frederic, taking the ſame advantage from the danger of the inſurrection, put himſelf at the ſame time, at the head of the troops in Oſtrogothia.

It is ſaid that General Rudbeck, one of the Senators, who happened then to be in thoſe quarters, and immediately ſet off poſt for Stockholm, was the firſt who brought the ſenate an account of the inſurrection, and of the ſubſequent tranſactions. This intelligence immediately produced an extraordinary meeting of that body, as well as of the ſecret committee, the reſult of which was, the delegating of full powers, for the aſſembling of the troops, and the taking of all other meaſures which they ſhould think neceſſary for quelling the inſurrection, to the ſenator Baron Funck, and to General Pecklin, who were accordingly forthwith diſpatched upon that expedition. It is probable, that notwithſtanding the obſcurity in which it was wrapt, the tendency of Prince Charles's manifeſto, was well underſtood by the ſenate and the ſecret committee, as from the inſtant of General Rudbeck's arrival, they ſhewed the greateſt jealouſy of the deſigns of the royal family, and took every poſſible meaſure to counteract them. As they knew that the regiments quartered in Stockholm, were too ſtrongly attached to the royal brothers, for them to place any dependence on their fidelity, they accordingly diſpatched orders to the regiments of Upland and Sudermania, to march with all poſſible expedition thither. They then gave orders to the city cavalry, which is compoſed of the Burghers, to mount their horſes, and to fix patroles in all proper and convenient parts of the city and ſuburbs, and appointed the ſenator Count Kalling, who was alſo conſidered as prime miniſter, to be commandant general, with all the authority which they were capable of conferring. They

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alſo required of the King not to depart from Stockholm, in terms it is ſaid, which amounted to little leſs than an abſolute command; and deſired at the ſame time, that he would recall his brothers without delay, under pretence of an apprehenſion for the ſafety of their perſons, from their vicinity to the rebels.

The King was not conſulted, upon any of the reſolutions that were paſſed, or the meaſures that were taken. It is ſaid, that ſuch papers as it was neceſſary he ſhould ſign, were ſent to him for that purpoſe, without any farther communication. This prince ſhewed great marks of ſurprize, when the account of the inſurrection was communicated to him; but abſolutely refuſed to ſign the commiſſion that attended it, for empowering the delegates who were going to Scania, to take the command of the army. This refuſal was however of no conſequence for the preſent, as the ſenate affixed both his name and ſeal to it. In the mean time, the King, as to all outward appearance, ſeemed quite ſatisfied with what was going forward, and his carriage in the eye of the public was ſuch, as if every thing had been done under his directions; even ſo far, as to viſit the poſts and patroles of the Burghers, and to thank them for their attention to the public ſafety.

Notwithſtanding the ſlights that had been apparently put upon the King in the courſe of theſe proceedings, when the ſecret committee and ſenate, laid their reſolutions, and the meaſures they had taken, before a full aſſembly of the ſtates in the diet, every thing they had done, was approved of and confirmed by that body. From this circumſtance, as far as our preſent view of things will enable us to judge, the preſent conteſt was not a trial for power between the King, and the ſenate, or a few factious and powerful noblemen; but it was a trial, between the King on the one ſide, and the general body of the nation, by its repreſentatives, on the other, whether he ſhould overthrow the eſtabliſhed conſtitution of the kingdom, or adhere to thoſe terms, upon which his father and himſelf had received the crown, and ſubmit to thoſe conditions, which he had voluntarily ſworn to obſerve. For notwithſtanding the cry that is raiſed, of the oligarchical power lodged in the ſenate, which, from its ſuppoſed aſcendant over the ſtates, is deſcribed as being totally arbitrary, and ſuperior to all controul, we may well remember, that though the late King was not in any degree ſo popular as the preſent was, and from his attempts to ſubvert the conſtitution, was always regarded with jealouſy; yet when the ſenate preſumed to encroach upon his rights, and to exerciſe powers, which the ſtates did not think properly applied, they, ſo recently as the diet before the preſent, not only 1769. paſſed heavy cenſures upon their conduct, but degraded and diſgraced, in the moſt exemplary manner, ſeveral of the moſt conſiderable members of it, and who were of the firſt nobility in the kingdom.

Though the King ſeemed totally dormant and inactive with reſpect to the preſent tranſactions, it is evident that he was taking the moſt effectual meaſures to accompliſh the great deſign he had in view:

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to the ſucceſs of which nothing contributed ſo much as the admirable ſilence and ſecrecy with which they were conducted. Things were however arrived at a criſis, which did not admit of any longer diſguiſe. The arrival of the two regiments, which had been ſent for by the ſenate, might have overthrown the whole project; and it was perhaps fortunate for the King, without derogating in any degree from his ability, that the circumſtances, which attended his receiving a diſpatch from prince Charles, precipitated matters to ſo immediate a concluſion, as to prevent that dangerous heſitation, which from its nature operates in the moſt critical moment, and has thereby frequently proved fatal to the greateſt undertakings.

It would be impertinence or affectation, except in thoſe who had a conſiderable ſhare in the tranſaction, or who by office or connection had opportunities of direct information, to pretend, ſo near the time, to give a regular detail and exact account of the circumſtances which attended the late revolution. The mere lookers on, upon ſuch an occaſion, can only, with juſtice, recount the ſmall part which they have ſeen, or relate that which they have heard from what they think good authority; beſides the doubtfulneſs of the latter, they are too apt, in reſpect to the former, haſtily to conclude upon thoſe things which they do not know, from the little which they do: ſo that, independently of the prejudices of others, having formed an early ſyſtem of their own, they generally warp all better information into a conformity with their favourite ideas. As to the parties immediately concerned or intereſted in this tranſaction, thoſe on the one ſide dare not ſpeak the truth if they were ſo inclined, and from thoſe on the other, it is not to be expected. All we can do, in ſuch a ſituation, is to give ſuch a general abſtract of thoſe confuſed accounts which have appeared, as ſeems the moſt reaſonable and conſiſtent in its parts; to point out ſome paſſages in which they totally diſagree; and to give our opinion in favour of that which ſeems to us the more probable.

It is ſaid that the King, having received diſpatches from his brother prince Charles in the evening, ſummoned a meeting of the ſenators early the next morning, when he Aug. 19th. expoſtulated warmly with them, upon the orders they had ſent to Schonen, and the other meaſures they had taken, without his conſent; and that the aſſembly, without taking any notice of the King's complaints, inſiſted that he ſhould ſhew them the letters which he had received from his brother; that the King having peremptorily refuſed to comply with this extraordinary demand, and expreſſed his indignation at the propoſal, count Kalling, the miniſter, went ſo far as to tell him, that, in the preſent circumſtances, he ſhould not have opened any letters, except in the preſence of the ſenate, or at leaſt of himſelf; that both ſides growing more warm, and the King perſiſting in his refuſal, ſome of the ſenators cried out, it was full time to ſecure his perſon, and accordingly attempted to ſeize his ſword. The King, upon this inſult, immediately drew his ſword, and appalled them ſo effectually, both by his

his reſolution and looks, that he had an opportunity of quitting the room without oppoſition, and having gone down a few ſteps, returned haſtily, locked the door of the ſenate room, and put the key in his pocket.

That he then went immediately to the grand guard, and, having aſſembled the officers, he made a ſpeech, complaining of the arbitrary ariſtocratical faction, under which they, and the nation in general, had ſo long groaned; that this cruel tyranny became every day more intolerable; that he was determined to run all hazards to get rid of it; and aſked them, whether they would aſſiſt their King, in ſhaking off ſo ignominious a yoke, and reſtoring the nation to it's ancient liberty. To this propoſal, the officers in general, and all the ſoldiers, aſſented with great readineſs; upon which the King aſſured them, that he never would endeavour after the ſovereignty, and then aſked whether they would confirm upon oath their engagement to ſupport him; which, being alſo agreed to, was immediately put in execution. The revolt being thus openly begun, the King tied a white handkerchief round his arm, as a mark and ſignal to thoſe who were diſpoſed to eſpouſe his cauſe, and, being joined by ſeveral of the nobility and others, marched at the head of the guards to the arſenal and admiralty, where the ſame meaſures being taken, were attended with the ſame ſucceſs.

The foregoing account correſponds in general with thoſe that ſeem to have been publiſhed by the friends to the revolution. Some parts of it ſeem liable to exception. If the King knew, as theſe accounts pretend, all the particulars of a plot which the ſenate had laid againſt him, and by which they intended to ſeize his perſon, and to make him reſponſible for all the troubles, misfortunes, and oppreſſions of the nation, it cannot be ſuppoſed, when we conſider his character and abilities, that ſuch a prince would have ventured his perſon alone amongſt them, without ſome neceſſary and effectual precaution. Nor can it on the other hand be imagined, that, when the ſenate had hazarded every thing by ſo deſperate an attempt as that of ſeizing his perſon, which was an inſult that they knew could not be forgiven, they would then have ſtopped ſhort, when things were already at the worſt, and have ſuffered him ſingly in his own perſon to have made his way from them; or that the circumſtance of drawing a ſword, which they muſt have originally foreſeen to have been the inevitable conſequence of the attempt, could have had any effect upon the determined reſolution of ſo many perſons. It is alſo as unlikely, that the ſimple locking of a door, without any other force or guard to reſtrain them, could have kept the ſenators confined for ſeveral hours in ſo critical and dangerous a ſeaſon.

Another account, which ſeems to come from a different quarter, explains ſome of theſe paſſages, and carries an appearance of probability. At leaſt, by comparing them, we may poſſibly form a near judgment of the real facts. By this it is ſaid, that the diſpatches from prince Charles were intercepted in the evening by count Kalling,

ling, who had for ſome time a ſtrong and well-founded ſuſpicion of the deſigns of the court. That he accordingly aſſembled the ſenate privately, who immediately reſolved to open the diſpatches without the king's knowledge; that by this means they became poſſeſſed of the unwelcome knowledge of the whole ſcheme that had been laid for the ſubverſion of the government, and of the effect which it had already taken. Upon this alarming diſcovery, the ſenate ſpent the whole night in conſulting upon and taking ſuch meaſures, as might, if poſſible, prevent the completion of this deep-laid deſign; and as it was ſuppoſed, that nothing could operate ſo efficaciouſly to this purpoſe as the taking of the King's perſon into cuſtody, it was accordingly concluded upon; and, having the proofs of the conſpiracy now in their hands, he was ſummoned to appear the next morning, when they intended to lay the diſpatches before him, and then put the deſign in execution. In the mean time, baron Rudbeck, the commandant of Stockholm, and count Heſſenſtein, who was next day to command the guard, were informed of the whole affair, and, having received the neceſſary inſtructions, promiſed their utmoſt aſſiſtance.

The revolution was however too far advanced, and the plan too well contrived, to be now prevented, or even impeded in its progreſs. The King attended the ſenate, as we have before ſeen; but took care to have a ſtrong body of the guards poſted under the windows, and, as ſoon as the deſign of ſeizing his perſon was mentioned, he put his head out of one of them and called to the ſoldiers to come up; who having obeyed his commands with great alacrity, the amazed and confounded ſenators were put into their cuſtody, where they remained, while the King proceeded to the execution of the remaining parts of his deſign.

When Count Heſſenſtein was abandoned by all his officers and ſoldiers at the grand guard, who, contrary to his orders, were buſily employed in taking new oaths of allegiance, the King required of him to do the ſame; upon which the baron, with his ſword in his hand, is ſaid to have replied with a generous indignation, that he was not baſe or mean enough to betray his truſt, the rights of his fellow-citizens, and the conſtitution of his country; that, on the contrary, he had patriotiſm enough to become a voluntary victim in ſuch a cauſe, and reſolution enough at that inſtant to reſcue his country from the ſlavery with which it was threatened; but that however, from a firm perſuaſion that legal juſtice would be fully obtained, he would not oppoſe violence to force; that therefore he ſurrendered his ſword to the King, and ſubmitted to be his priſoner, till he hoped to be his judge. The count accordingly delivered his ſword into the King's hands, and was immediately taken into cuſtody. Some officers of the artillery, and others, followed the count's example; and all thoſe who refuſed to take the oaths were ſecured.

From this period of the revolution we quit the controverted ground, and come to particulars which are not diſputed. When the King had received the oaths of the officers and ſoldiers at the different departments,

ments, the next measure he thought necessary was to secure the person of baron Rudbeck, the governor and general commander. That nobleman, when he found himself disobeyed and abandoned by the whole garrison, was seized with such an extremity of passion and grief, that he ran through the streets with his sword drawn, crying out, Brother Swedes, to arms! to arms! if not, your liberty is lost. As it was apprehended, that the arrest of this nobleman would, from his popularity and influence, be attended with danger, and probably excite an extraordinary commotion among the people, the King sent to the foreign ministers, to intreat of them to withdraw to the castle, for fear of those accidents to which such tumults are liable. This proposal was readily complied with; but the precaution was needless. Whether the people, through length of time, were grown insensible of the value of their liberties; whether they wanted spirit to defend them; or that the military power which surrounded them was of such force, as apparently to render all opposition fruitless; however it was, Rudbeck was arrested without commotion or tumult.

Thus was this great and almost unparalleled revolution accomplished, and an extensive nation deprived of it's liberties in a single morning, without bloodshed, without noise, without tumult, and without opposition; while the people flocked together with as much indifference and tranquility as if it had only been some holiday sport. The King then repaired to the castle, and, having sent for the foreign ministers, informed them, that it was with tears in his eyes he had agreed to the measure of which they were witnesses, and which he was forced to take for the security of his person, as well as of the state, which were both equally in danger. He intreated them to assure their respective courts, that his motives, when made known, would justify him in the eyes of all Europe; that this affair should not be productive of any alteration in his conduct with respect to other powers; and to be assured, that what he had done was for the welfare of his people and the maintenance of true liberty.

Orders were immediately dispatched to Schonen, to counteract those which the senate had given to their delegates, and to confirm prince Charles in the command of the troops. Three declarations were also almost instantaneously issued; one, under the title of a most gracious assurance to the life-guards, the corps of artillery, and all other faithful subjects within the city of Stockholm; the next, a gracious declaration to the faithful subjects at Stockholm; and the third, a notification to the nation in general, of some pernicious attempts against the King's rights and the safety of the nation.

In the first of these pieces the King declares and avers, that his sole view is the repose of his dear country; which he will accomplish, by the extinction of despotism, the suppression of an aristocratical power, the revival of the original Swedish liberty, and the re-establishment of the ancient laws, as they were antecedently to the year 1680. He thereby renounces, as he had done before, the detest-

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able arbitrary prerogative, or ſovereignty as it is called, and eſteems it, as before, his greateſt honour to be the firſt fellow-citizen among a virtuous and free people.—By the ſecond, it is recommended to the people to keep within their houſes, with their doors locked, and to await quietly the iſſue of thoſe meaſures that it ſhall be neceſſary to take for the public ſafety, as the King has been obliged, at the hazard of his life, to make uſe of thoſe powers which are inherent in him, to reſcue the kingdom and himſelf from that uſurpation, which was now, more than ever, intended to be forced upon both. The people are charged not to obey any orders but thoſe which come directly from himſelf, and are threatened with the conſequent puniſhments if they oppoſe them.—The third of theſe pieces does not in any degree anſwer the avowed purpoſe of its title, and only gives the people in general to underſtand, that the King had received information of a *deſign* to obtrude an ariſtocratical government on the kingdom, which had induced him to take reſolute meaſures for its deliverance, of all which they ſhould hereafter be fully informed; and charging them not to be miſled by groundleſs and ill-deſigned reports, and to obey no orders but thoſe which they ſhould receive from himſelf or his brothers. All theſe pieces were publiſhed immediately on the day of the revolution, which ſufficiently ſhews, if there could otherwiſe be any doubt of it, that this extraordinary meaſure did not haſtily ariſe from any immediate information, or from any tranſaction that morning with the ſenate; but was the reſult of a deep and well-concerted deſign, which provided for every thing previouſly that could occur in the execution.

The next morning the King received the oaths of the magiſtrates, the burghers, and the college of Stockholm, by which they were bound to obey him only, and not the ſenate, or their deputies; and a book was opened in one of the apartments of the palace, wherein all thoſe in general were to ſubſcribe their names, who were willing to take the oath of fidelity. The ſenators and great officers, who refuſed to take the oaths, were all ſtrictly confined, among whom were baron Rudbeck, count Heſſenſtein, the chief magiſtrate Soenderblad, the fiſcal Engeſtroem, the King's ſecretary Helſingius, the ſecretaries of the nobles, baron Cederſtroem, count Kalling, and general Struſenfeldt, the three ſecretaries of the clergy, the two of the burghers, and the two ſecretaries belonging to the order of peaſants. Theſe were ſoon after acquainted by the King, that they muſt take their final reſolution, either to ſwear to the new form of government, or to quit the kingdom for ever, and to give a categorical anſwer within a month.

The following day being appointed for aboliſhing the old form of government, and the eſtabliſhment of the new, the King aſſembled all the ſtates in a Plena Plenorum for that purpoſe. Such deciſive meaſures were taken for the completion of this great act, as committed nothing to the hazard of chance, or to the caprice of fortune. A large detachment of the guards took poſſeſſion, in the morning, of the ſquare where the houſe of nobles ſtands; Aug. 21.

ſtands; the palace was inveſted on every ſide with troops; all the garriſon were under arms; every thing carried not only the appearance of war, but of the immediate attack of an enemy; while cannon were brought in and planted in the great court of the hall where the ſtates were aſſembled.

Being thus conveniently ſecured in this place of terrors, it was not a matter of much conſideration, whether they ſhould accede to the propoſitions that were to be made to them. The King opened the ſcene, by entering the hall in all his regalia; ſoon after which, having the ſilver hammer of Guſtavus Adolphus in his hand, he made himſelf the ſignal for ſilence, an office which was uſually executed by a ſenator; but none of that body were in the preſent aſſembly.

The King then made a long ſpeech to the ſtates, in which he repreſents the deplorable ſtate to which the nation was reduced by the two great factions that divided the people; that by this means they were ſevered as it were into two ſeparate nations, who united only in the mangling of their country; that the rancour, revenge, and perſecution, that proceeded from this ſtate of diſcord, was productive of new revolutions, that grew at length into a periodical diſeaſe, which disfigured the whole commonwealth; that commotions, which ſhook the realm, ſprung from the ambition of a few; that ſtreams of blood had been poured, ſometimes by one party, and ſometimes by another; and that the people were always the ſacrifices to quarrels, in the event of which they had but little concern. That the only end of their rulers had been to fortify their own power; and that every thing had of neceſſity been adapted to that purpoſe; that where the law was clear, the letter of it had been perverted; and where it had been palpably repugnant, it had been broken through. That nothing had been ſacred to a people inflamed with hatred and revenge: and that the ſeeds of confuſion had in the end extended ſo far, that it became a declared opinion, that a *majority* was above the law; and owned no reſtraint but it's own pleaſure.

That thus liberty, the nobleſt of the rights of men, had been transformed into an inſupportable ariſtocratical tyranny, in the hands of the ruling party; which was itſelf enſlaved, and led at pleaſure by a very ſmall number of its body. That the notice of a new aſſembly of the ſtates made every one tremble; that, far from conſidering how the affairs of the nation might be beſt tranſacted, they were only buſied in getting together a majority for their party, that they might be ſcreened from the inſolence and lawleſs violence of the other.—— The King then lays, or inſinuates, a charge of the blackeſt die. He ſays, if the interior ſituation of the realm ſtood thus endangered, how hideous was its external aſpect! I bluſh to ſpeak about it: born a Swede, and a King of Sweden, it ſhould be an impoſſibility for me to believe that foreign ſchemes ſhould govern Swediſh men; and that the very baſeſt means ſhould have been employed for that purpoſe. You know what it is I mean; my bluſhes ought to make you deeply ſenſible into what contempt the kingdom has been thrown by your quarrels.

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The King, after this heinous charge, enters into a recapitulation of his own conduct, and into animadverſions on that of the preſent diet, in the latter of which he obliquely renews the moſt culpable part of the former charge, without that delicacy which had before affected him; in what relates to himſelf, he ſets forth the pains and induſtry which he had uſed to unite them, and the means which he had propoſed or intended, to remedy thoſe numberleſs evils; and called upon any one of them, who could diſavow what he ſaid, to do it boldly. He ſays, that he hoped his endeavours would have releaſed them from thoſe chains which foreign gold, inteſtine hatred, and avowed licentiouſneſs, were on the point of fixing upon them: and that the hideous examples of other countries thus enſlaved, might have afforded them a threatening warning: but that all had been in vain. That they had been miſguided on one hand by their leaders, and on the other inflamed by their private animoſities. That nothing could reſtrain or ſet bounds to their violence; that the principal and moſt virtuous men among the citizens were ſacrificed, thoſe in office who were of the greateſt merit degraded, whole bodies of the magiſtracy diſmiſſed from their employments, and the forced complaints of the people conſidered as rebellion.—That God himſelf ſeemed to have manifeſted his wrath againſt their iniquitous conduct—the earth refuſed to produce her fruits, and a ſcarcity deſolated the whole country; that they had applied no timely remedy to prevent or relieve this calamity, though he himſelf had ſtrenuouſly urged this ſubject to them; and that they had ſat a whole year, and were a great burden to the country, without their being of the ſmalleſt utility.

That in theſe unhappy circumſtances, when one province of the kingdom, urged by deſpair, had taken up arms, and the reſt were bewailing and ſighing, without ſpeaking, he ſaw no alternative but to ſeize the means by which other free nations had been ſaved from oppreſſion and violence, and that Sweden herſelf had already been ſaved under the ſtandard of Guſtavus Vaſa. That all has ſucceeded; and that he has freed himſelf and his country without injury to any citizen. That the purpoſe he had in view, far from affecting liberty, was to eſtabliſh it, and to deſtroy licentiouſneſs: to render the people happy, by affording them the moſt perfect ſecurity in every reſpect, by and under the law. That theſe benefits could only be obtained by eſtabliſhing, for the government of the kingdom, a fixed unalterable law; whoſe very letter muſt not be perverted; which muſt equally bind both the King and the ſtates; and which muſt be incapable of being repealed or altered, except by the free conſent of both. That ſuch a law, as binding upon himſelf as upon them, was that which was now to be preſented to them. That thoſe who ſhall believe, that he has ſought any thing beſides liberty and equity, will be groſsly deceived. That he had promiſed to govern a free people, and that this vow is the more holy as it is voluntary; and what has paſſed ſhall not divert him from a deſign, which is not founded on neceſſity, but on conviction.—He then makes reiterated profeſſions of the

the good government which he intends to eſtabliſh and to perſevere in; and obſerves, that, from all which he has now ſaid, they will eaſily underſtand, that, ſo far from having had on his ſide the ſmalleſt private view, every thing he had done was from the love of his country.—He concludes with an appeal to that Supreme Being who knows the bottom of his heart; and a warm wiſh, that He may ſhower down his bleſſings on the accompliſhment of his decree.

The King then made a ſolemn renunciation upon oath of all abſolute ſovereignty and power, and that he did not even deſire or wiſh for it; after which he ordered the new form of government to be read to the ſtates by the ſecretary of reviſion. This piece, which is of a great length, conſiſts of fifty-ſeven articles: the moſt eſſential of which are—That the King is to chuſe the ſenate himſelf—That he is to call the ſtates together when he pleaſes, and to ſeparate them alſo when he pleaſes, after they have at any time continued ſitting for three months—That the contributions are to be given by the ſtates; but if not granted within three months, the old ones are to remain; in caſe of invaſion, or preſſing neceſſity, the King may impoſe ſome taxes for raiſing money till the ſtates can be aſſembled—When the ſtates are aſſembled, they are not to deliberate upon any thing but what the King pleaſes to lay before them—That the King is to have the ſole diſpoſition of the army, navy, and finances, and of all the employments civil and military.

When the whole of this piece was read through, the King aſked the plenum if they would give him their oath to obſerve this form of government. We may readily conceive that no aſſembly was ever more unanimous: there was not a ſingle diſſentient voice, nor the ſmalleſt debate, and the whole aſſembly were immediately ſworn upon the ſpot in the King's preſence. He then ordered the ſpeakers of the reſpective orders to come to the table, and to ſign and ſeal the new form; which was alſo immediately complied with.

This great work being thus finally accompliſhed, the King, with a laudable piety, ſtood up and ſaid, that it was proper to thank Almighty God for his aſſiſtance, in bringing about ſo happy an event; and then, pulling a pſalm-book out of his pocket, he began to ſing the Te-Deum, in which the whole aſſembly with great reverence accompanied him. The King then graciouſly permitted them all to kiſs his hand; after which he quitted the room, and the ſtates ſeparated, without knowing whether they were ever to meet again.

The next morning all the old ſenators received their diſmiſſion, by letters which the King ſent reſpectively to them; and he conferred the dignity of ſenators and counſellors of the kingdom on fifteen noblemen, of whoſe attachment he was ſatisfied. As favourite names, and terms and forms of little conſequence, have frequently great influence upon the opinions of the populace, this prince was too artful a politician to neglect making a proper uſe of them; for, whatever appearance of trifling or affectation ſuch matters may convey, if the end, in politicks, is frequently allowed to juſtify the means, let them be ever ſo wicked,

it may well preſerve from contempt thoſe that are ridiculous. As the names of the two Guſtavus's were very dear to the Swedes, the King accordingly miſſed no opportunity of ſhewing his attachment to the memory of thoſe great men, of holding them up as models by which to regulate his conduct, and of inſinuating ſome reſemblance, at leaſt, between his own ſituation and theirs. We have already ſeen the parade with which the ſilver hammer of Guſtavus Adolphus was diſplayed at the plenum: the King did not loſe ſight of this object upon the appointment of a new ſenate, and the letters of vocation, which were ſent to the members upon that occaſion, were a direct tranſcript of thoſe that had been uſed in the time of the former great prince. At the ſame time, to ſhew his own attention to the diſtreſſes of the people, and to confirm the odium which he had already brought upon the ſtates, by attributing to them the famine which prevailed, he cauſed ten thouſand meaſures of meal, of twenty pounds each, to be diſtributed amongſt them; which, though inſufficient to afford them any effectual relief, was equal to the purpoſe for which it was deſigned.

The doubt of the ſtates with reſpect to their being again aſſembled was ſoon removed. Every thing was now changed, and they no longer ſeemed the ſame men. The 25th. marſhal of the diet opened the plenum with a long ſpeech in praiſe of the King, mixed with pious acknowledgments to Heaven for the bleſſings of the late happy revolution. The different orders had no other emulation than in acts of adulation and ſervility; and no other buſineſs than to execute whatever they were ordered. The King made a ſhort ſpeech, in which he preſerved the ſame tone and manner which he had hitherto ſo ſucceſsfully practiſed: he returned thanks to Heaven, which had that day enabled him to addreſs them with that confidence, and that ancient Swediſh ſimplicity, which had been in uſe in the time of his anceſtors: that as they had all now but one common aim, which was the good of the nation, it was neceſſary, for that purpoſe, that the aſſembly of the ſtates ſhould be ſpeedily terminated; that therefore his propoſals were very conciſe; that the exigencies of the ſtate were great, and that frugality ſhould not be wanting on his ſide: he then recommended concord and unanimity in their deliberations, and aſſured them that whatever they granted ſhould only be employed to their own good.

The propoſitions contained, that the uſual contributions ſhould be agreed to and confirmed; that an extraordinary ſupply ſhould be furniſhed for the expences of the late King's funeral, and for thoſe of the coronation; that, as it could not be determined how far the amount of thoſe two articles, together with the ordinary revenues, might be ſufficient to anſwer the neceſſities of the ſtate in *theſe times*, a ſecret committee might be appointed, choſen from the three orders who direct the affairs of the bank, with whom the King might deliberate upon the means to be uſed in certain caſes in which ſecrecy might be neceſſary; and laſtly, that the ſtates ſhould ſpeedily put the affairs of the bank into ſuch a condition, as would effectually facilitate all

money tranſactions. The ſtates were alſo informed that it was the King's pleaſure, that they ſhould immediately take theſe matters into conſideration, and determine finally upon them within fourteen days, as it was neceſſary that the diet ſhould at that time be terminated.

The day was concluded by a grand deputation from the four orders, conſiſting of 120 perſons, to return thanks to the King for his paternal care, by which the nation had been reſtored to it's true liberty, and to deſire that a medal might be ſtruck in commemoration of that happy event.

The ſubſequent meetings of the diet were productive of nothing but compliances in the fulleſt terms with the King's requiſitions. The grants for the uſual and for the extraordinary ſupplies, with reſpect to the funeral and coronation expences, were immediately paſſed. A motion was however made in the aſſembly of the nobles, that the ſupplies ſhould only be granted for a limited time, as well in conformity to the ancient conſtitution, as to the practice of the late government; and it was therefore propoſed that the grant ſhould be reſtricted to the term of ſix years. This reſtriction was ſtrongly oppoſed by the court party, and particularly by the marſhal of the diet, who had made the late copious harangue in praiſe of the King's virtues: they pretended, that the debating of this queſtion, which was of ſuch infinite conſequence to the nation and to poſterity, would prolong the affair too much, and prevent their giving an anſwer within the limited time, and it was therefore better to refer it to the King, before they paſſed any reſolution upon it. Abſurd as this propoſal muſt for ever appear, it was immediately agreed to; and the King, as a proof of his patriotiſm, in return expreſſed his wiſhes, that the nobility ſhould have the ſame confidence in his paternal care that the other orders had, by whom no limitation was propoſed.

Thus the contributions were made perpetual; and the third article which the King propoſed, of being enabled to raiſe extraordinary ſupplies upon particular occaſions, by the help of a ſecret committee, was not only complied with, but the whole power lodged in the King's hands; who was both to judge of the exigence, and find the means of ſupply; while the directors of the bank were to act the part of a ſecret committee, in ſuch matters as he thought proper to conſult them upon. By theſe meaſures the King is become virtually poſſeſſed of all the powers of government, and the ſtates ſeem thereby to have irrevocably ſealed their own doom; nor does it now appear, that, without ſome extraordinary change of circumſtances, the crown can have any motive for the future convocation of a diet.

The ſtates having now done every thing that the King wiſhed for, he thought it proper to diſmiſs them to their reſpective countries, in a ſtate of as much good humour and ſelf-ſatisfaction, with reſpect to their own conduct, as it was poſſible. His parting ſpeech, at the breaking up of the diet, was filled with effuſions of piety and gratitude to the Almighty, and of acknowledgments to them, for the happy facility with which, in ſo ſhort a time, Sept. 9.

they had redeemed all their paſt miſdeeds. He deſcribes the inſtantaneous change in their conduct, diſpoſition, and temper, as little leſs than miraculous; and indeed it would appear that ſome ſupernatural power was requiſite, to work ſo ſudden and wonderful a converſion as that which he repreſents. From the loweſt ſtate of reprobation, they are in a few days riſen to the higheſt degree of virtue; all thoſe vices and paſſions, that corrupt the human heart, are ſuddenly fled, and thoſe glorious principles which the moſt adorn it, and which, it is ſaid, they all along poſſeſſed, but unfortunately knew nothing of them, are as ſuddenly diſplayed; in a word, they are at once illuminated with all the piety, loyalty, patriotiſm, courage, and concord, which inſpired the ancient Swedes. The King concluded his ſpeech with an information, that he hoped to meet them again at the end of ſix years.

The different orders of the ſtates, through the mouths of their reſpective marſhals, were not at all behind-hand in profeſſions or compliments. The ſincerity of their loyalty was indeed as ſuſpicious, from the groſſneſs of their adulation, as the exceſſive profeſſions and acknowledgments of gratitude they made to Heaven, for it's ſhare in the preſent happy event, were from other obvious cauſes. The order of the clergy, however, went greater lengths, both in adulation and in profeſſions of piety, than any of the others; though it muſt be acknowledged that the peaſants, in this inſtance, fully juſtified Shakeſpeare's obſervation, and trod very cloſe upon the heels both of the nobility and clergy. Indeed their marſhal, upon this occaſion, ſeemed to be a very different character from him who in the days of Whitelocke made the celebrated ſpeech to queen Chriſtina. The whole language, on the ſide of the King, was that of a patriot, who had juſt redeemed his country from the moſt deplorable tyranny; and, on the other, of a people who knew no bounds to the gratitude which they owed to Heaven and to their deliverer.

The imputation, which had been ſo artfully and induſtriouſly thrown upon the diet, of its being the cauſe of the diſtreſſes which the people underwent from the famine, had ſuch an effect upon an ignorant populace, who, in their remote and ſolitary dwellings, have ſcarcely any means of information with reſpect to public affairs, but that which is deſignedly communicated to them to anſwer ſome particular purpoſe, that ſeveral of the ſenators were afraid to return to their reſpective countries, and were obliged to apply to the King for ſuch ſpecial marks of his protection as might preſerve them from the conſequences.

In the mean time the King was not negligent in putting the internal government of the kingdom into ſuch hands as were fully to be confided in; nor did he forget to provide for thoſe who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their ſervices in bringing about the revolution. The great and principal governments were, ſo far as it might be, retained within the royal family. Prince Charles was created Duke of Sudermania, and appointed to the government of the provinces of Scania, Halland, Bleckingen, Bahur-Lehn, and Smaland; Prince

Frederic-Adolphus, Duke of Oſtrogothia, and the important government of Finland; and the King's mother, the Queen Dowager, was appointed Governeſs of the Swediſh provinces in Germany.

Hellichius, and the garriſon of Chriſtianſtadt, had opened their gates to Prince Charles, as ſoon as he appeared before them. As the King did not now think it neceſſary to pay an attention to appearances which were no longer eſſential, he wrote a letter to his brother, in which he applauded, in the higheſt terms, the bravery, fidelity, and conduct, of that officer, and his garriſon, and acknowledged him to be the chief leader in the late great event, and his own obligations to him, to be in proportion to its importance. He accordingly ſoon after brought him into the rank of nobility, and ordered a regiment to be raiſed on purpoſe for him. To theſe he added a ſpecies of honour which is ſingular in the preſent times: he ſeems in a certain degree to have adopted him in the manner of the ancients, by giving him the name of *Guſtavuſchild*, by which for the future he is to be diſtinguiſhed.

Every thing that had any relation to the late revolution, or any connection with it, was to be diſtinguiſhed, and made an object of remembrance or admiration. The circumſtance of the white handkerchief, which the King had tied round his arm at the beginning of the revolt, was made the foundation of a new order of knighthood, to be called the order of fidelity, the members of which are to wear a white ribband tied round the right arm. The officers of the guards were gratified with this new dignity. New claſſes were added to the old orders, and different appendages of honour annexed to them, in order to reward all thoſe of ſuperior rank, in proportion to the ſervices they had rendered, or the zeal they had manifeſted. Public thanks were returned to the burghers, for their conduct, and the ſhare they had in this event, and all the officers were permitted to wear gold-laced hats, and yellow cockades, whether in or out of ſervice: gold and ſilver medals, to be worn at the button-hole, were alſo diſtributed amongſt them, in proportion to the degrees of zeal which they had ſhewed upon the occaſion. Great promotions were alſo made in the army and the navy, and nothing was left undone, that could contribute to reconcile the minds of the people, and to ſoften thoſe reflections which muſt naturally ariſe, on ſo great and ſo ſudden an alteration in their government.

It may be conſidered as one of the moſt extraordinary circumſtances of this extraordinary revolution, that not a drop of blood, either by legal or military exertion, was ſhed in the progreſs, or in conſequence of it. A ſtriking inſtance, how much the manners of mankind have been ſoftened within a few ages, and that, whatever progreſs the meaner or baſer qualities of the mind may have made, the more dreadful ones, which proceed from ferocity and cruelty, are in a great degree worn out.

Too much cannot be ſaid of the extraordinary abilities and wiſdom which the King has diſplayed in every part of his conduct. The profound diſſimulation, the republican cloak with which he covered

his deſigns, ſo as to elude the eyes of a whole nation, and to eſcape the watchful attention of thoſe, whom age and experience had rendered moſt cautious and ſuſpicious, cannot be paralleled in the hiſtory of any other man ſo young. We find his conduct, at all times, equally uniform and conſiſtent in all its parts: the ſame melancholy air of reverential piety, the ſame tender concern for his people, the ſame affection for the laws and the conſtitution of his country, and the ſame unalterable love of liberty, are as conſpicuous after the revolution as they were before. In no circumſtance of that trying and dangerous event, do we find him betrayed by the ſmalleſt paſſion, nor does he for a ſingle inſtant depart from himſelf upon any occaſion. Upon the whole, he muſt be conſidered as one of the moſt extraordinary young men that any age has produced.

The tameneſs with which the Swedes have endured the overthrow of their conſtitution, and the loſs of their liberties, will ever continue a ſubject of admiration. The time is not yet beyond the memory of man, when they were emancipated from the moſt deplorable ſtate of deſpotiſm that any nation could groan under. In the reign of Charles the Twelfth they had ſcarcely a merchant-ſhip upon the ocean; yet ſuch were the happy effects of the ſubſequent change of government, that, notwithſtanding the loſſes they had ſuſtained by his wars, 600 Swediſh ſhips paſſed through the Sound annually, within twenty years after his death; beſides the great trade of the Port of Gottenburgh, which lies without the Sound, and the internal commerce of the Baltic. They have now ſurrendered every thing that is moſt dear to mankind, without the ſmalleſt conteſt. It is more than probable, that, within another age, they will afford a freſh conviction to the world, that commerce cannot flouriſh under an arbitrary government. This revolution, however, preſents a mirror, which, if properly attended to, will exhibit objects of the greateſt import to thoſe few ſtates which ſtill retain any veſtiges of civil liberty.

CHAP. VI.

Revolution in Denmark. Counts Struenſee and Brandt are confined in the Citadel; ſeveral members of the adminiſtration impriſoned; the Queen ſent to the Caſtle of Cronenburgh. Grand commiſſioners appointed for the trial of the ſtate priſoners. Condemnation and execution of Struenſee and Brandt, The Queen conveyed to Stade by a ſmall ſquadron. Peace concluded between the Danes and Algerines. Reconciliation between the French King and the princes of the blood. Scarcity of proviſions in many countries. Magnificence of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

THE quick ſucceſſion and diſgrace of miniſters and favourites, which had taken place for ſome time at the court of Copenhagen, were no uncertain indications of a weak and tottering government. It is not however eaſy to form any concluſion upon ſuch events in arbitrary

bitrary ſtates, where public affairs are locked up in the obſcurity of ſilence and the myſtery of intrigue, and the few who are acquainted with cauſes, or can judge of events, are too prudent, or too much intereſted, to diſcloſe what they know.

It was however to be expected, that the criſis to which affairs were brought by the late revolution, and the diſgrace which the reigning queen met with, muſt have brought on an eclairciſſement, which would have gratified the curioſity of the public with a real ſtate of facts, however ſatisfied they may be as to their juſtice or propriety. It was indeed thought that the near relation which the unfortunate Queen bore to the throne of Great-Britain, would, in juſtice to her character and honour, have occaſioned ſuch an explanation's being inſiſted upon, as would have prevented her falling a ſacrifice to the malice of a party; while the inveſtigation of her conduct might have expoſed their ſecret views in ſuch a manner, as even to convince a miſguided prince of their dangerous tendency.

Nothing of this nature has however been done; and this myſterious tranſaction ſtill continues in its original darkneſs and obſcurity. The court of Great-Britain, wiſely perhaps, forbore to take any farther intereſt in it, than the preſervation of the unfortunate Queen's life, which is ſaid to have been in danger, the recovery of her liberty, and the obtaining of a ſtipend for her ſubſiſtence in another country.

In this ſtate of things, we can only give an account of ſuch facts as are apparent to the world, and draw ſuch evident concluſions as naturally ariſe from them, without any other knowledge of the preceding cauſes, than what appears from their effects. Weak reigns are always the ages of favouritiſm; and odious as favourites are in general to mankind, they are ſeldom more ſo than they deſerve: the weakneſs that makes them neceſſary can ſeldom diſtinguiſh in its choice; and the qualities which make them agreeable are not often thoſe that are cultivated by the virtuous or the wiſe.

The late Count Struenſee was one of thoſe numerous adventurers, which, from the great number of its governments, abound more in Germany than in any other country. They are generally people of low birth, who receive a peculiar mixed education, that is neceſſary to the purſuits for which they are intended. Some knowledge of the civil law, of the rights of particular ſtates, of public forms and official writings, together with a minute attention to the etiquette of the reſpective courts, are indiſpenſibly requiſite; to which may be added ſome knowledge in chymiſtry, if not in phyſick; of the moſt polite modern languages; and of the moſt faſhionable writers. Among the number of them thus endowed, that ſwarm about the different courts, and ſtraggle from one to the other, where they are well received, if not employed, there muſt be ſeveral ſo eminent in their genius, as to riſe by their merit to the firſt honours and employments; and thoſe who are not ſo happily diſtinguiſhed ſeldom fail, among ſuch a variety of characters as are exhibited among ſome hundreds of ſovereigns, to find ſome

one, to whom they will render themſelves uſeful or agreeable. This encourages others to the ſame purſuit, and the ſucceſſion is never at an end.

Struenſee was the ſon of a Lutheran clergyman, who is, or was, the ſuperintendant of ſome churches in the dutchies of Sleſwic or Holſtein; he ſtudied phyſic and chymiſtry, and is ſaid to have been recommended to the preſent King of Denmark at Hamburgh, as a young man of conſiderable parts and abilities. He is repreſented to have been, in reality, a man of inſinuating addreſs, ſome abilities, great ambition, profligate manners, and abandoned in his principles.

His progreſs in favour was ſo rapid as to amaze every body. He quickly abandoned his profeſſion, became miniſter of ſtate, and was, with his friend and fellow-adventurer Brandt, raiſed at once to the firſt rank of nobility in the kingdom, they being both created earls. Struenſee alſo ſent for his brother, who was made counſellor of ſtate, and placed either high in or at the head of the finances. The new favourites, grown giddy by this rapid elevation, loſt all appearances of moderation in their proſperity. Count Bernſtorff, and the old and faithful ſervants of the crown, were diſgraced and baniſhed from court; and ſuch of the ancient nobility as did not degrade themſelves by their conduct met with the ſame fate.

It is ſaid that Count Brandt ſhewed, from the firſt, all that inſolence and arrogance that ſeemed peculiar to new men, upon a ſudden and unexpected riſe; but that Struenſee had more ſenſe and moderation in the beginning, until the ſhameful adulation and ſervility of the nobility made him at length to forget himſelf ſo entirely, as to ſhew the greateſt contempt, upon every occaſion, for the natives of the country, their language, manners, and even their laws. The King during this time, from whatever cauſe, is repreſented to have been in a moſt deplorable ſtate of imbecility, both of body and mind.

It was not to be ſuppoſed that ſuch a ſtate of affairs could have been laſting in any country. Every thing was done that could wound the prejudices of the people. Struenſee and Brandt were profeſſed free-thinkers, and publicly laughed at thoſe religious forms and opinions to which the people were moſt ſtrongly attached. The court was looſe and diſſolute; maſked balls and entertainments were continually given; foreign amuſements, manners, and cuſtoms, introduced; and the plain manners and ſober decorum of the natives treated with the moſt ſovereign contempt. An ancient and ſevere law againſt adultery was repealed, which the people conſidered in the ſame light that they would have done a reward for the committing of it; and this operating upon their already conceived opinions, they concluded that all fences moral and religious were to be broken down.

An attempt to diſſolve the King's guards, and to incorporate them into other regiments, precipitated matters to a concluſion, ſooner than they probably would otherwiſe have arrived. The guards ſtood to their arms, and abſolutely refuſed to ſubmit to the degradation of being incorporated with other troops; but offered to lay them down, and accept

cept of their discharge, upon obtaining liberty to retire to their respective countries. It was thought necessary to accept of this expedient, and the guards were accordingly discharged.

This extraordinary measure afforded an opportunity to the party who were concerting the ruin of the favourites, which they did not neglect to make use of. It was whispered, that the dismission of those troops, who were the proper guards of the king's person, and whose fidelity and attachment to him were undisputed, was the result of a design which had been laid to secure it, and to compel the King to sign an act of renunciation, and to establish a regency, by which the government was to be totally and finally lodged in the hands of the Queen and the favourites. That the ruin of the kingdom was intended, and that Struensee, who was a tool and a creature to France, had already disgraced Count Bernstorff, who was the upholder of the English and Russian system, in order that the French influence might become supreme in their councils; that the whole administration would be lodged in the hands of foreigners; and that insolence and contempt, which they already found so intolerable in a few, would then be extended to every department.

These insinuations spread rapidly among the people, while the original authors were totally concealed; and the aversion to the favourites was so general, that, among so many thousand people, they had not one friend that would inform them of what every body thought and talked of. They were accordingly wrapt up in the most profound security, while those measures were taking with equal silence and secrecy, the effects of which they were so soon and so fatally to experience.

The Queen Dowager, Julia Maria, sister to the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, and mother to the King's half brother, Prince Frederick, was at the head of the conspiracy which was now formed. She is represented, on the one hand, as an artful, ambitious, and intriguing woman, who having been encouraged, from the weakness of administration, to form dangerous designs in favour of her son, who was now arrived in his 19th year, had with that view, under an appearance of the greatest friendship, imposed upon the youth and innocence of the young Queen, and artfully led her into those measures which were the most exceptionable and unpopular in her conduct; while, in the mean time, her numerous emissaries were employed to misrepresent all her actions, and to swell her slightest errors, and the casual inadvertencies of youth, into crimes of the blackest dye; that in the same manner, and with the same design, she practised upon the weakness of the King; to render him odious to the people; and that even the late measure of incorporating or reducing the guards had originated from her. On the other hand, she is represented as a princess of extraordinary virtue, resolution, and abilities, which she has properly and happily exerted, in rescuing the country from a shameful and ignominious foreign yoke.

A masked ball having been given at court; the ensuing morning was destined for the execution of the plot. Jan. 16th, 1772.

plot. The principal perſons concerned, beſides the Queen Dowager and Prince Frederick, were, Count Oſtein, who is now miniſter of ſtate, Count Rantzau, General Eichſtedt, and Colonel Koller, who commanded the regiment which was that night upon duty, and brought over all the officers to their party. About four o'clock in the morning, the Queen Dowager, her ſon, General Eichſtedt, and Count Rantzau, entered the King's bed-chamber, and ordered the valet-de-chambre to awake him, and, in the ſurprize and alarm, that this unexpected intruſion excited, informed him, that the reigning Queen and the two Struenſees were at that inſtant buſy in drawing up an act of renunciation, which they would immediately after compel him to ſign; and that the only means he could uſe, to prevent ſo imminent a danger, was to ſign thoſe orders, without loſs of time, which they had brought with them, for arreſting the Queen and her accomplices. The King having heſitated at this propoſal, the Queen Julia told him, that if he did not ſign them it would be of no great conſequence, as ſhe and her ſon would do it without him; ſome other converſation paſt, and the King was in too great a terror not to comply with their demands.

Count Rantzau, and three officers, were diſpatched at that untimely hour to the Queen's apartments, and immediately arreſted her. She ſhewed great indignation, and ſeemed almoſt diſtracted at this inſult; told Rantzau that he ſhould loſe his head for it, and repeatedly attempted to make her way to the King's apartments. She was however obliged to ſubmit to a neceſſity which ſhe could not reſiſt, and had but a very ſhort time allowed her to prepare for a journey to the Caſtle of Cronenburgh; for which place ſhe was obliged, with the infant princeſs, to ſet out early in the morning, attended by Lady Moſtyn, and eſcorted by a party of Dragoons.

Struenſee and Brandt were ſeized in their beds, and it ſeems to have been done before the orders were ſigned; for the former having ſtarted up ſuddenly, and demanded eagerly to ſee the authority upon which he was arreſted, Col. Koller ſhewed him the point of his ſword, and ſaid that was ſufficient authority for the preſent; but that he made himſelf anſwerable for the King's confirming it. Struenſee's brother was ſeized at the ſame time, and the three were ſent together to the citadel. Struenſee's adherents, and moſt of the members of the late adminiſtration, were ſeized the ſame night, to the number of about eighteen, among whom were General Gahler and his lady, the maſter of the horſe, Baron Bulow, Gen. Gude, Col. Falkenſhiold, Gen. Heſſelburg, Wildebrandt a privy counſellor, and two ſecretaries of ſtate. Some of theſe were ſent to different priſons, and others confined to their own houſes.

The populace received ſome intelligence of theſe tranſactions early in the morning, and proceeded to great exceſſes, in the eagerneſs of their joy for the downfal of the favourites. Near an hundred houſes are ſaid to have been plundered or demoliſhed upon this occaſion. As the people had ſome apprehenſions with reſpect to the King's perſon, he paſſed ſlowly in a coach through the principal ſtreets of the city, in com-

company with his brother, to make them eaſy.

The unfortunate Struenſee, who had ſeen himſelf the idol of a crowded levee on the day immediately preceding, where the firſt people of the kingdom ſeemed ready to proſtrate themſelves, if he but happened to caſt his eyes towards them, and meaſured their importance when they came out, only by the conntenance which he ſhewed them within, was now in a dark dungeon chained to the floor, and loaded with the execrations of all mankind, while they who were moſt proud of his favour before, now either totally denied, or evaded the connection, and were the loudeſt in the outcry againſt him. The animoſity of the populace to him, was ſo extreme, that the commiſſioners were obliged to take his examinations within the Citadel, with all the bridges drawn up to prevent their outrage. Nothing was to be met with in the ſtreets but ridiculous hiſtories and ballads of his riſe and fall, and caricatura prints and pictures, which people were obliged to buy, to prevent their being thought his friends or abettors.

The government ſeemed now to be entirely lodged in the hands of the Queen Dowager and her ſon, ſupported and aſſiſted by thoſe who had the principal ſhare in the revolution; while the King ſeemed little more than a pageant, whoſe perſon and name it was neceſſary occaſionally to make uſe of. All the officers who had a hand in the revolution were immediately promoted, and an almoſt total change took place in all the departments of adminiſtration. A new council was appointed, in which Prince Frederick preſided, and a commiſſion of eight members, to examine the papers of the priſoners, and to commence a proceſs againſt them.

The city was illuminated on the night of the revolution, as if it had been a deliverance from a foreign enemy. Doctor Munter, and other court preachers, were employed on the following Sunday, to preach thankſgiving ſermons, which breathed none of that tenderneſs and charity, that are the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics of the chriſtian religion, but were calculated only to inflame and exaſperate in the higheſt degree the minds of the people, which were already too well prepared for the purpoſe. This conduct, which was equally indecent with reſpect to the character and dignity of the Queen, againſt whom no charge was yet eſtabliſhed, as it was culpable with reſpect to the unhappy culprits, whoſe proceſs was already begun, and their lives trembling in the hands of their judges; was no leſs degrading with reſpect to their own ſacred character and function. In theſe diſcourſes, the late government was deſcribed, much in the ideas that have been conceived of the reign of antichriſt, and the members that conducted it as having no other views, than thoſe deviliſh ones, of totally overthrowing all religion, morality and law. In a word, their bombaſtic ſtyle diſtinguiſhed them as much from oratory, as the nature of the ſubject, and their affected exclamations of piety, did from chriſtianity.

In the mean time, amuſements and diverſions, which were ſo much complained of before, were now aſſiduouſly cultivated and promoted, and inſtead of that ſerious and

and melancholy air of ſolemnity, which the preſent ſtate of affairs demanded, the court preſented a round of balls, operas, entertainments, and concerts; two birth days, which immediately ſucceeded the revolution, were celebrated with extraordinary magnificence, and every thing bore the marks of diſſipation and levity.

Moſt of the ladies of the Queen's houſhold were permitted to follow her to Cronenburgh; it does not appear that her confinement in that place was at any time very ſtrict; ſhe was permitted to walk upon the ramparts, and to take the air in a coach, under a guard. Her ſon, the prince royal, who was entered into his fifth year, was put into the care of a lady of quality, who was appointed governeſs, under the ſuperintendency of the Queen Dowager.

Struenſee and Brandt were hardly treated in priſon. Under pretence that they intended to make away with themſelves, they were removed from the neighbourhood of the walls in their reſpective dungeons, and chained down to the middle of the floor. Brandt, in the beginning, had amuſed himſelf with playing upon the flute; but upon a ſuppoſition that he intended to choak himſelf with it, it was taken away; and they were both deprived of the uſe of tobacco upon ſome ſimilar pretence. Several of their adherents were baniſhed the kingdom, and others to their native provinces for life. Struenſee's brother was diſcharged, and received money to carry him out of the kingdom, as nothing appeared againſt him, which ſeems to have been the caſe of the others. General Gahler's lady was permitted to withdraw from the citadel to her own houſe; General Gude, and the two cabinet ſecretaries, were ſet at liberty, and Baron Bulow, the maſter of the horſe, was enlarged upon parole, that he would not go without his own houſe.

Struenſee at his firſt examination before the commiſſioners, was ſhewn the inſtruments of torture, which were brought into the room on purpoſe to intimidate him; we do not find, however, that either he or Brandt were put to the queſtion. They both underwent frequent and long examinations, and were once confronted. Upon that trying occaſion, they both behaved with dignity and reſolution; they neither accuſed, nor blamed each other, nor lamented their ſituation. It is ſaid that the whole number of queſtions propoſed to Struenſee in the courſe of his examinations, amounted to 637. It is alſo ſaid, that he and Colonel Falkenſchiold were confronted at one of theſe examinations, and that the latter having made very heavy charges upon him in his evidence, Struenſee replied, that he would willingly ſubmit to all thoſe accuſations, provided his doing ſo could be of ſervice to the colonel. If this circumſtance be true, it is far from indicating a heart totally depraved and abandoned.

After more than two months examination, the grand commiſſion at length paſſed ſentence of death, forfeiture of eſtate, and degradation from their rank, upon the two counts, Struenſee and Brandt. Among the crimes with which the former was charged, were the aſſuming of an extraordinary and unconſtitutional power; his having been guilty of high treaſon, in expediting

pediting ſeveral orders from the privy council without the King's conſent or knowledge; his having made uſeleſs and dangerous changes in the government, and ſuſpicious arrangements in the capital and palace; his having diſcharged the guards; and his having been guilty of peculation in his office, and embezzling large ſums of the public money. Brandt was charged in general, with having been his confident, and privy to all his crimes; and in particular, with ſome diſreſpectful familiarity with the King's perſon, which was brought within the conſtruction of a law, that makes it death to lay violent hands on him.

The King ſigned the ſentence, which contained the order for cutting off their right arms, and then their heads, for diſmembering and diſembowelling their bodies, for fixing their heads and hands upon iron ſpikes, and expoſing their quarters upon the wheel, with great unconcern, and went immediately after to the Italian opera.

The unfortunate criminals behaved with great intrepidity, and were publicly executed three days after the ſentence was paſt, ſurrounded by great bodies of foot and dragoons, and by an infinite number of ſpectators. They did not ſee each other, and Brandt was firſt executed. He was attended by a clergyman, and behaved with decency upon the ſcaffold, but ſhewed an unconcern and indifference, which ſeemed to the populace in ſome degree a confirmation of the report that had been ſpread of his being an Atheiſt. Struenſee, ſhewed equal firmneſs; but more devotion, and a more awful ſenſe of the change which he was to undergo. It is ſaid, that he read the ſentence in the priſon, with a compoſure that ſurprized every body preſent, until he came to the part which related to Brandt, when he ſeemed to be greatly affected, at finding that his puniſhment was to be equal in degree with his own.

Apr. 28th.

There were no other capital executions exhibited; a Count Wolinſky, is ſaid to have had his tongue cut out, for having ſaid ſome things that reflected upon the King, and upon the Queen Julia, and to have been baniſhed the Daniſh dominions for ever. Orders were given to the commiſſion to ſtop all proceedings againſt Colonel Heſſelburg, Admiral Hanſen, Lieutenant Aboe, the Privy Counſellor Willebrandt, Counſellor Sturtz, and Profeſſor Berger, and they were all ſet at liberty, without any declaration either of their guilt or innocence. Willebrandt, and Sturtz, were however obliged to retire from the iſland of Zealand, and had penſions beſtowed on them, and Berger was baniſhed to Aalberg; Colonel Heſſelburg, was ordered to retire to Holſtein, and promiſed a regiment. Falkenſchiold, General Gahler, and ſome others, were continued in priſon.

It ſeems pretty evident, by the diſcharge of ſo many members of the late adminiſtration, and of the particular friends and adherents of the late favourites, that the charge of their intending to force the King to ſign an act of renunciation, and to the appointment of a regency, was not founded in fact, and was only calculated to anſwer the preſent

ſent purpoſes of the ruling faction; as ſuch a ſcheme muſt have comprehended a conſiderable number of thoſe perſons, and could not fail of being brought to light in the courſe of this enquiry.

The grand commiſſion, carried on a proceſs againſt the Queen, as well as the favourites, and the Attorney General Uldahl, was appointed to act as her advocate. It is reported, that the ſenate and the privy-council, had at firſt intended to proceed to the utmoſt extremities, and even to ſtrike at her life; but that ſome apprehenſion of the reſentment of another court put a ſtop to their violence. This indeed ſeems very probable, as moderation is not one of the qualities that are to be expected in a faction, which is either ſtruggling for power, or newly arrived at it; when independent of their own paſſions, acts of reſentment, and appearances even of fury, are neceſſary to keep up that fever in the people, which is requiſite for their purpoſes.

As no authorized nor authentic account has been publiſhed, either of the charges made againſt the Queen, or of the nature of her defence, we cannot preſume to enter upon that ſubject, on the foundation of vague or ſuſpicious reports. The following queſtions are ſaid to have occaſioned great debates among the commiſſioners, whether the Queen, as a ſovereign, could be legally tried by her ſubjects? And whether, as a foreign princeſs, ſhe was amenable to the laws of Denmark?

Whatever the original deſigns of the court might have been, his Britannic Majeſty ſeems, in ſome degree, to have concurred in, and probably influenced, their final determinations with reſpect to that unfortunate princeſs, by his ſending a ſmall ſquadron of ſhips to convoy her to Germany, and appointing the city of Zell, in his electoral dominions, for the place of her future reſidence. Commodore M'Bride having arrived in the Sound with three Engliſh frigates, the Queen, attended by the Count de Halſtein and his lady, and the Lord Chamberlain Raben, all of her late houſhold, together with Lady Moſtyn, and the Britiſh miniſter, embarked for Stade, where ſhe was received with great honours, and ſeveral of the Hanoverian nobility of both ſexes were waiting to attend her. The Queen has ſince formed a ſmall court, and is as agreeably circumſtanced, as the nature of her ſituation will admit. May 30th.

It has, perhaps, been too haſtily, and too generally received an opinion with the moſt eminent writers, and from them too careleſsly received by the world, that the northern nations have at all times, and without exception, been paſſionate admirers of liberty, and tenacious to an extreme of their rights. A little attention will ſhew, that this opinion ought to be received with many reſtrictions. Sweden and Denmark, have within little more than a century, given abſolute demonſtrations to the contrary; and the vaſt nation of the Ruſſes, who overſpread ſo great a part of the north, have at all times, ſo long as their name has been known, or their acts remembered by hiſtory, been incapable of any other than a deſpotic form of government. And not-

notwithſtanding the contempt in which we hold the eaſtern nations, and the ſlaviſh diſpoſition we attribute to them, it may be found, if we make a due allowance for the figurative ſtile and manner of the orientals, that the official papers, public acts and ſpeeches, at the courts of Peterſburg, Copenhagen, and Stockholm, are in as unmanly a ſtrain of ſervility and adulation, as thoſe of the moſt deſpotic of the Aſiatic governments.

The war which the Danes carried on with the Algerines, is terminated by a peace, as little to their advantage, as that was to their glory. They conſented to pay that piratical ſtate, 50,000 Algerine ſequins, which amount to near 25,000 pounds ſterling, beſides a large quantity of military and naval ſtores.

It undoubtedly will be a matter of aſtoniſhment to future ages, that at a time when the naval force and commerce of Europe, are arrived at an extent of greatneſs, unknown in any other period, or part of the world, ſo many powerful ſtates, who are watchful of every opportunity of advantage to go to war with each other, ſhould ſubmit to the ignominy of paying a ſhameful tribute, to the paltry neſts of pirates, who rather infeſt than inhabit the Barbary coaſts.

The fate of the French parliaments ſeems to be finally decided, and the few remains of public liberty that were preſerved in thoſe illuſtrious bodies, are now no more. The people laughed and paſquinaded, and were ſent to the Baſtile, and ſo the affair paſſed off.

The ſtand made by the princes of the blood in behalf of their country, and in oppoſition to the arbitrary power of the crown, did them great honour; but oppoſition cannot be long-lived in a country, where honours, emoluments, and even ſecurity, are wholly derived from the King, and the national vanity has made perſonal weight and importance, to center ſolely in him. The princes accordingly became tired of a fruitleſs oppoſition, and the King, who ſeemed greatly diſtreſſed by it, accepted with infinite pleaſure the overtures they made for an accommodation. In a word, if we ſeriouſly conſider the mode of ſupporting great ſtanding armies, which becomes daily more prevalent, it will appear evidently, that nothing leſs than a convulſion, that will ſhake the globe to its center, can ever reſtore the European nations to that liberty, by which they were once ſo much diſtinguiſhed. The weſtern world, was the ſeat of freedom, until another, more weſtern, was diſcovered: and that other will probably be its aſylum, when it is hunted down in every other part. Happy it is, that the worſt of times, may have one refuge ſtill left for humanity.

Such have been, in general, the public tranſactions in Europe during the year of which we treat. The great ſcarcity of proviſions which has been ſo deplorably felt in many parts of it during a ſucceſſion of years, has ſtill continued; and the diſtreſſes of the poor were in many places intolerable. In Norway, and ſeveral of the Swediſh provinces, their calamities were ſo great that they were reduced to the ſad neceſſity of eating bread which was principally compoſed of ground bark, with a ſcanty proportion of meal. That other dreadful

dreadful ſcourge of providence, the peſtilence, has happily ceaſed in the Ruſſian dominions, after having ſwept away above 60,000 of the inhabitants. Bohemia, has ſtill ſuffered a greater loſs, from ſome dreadful diſtempers, as fatal, though perhaps not ſo contagious, as the plague, and which ſeem to have been the offspring of famine.

Poſterity will be at a loſs which to admire moſt, the great power of Ruſſia, or the magnificence of its Empreſs, when they are informed, that in the courſe of ſo long, ſo expenſive, and ſo widely extended a war, her expences, whether in rewards to her generals and officers, in preſents to learned men, in the encouragement of arts, or in the purchaſe of libraries, ſtatues, pictures, antiques, and jewels, infinitely exceed thoſe of any late or preſent European prince, except Lewis the Fourteenth. Among many inſtances of this nature which might be given, a diamond of an enormous ſize which ſhe purchaſed this year, may be ſufficient. This diamond, which weighs 779 carats, was brought ſome years ago by a Greek gentleman from Iſpahan to Holland, and depoſited for ſecurity in the Bank, till he could meet with a purchaſer; the greatneſs of the price would have made this difficult, if the Empreſs of Ruſſia had not exiſted. She has paid upwards of 100,000l. ſterling for it, beſides ſettling a penſion for life, of 4000 rubles, upon the gentleman, which amounts to little leſs, than a thouſand pounds ſterling a year.

CHAP. VII.

Situation of the miniſtry. State of public affairs. Remonſtrance from the city of London. State of parties. Marriages in the Royal Family. Parliament meets. King's ſpeech. Augmentation of ſeamen. Petition from certain of the Clergy, &c. Debates thereon. Church Nullum Tempus bill. King's meſſage. Royal Marriage-bill. Great debates thereon. Proteſts. The bill paſſes both houſes.

THE prodigious majority that attended the continued victories which adminiſtration gained in the laſt ſeſſion, particularly towards the cloſe of it, as it ſeemed to render every idea of an oppoſition to their meaſures futile, ſo it alſo ſeemed to promiſe them a ſecurity and permanence in their places, which nothing but ſome unforeſeen, or unknown cauſe could interrupt. This appearance of things was not deluſive; and no change took place in the public departments during the receſs, except thoſe that proceeded from the death of the Earl of Hallifax, and of Lord Strange, both of which happened nearly at the ſame time, and not long after the riſing of parliament. In conſequence of the former of theſe events, the Earl of Suffolk was appointed ſecretary of ſtate for the northern department, in the room of the Earl of Hallifax, and the Duke of Grafton ſucceeded Lord Suffolk in the Privy Seal. Lord Hyde was appointed, a few days after, Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter,

June 12th. 1771.

Lancaſter, in the room of Lord Strange.

With reſpect to foreign affairs, peace ſeemed now to wear as permanent an aſpect, as was conſiſtent with the preſent critical ſtate of Europe in general. Spain, during the receſs, fulfilled her engagement in the convention, by the reſtoration of Port Egmont, which was delivered up to Capt. Scott, who was ſent thither with a ſmall ſquadron for that purpoſe.

Sept. 16th.

As to domeſtic matters, a ſullen languor, (perhaps in ſuch a government as this not the moſt deſirable of events) began in general to prevail with thoſe who had hitherto oppoſed, and ſtill diſapproved, of the general meaſures of adminiſtration. They ſaid that in the preſent ſtate of affairs, all farther applications for a redreſs of grievances, would be ridiculous in themſelves, and diſgraceful to thoſe that made them; that though no hopes remained in that quarter, there were as few to be placed in any other; and that it was as futile to perſevere in an oppoſition to power, which every day's experience ſhewed to be irreſiſtible, as it would be ſhameful and degrading to make ſupplications, when it was known beforehand, that they would at leaſt be diſregarded. That in ſuch a ſituation, public matters muſt be left to run their own courſe, until they were productive of ſuch events, as muſt from their nature work a reformation; and that in the intermediate time, it was not the part of a wiſe man, either to diſturb his mind, about evils which could not be remedied, or to make a tireſome and fruitleſs oppoſition, to meaſures which he could not prevent.

In the mean time, we are ſorry to acknowledge, that the popular part of the legiſlature, had from various cauſes, loſt much of that influence with the people, and of that reſpect and reverence, with which it was uſually regarded; and which it is not more eſſential to its dignity, than even to its power and independence, at all times to preſerve. Much of this may be attributed to the late ill-judged conteſt with the printers, and the ridiculous iſſue of that affair. Every circumſtance of that tranſaction, was productive of effects, directly contrary to thoſe that were wiſhed or intended; and, inſtead of ſupporting dignity, or eſtabliſhing privilege, were equally ſubverſive of both. Many of the addreſſes, which had been preſented to the city magiſtrates, during their confinement in the Tower, were direct libels upon that aſſembly, and in other times would have been ſeverely puniſhed as ſuch. Even the public rejoicings which were made upon the enlargement of thoſe magiſtrates, and the public marks of approbation and honour, which they received from other cities and corporations, as well as their own, were all ſo many tacit but ſevere reflections, upon the conduct of that body under whoſe power they had ſuffered.

Its effects were ſimilar in reſpect to the licentiouſneſs of the preſs. The printers, now that the impotency of the houſe was diſcovered, laughed at an authority, which had been ſo much dreaded, before it was wantonly brought to a teſt that expoſed its weakneſs. This diſ-

covery being made, the effect naturally followed; and in the ſucceeding ſeſſion, the votes of the houſe, a thing before unknown, and contrary to its orders, were printed in the public news papers, without notice or enquiry; and thus the point in conteſt was apparently given up by the houſe.

That apathy, (if it may be conſidered as ſuch,) which ſeemed to extend its influence through a conſiderable part of the nation, had not yet in any conſiderable degree pervaded the capital. On the contrary, many late proceedings had much increaſed the diſcontent in that great metropolis, and the citizens were not at all backward in ſhewing it. They ſaid that government had ſet its face particularly againſt the city of London, in a manner that had been unknown ſince the Revolution; that this was evidently in return for the public ſpirited diſapprobation ſhe had ſhewn of oppreſſive and pernicious meaſures, and the conſtitutional methods ſhe had tried to obtain a redreſs of grievances, which affected the nation in general, as much as they did her in particular; that adminiſtration had for ſome time acted, as if they were in an actual ſtate of warfare with her, and were determined to make her feel the worſt conſequences that could attend an oppoſition to power; that to this only was to be attributed, the late diſgrace which ſhe met with in the perſons of her magiſtrates; and that from this alſo proceeded that extraordinary meaſure of the Durham-yard embankment, by which, as they ſaid, injury and injuſtice were added to inſult, and a ſtranger, who had not the ſmalleſt claim, nor did not even pretend to any right, was inveſted in an eſtate worth 40,000l. which was torn out of her property in the bed of the river.

In ſuch a ſtate of temper and opinion, nothing was left undone to manifeſt reſentment, nor untried, to give it effect. A committee was even appointed, to carry on a proſecution againſt the ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons, for the commitment of the magiſtrates, and the moſt eminent counſel were conſulted upon that occaſion. As this deſign failed of effect, and it was found that no action could be brought upon the ſubject, and that the courts would not admit it if there could, recourſe was again had to the hopeleſs reſort, of an addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition to the throne.

The day before the delivery of this addreſs, a letter was received by the lord mayor, from the lord chamberlain, taking notice, that as the papers had mentioned the time of his ſetting out for St. James's, and the livery might be induced to attend him, he had his majeſty's commands to acquaint him, that it being unprecedented to admit the livery upon ſuch occaſions, as well as impracticable to introduce ſo numerous a body, no perſon beyond the number allowed by law to preſent petitions to the throne, would be admitted, except his lordſhip, the aldermen, common council, and city officers. Copies of this letter were immediately poſted up in the moſt public parts of the city, to ſave the livery the trouble of aſſembling at Guildhall, as they intended; and a committee of ten perſons, the number allowed by law to preſent a petition, was appointed from that body to attend the lord mayor into the King's preſence.

In

In this remonſtrance they declare, that beſides a continuance of thoſe unparalleled grievances, which they had already ſubmitted to his majeſty, the ſame arbitrary power, which had violated the ſacred right of election, had in the laſt ſeſſion, proceeded to the moſt extravagant outrages againſt the conſtitution of the kingdom, and the liberty of the ſubject. That they had ventured to impriſon their chief magiſtrate, and one of their aldermen, for diſobeying their illegal orders, and for not violating the holy ſanction of their oaths to that great city, as well as their duty to their country; that they had prevailed on his majeſty to ſuffer his royal name to give a pretended authority to an illegal proclamation; and that at length they proceeded to the enormous wickedneſs of eraſing a judicial record, in order to ſtop the courſe of juſtice, and to fruſtrate all poſſibility of relief by an appeal to the laws. They then repreſent the advantage that had been taken, of paſſing the embankment bill during the unjuſt confinement of their repreſentatives; whereby, without the pretence of an abuſe, they had ſuperſeded the conſervancy of the river Thames, in the liberty which the city had enjoyed ſince the conqueſt, and deprived the citizens of a property which had been granted by divers charters, and confirmed by the authority of Parliament. They conclude with a prayer, that his majeſty would reſtore their rights, and give peace to this diſtracted nation, by a ſpeedy diſſolution of parliament, and by removing for ever from his preſence and councils, the preſent wicked and deſpotic miniſters.

The king's anſwer, conſidering the extraordinary terms of the remonſtrance, did not ſeem to convey all the aſperity, which might have been expected from ſome late inſtances. His Majeſty declared his readineſs to redreſs any real grievances, and that the city of London would always find him diſpoſed to liſten to any of their well founded complaints; but expreſſes a concern, to ſee a part of his ſubjects ſtill ſo far miſled and deluded, as to renew in ſuch reprehenſible terms, a requeſt, with which, he had repeatedly declared he could not comply.

With reſpect to the ſtate of parties, nothing very extraordinary had taken place. The deſertion to the miniſtry of ſeveral of the late Mr. Grenville's friends, together with thoſe droppings off from the other parties, which muſt naturally enſue in a long courſe of oppoſition, where all honours and rewards are held on one ſide, had conſiderably weakened the ſtate of oppoſition in general. Many gentlemen alſo, who had neither departed from their principles, nor abandoned their friends, ſeeing every thing carried by ſo great and deciſive a majority, grew ſlack and remiſs, in a tedious and weariſome attendance, which they deemed to be uſeleſs; and thought it was of very little conſequence to the public, whether the numbers were more or leſs on a minority liſt, when every one could have told beforehand, that there would be at any rate, a majority of not much leſs than two to one.

One event that took place during the receſs, and probably another, that was ſuſpected, and has ſince been acknowledged, were the ap-

parent cauſes of the moſt important and extraordinary buſineſs that came on in the courſe of the enſuing ſeſſion. The event which we allude to, was the marriage of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, with Mrs. Horton, a widow lady, and daughter to Lord Irnham. As this tranſaction gave great offence at court, the celebrated royal marriage-act, which excited ſo much diſcuſſion both within-doors and without, is ſuppoſed in a great meaſure to have originated from it. The marriage of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, with the Counteſs Dowager of Waldegrave, was not then acknowledged; but it is ſuppoſed had been long underſtood. This affair indeed for a time revived the ſpirits and forces of oppoſition.

As there ſeemed to be no urgent buſineſs that demanded an early attendance, the parliament did not meet till after the hollidays. In the ſpeech from the throne, much ſatisfaction is expreſſed, that neither the foreign nor domeſtic ſituation of affairs, required their earlier attendance; and that now they would be at liberty to give their whole attention to the eſtabliſhment of wiſe and uſeful regulations of law, and to the extenſion of our commercial advantages. They were informed, that the performance of the King of Spain's engagement, in the reſtitution of Port Egmont and Falkland's iſland, and the repeated aſſurances that had been received of the pacific diſpoſition of that court, as well as of other powers, promiſed the continuance of peace; which was with the greater confidence to be hoped for, as there was no reaſon to apprehend that we ſhould become involved in the troubles, which ſtill unhappily prevailed in one part of Europe.

Jan. 21ſt. 1772.

No doubt was (notwithſtanding) made, but they would ſee the propriety of maintaining a reſpectable eſtabliſhment of the naval forces; they were, however, informed, that no extraordinary aid would be required at this time. It concluded by obſerving, that the concerns of this country are ſo various and extenſive, as to require the moſt vigilant and active attention; and that ſome of them, from remoteneſs of place, and other circumſtances, are ſo peculiarly liable to abuſes, and expoſed to danger, that the interpoſition of the legiſlature for their protection, might become neceſſary. That if in any ſuch inſtances, either for ſupplying defects, or remedying abuſes, they ſhould find it neceſſary to provide any new laws, they might depend upon the readieſt concurrence of the crown, in whatever might beſt contribute to the attainment of thoſe ſalutary ends.

The addreſſes were paſſed in the uſual form. The ſpeech was very cautiouſly worded in what related to domeſtic matters, and as peace was announced from abroad, there was no great room for debate. As the latter part of it, evidently alluded to the affairs of the Eaſt India company, though they were not mentioned, is was underſtood accordingly; and the gentleman who ſeconded the motion for the addreſs in the Houſe of Commons, expatiated upon that ſubject, and hinted that new laws and regulations were neceſſary to be made for the uſe of the company; that at preſent they had

had not ſufficient powers in their hands to controul their ſervants, who made enormous fortunes at the expence of their maſters, and were guilty of ſuch exorbitances in other reſpects, as might hazard the total loſs of their valuable poſſeſſions in that part of the world.

Jan. 29th. The firſt public buſineſs of any moment that came on, was in conſequence of a motion made on the ſide of adminiſtration, that 25,000 ſeamen ſhould be voted for the ſervice of the current year. It was urged in ſupport of this motion, that the French having ſent a conſiderable fleet to the Eaſt Indies, we were obliged upon that account to ſupport a more conſiderable naval force there, than would have been otherwiſe requiſite, and than we had done at ſome other particular times; and that the propriety, if not the neceſſity, of our being always ſuperior to them in that part of the world, was ſo evident as not to admit of an argument. That a larger ſquadron was now employed for the protection of Jamaica and our other Weſt India Iſlands, than in former years of peace; that the apprehenſion for the ſafety of thoſe iſlands, which had operated ſo powerfully and generally upon the minds of men, and had given ſo great an alarm to thoſe who had a particular intereſt in them, at the time of the late expected rupture with Spain, would have been alone ſufficient to have made this meaſure in ſome degree neceſſary: but that excluſive of thoſe conſiderations, the importance of our valuable poſſeſſions in that quarter, the probability of the Spaniards making their firſt attempts upon them in caſe of a war, and the conſiderable fleet which they kept in thoſe ſeas, ſcarcely left it a matter of choice. That the war between the Ruſſians and Turks, made it alſo neceſſary, to employ a greater number of ſhips for the protection of our commerce in the Mediterranean and Archipelago, than had been cuſtomary in times of general peace.

The principal ſtreſs was however laid upon the great reform with reſpect to the guard ſhips, it being acknowledged, that the conduct with regard to them had been ſo ſhameful, that for many years paſt, they had been conſidered merely as jobbs; and that at the time of the late expected war, there were neither ſhips nor men fit for ſervice; but that things were now ſo much altered for the better, that twenty of the beſt ſhips in the navy were kept upon that duty; and were in ſuch compleat condition, and ſo nearly manned, that a ſlight preſs would at any time enable them in a very few days to proceed to ſea. That the reſt of the fleet was alſo in good condition, and that in about a year, we ſhould have near eighty ſhips of the line fit for ſervice, beſides thoſe that were upon foreign duty.

On the other ſide it was ſaid, that if this motion was complied with, there was no reaſon for hoping that this enormous peace-eſtabliſhment would ever be leſſened, as the ſame, or ſimilar arguments, with thoſe now made uſe of, could be applied with equal propriety in every future year, as in the preſent; that bending, as the nation was, under the weight of an overgrown and monſtrous public debt, inſtead of taking any meaſures to lighten the burdens of the people, our peace-eſtabliſh-

ment was every year increaſing, and was now nearly double, to what it had been at the acceſſion of George the firſt; that we had undergone in the laſt year all the expences of a war without any of its benefits; that it ſeemed to be intended to keep us always in that ruinous ſituation; and that the preſent motion would add 500,000l. to the public expence, which was equal to one ſhilling land-tax, at a time that we were told of nothing but peace with all the world.

Two of our greateſt naval commanders ſtrongly oppoſed the motion, and as ſtrongly arraigned and condemned many parts of the preſent arrangement and diſpoſition of the fleet. They obſerved that the force in the Eaſt Indies was either too great or too little; that if the appearances of a permanent peace that were held out in the ſpeech, were to be relied on, it was too great, and in caſe of war it was inſufficient; that the ſame objections lay to the arrangement at Jamaica, where the ſquadron conſiſted of only about four ſhips, and was totally unequal to its protection, if there was any danger of an attack. Other parts of the naval arrangement, as well with regard to the guardſhips, as to thoſe ſtationed in North America, where there was no appearance of an enemy, were alſo objected to, by thoſe two great ſea officers.

Many ſevere and pointed ſarcaſms were levelled at the miniſters, for what was called the impotency and futility of their conduct, who accompanied a ſpeech, which breathed nothing but effuſions of peace, with all the actual preparations for a war. Some gentlemen in oppoſition declared for the motion, upon the avowed principle, of its not being in any degree to be conſidered as a peace eſtabliſhment, whatever motives adminiſtration might have, for endeavouring to impreſs the public with an opinion of the general tranquillity. The motion was carried without a diviſion.

A petition was ſoon after offered to be preſented to the houſe, from certain clergymen of the church of England, and certain members of the two profeſſions of civil law and phyſic, and ſome others, who prayed for relief from the ſubſcription to the thirty-nine articles of faith. Theſe gentlemen had for ſome time aſſembled at a tavern called the Feathers, and had invited by public advertiſements in the papers, all thoſe who thought themſelves aggrieved in the matter of ſubſcription, to join them in obtaining redreſs. The petition was ſigned by about 250 of the clergy. Feb. 6th.

In this petition they repreſent, that it is one of the great principles of the proteſtant religion, that every thing neceſſary to ſalvation, is fully and ſufficiently contained in the holy ſcriptures; that they have an inherent right, which they hold from God only, to make a full and free uſe of their private judgment, in the interpretation of thoſe ſcriptures; that though theſe were the liberal and original principles of the church of England, and upon which the reformation from popery was founded, they had been deviated from in the laws relative to ſubſcription, by which they are deprived of their invaluable rights and privileges, and required to acknowledge certain articles and confeſſions of faith and doctrine,

doctrine, drawn up by fallible men, to be all and every of them agreeable to the ſcriptures.

They alſo repreſent theſe ſubſcriptions, as a great hindrance to the ſpreading of true religion, as they diſcourage further enquiries into the real ſenſe of the ſacred writings, tend to divide communions, and to cauſe mutual diſlike among fellow proteſtants. That the diverſity of opinions held upon many of theſe articles, occaſioned great animoſity and ill-will among the eſtabliſhed clergy; that they afforded an opportunity to unbelievers to charge them with prevarication, and with being guided by intereſted and political views, in ſubſcribing to articles which they could not believe, and about which no two were agreed in opinion; and that they afforded a handle to papiſts, to reproach them with their inconſiſtency, by departing from the principles on which they had grounded their ſeparation from them, and now admitting of human ordinances, and doubtful and precarious doctrines, though they pretended that the ſcripture alone, was certain and ſufficient to ſalvation.

The two profeſſions of civil law and phyſic, complained of the hardſhips they ſuffered, at one of the univerſities particularly, where they were obliged at their firſt admiſſion or matriculation, and at an age ſo immature for diſquiſitions and deciſions of ſuch moment, to ſubſcribe their unfeigned aſſent to a variety of theological propoſitions, in order to be enabled to attain academical degrees in their reſpective faculties; and that their private opinions upon thoſe ſubjects can be of no conſequence to the public, as the courſe of their ſtudies, and the attention to their practice, neither afford them the means nor the leiſure, to examine into the propriety or nature of ſuch propoſitions. They alſo lament he misfortune of their ſons, who at an age before the habit of reflection can be formed, or their judgment matured, may be irrecoverably bound down in points of the higheſt conſequence, to the opinions and tenets of ages leſs informed than their own.

The petition being read in the houſe, by the gentleman who moved to bring it up, it was ſaid by thoſe who ſupported the motion, that it was a matter highly deſerving of the moſt ſerious conſideration; that grievances that affect the conſcience, are of all others the moſt grievous; that religious toleration could never be too extenſive; that nothing could be more abſurd, or more contrary to reaſon and to religion, than to oblige people to ſubſcribe articles which they did not believe; that it was eſtabliſhing under a religious authority, habits of prevarication and irreligion; that the articles were compiled in a hurry, were the work of fallible men, were in ſome parts contradictory, and in others contained matters that were utterly indefenſible; and that ſuch a compulſion upon conſciences, was productive of great licentiouſneſs in the church; and from its tendency to leſſen, or entirely to deſtroy chriſtian charity, had the worſt effects upon its members. They ſaid that a happy opportunity was now offered, of opening ſuch a door for the Diſſenters, as it was probable that moſt of them would enter at, and thereby be received in the

boſom of the eſtabliſhed church; that inſtead of weakening it, this would be a means of giving it ſuch a firmneſs of ſtrength as nothing could ſhake; and that the church of England could never be in any danger, while the hierarchy and biſhops exiſted.

The great majority that rejected this petition, founded their oppoſition upon different grounds and principles. The high church gentlemen, conſidered it as little leſs than blaſphemy, to propoſe any innovation in the xxxix articles. They ſaid it would give a mortal wound to the church of England; that the church and ſtate were ſo intimately united, that one could not periſh without the other; that this petition was levelled directly againſt chriſtianity, and that the next would be for annulling the liturgy. They called to mind the deſtruction of church and ſtate in the laſt century, which they charged upon the ſectaries; repreſented the conduct and views of the petitioners as avaricious and hypocritical; and inferred from the licentiouſneſs of ſome writings which had appeared on that ſide of the queſtion, that they denied the doctrine of the Trinity, and the divinity of our Saviour. They ſaid that parliament could not grant any relief to thoſe who had already ſubſcribed, as they had no power to vacate oaths; and that for thoſe who were not yet beneficed, and who wanted to ſeize on the emoluments of the church, without believing in her tenets, or complying with her laws, they were not at all to be liſtened to, as from every principle of reaſon and juſtice they ſhould be excluded from her for ever. They further contended, that it was not in the King's power to comply with their petition, as he was bound by oath to preſerve the eſtabliſhed church; and that a compliance with it, would be a breach of the articles of union, as it was engaged by them, that the church governments both of England and Scotland, ſhould for ever continue as they then were.

Many other gentlemen, who were more moderate in their temper or principles, though totally averſe to a compliance with the terms of the petition, or to the reviving of polemical diſputes, by even making its controverſial points a ſubject of diſcuſſion, were notwithſtanding inclined to treat it with lenity and reſpect; and ſome were diſpoſed to its being brought up to the table, and let to lie over till the end of the ſeſſion; while others were for applying to the King, that he might appoint a committee of the clergy to conſider it. Upon the ſame principle, they vindicated the petitioners from the heavy imputations that had been laid upon them, and ſhewed ſeveral of them to be men of the moſt irreproachable characters. They alſo ſet thoſe right who had been of opinion, that the legiſlature had no ſuperintending controul over the articles of the union; they not only ſhewed, that a ſupreme controuling power was inherent in every legiſlature; but pointed out two particular inſtances in which it had been exerted ſince the Union, and which affected both the Engliſh and Scotch churches; the firſt of theſe was the act againſt occaſional conformity, and the latter, that which deſtroyed elective patronages.

But though ſome of theſe gentlemen, declared themſelves friends to toleration, and to religious liberty,

in the moſt liberal and extenſive ſenſe, that could be compatible with the public tranquility, and the good of the community, they notwithſtanding objected to the principles of the petition. They inſiſted, that all governments had a right to conſtitute the ſeveral orders of their ſubjects as they pleaſed; that the prieſthood, in this inſtance, ſtood in the ſame predicament with the others; that it was neceſſary that thoſe who were appointed to be the public teachers and inſtructors of the people, ſhould be bound by ſome certain principles from which they were not to deviate; that to prevent the diſorder and confuſion incident to ſo great a number, it was alſo neceſſary, that ſome public ſymbol ſhould be eſtabliſhed, to which they ſhould all aſſent, as a mark of their conformity and union; that a ſimple aſſent to the ſcriptures, would in this caſe be of no ſignification, as every day's experience ſhewed, that no two would agree in their general conſtruction of them, and that it was too well known, that the greateſt abſurdities, and even blaſphemies, had at different times been attempted, to have been ſupported or defended upon their authority. It was alſo ſaid, that ſo far as ſubſcription related to the clergy, who were thoſe principally concerned, it could not be conſidered that they ſuffered any injuſtice, as they were under no neceſſity of accepting benefices contrary to their conſcience, and if their ſcruples aroſe afterwards, they had it always in their power to quit them; and that every man now, according to the prayer of the petition, was at liberty to interpret the ſcriptures for his own private uſe; but that his being authorized to do ſo for others, contrary to their inclination, was a matter of a very different nature.

Many gentlemen, who did not think the difference of opinion with reſpect to the articles a matter ſimply in itſelf of any great conſequence, oppoſed the motion, merely, becauſe they would not give any opportunity of increaſing our civil diſſentions, by lighting up the more dangerous flames of religious controverſy. The houſe in general ſeemed to be of opinion, that the profeſſors of law and phyſic being bound in matter of ſubſcription, was a matter of little concern to the public, and it ſeemed to be wiſhed that the univerſities would grant them relief in that reſpect, as well as to the young ſtudents at the time of matriculation. The gentlemen in oppoſition were divided upon this queſtion; many of them ſupported it, and others were now ſeen, upon the ſame ſide with adminiſtration, and with a great majority; two ſituations which were not often preſented. The numbers were upon the diviſion, 71 for, and 217 againſt the motion.

A motion was ſoon after made for leave to bring in a bill to quiet the poſſeſſions of the ſubject againſt dormant claims of the church. Many arguments were brought upon this occaſion, to ſhew that a limitation of this nature was as neceſſary with reſpect to the church, as it had been in regard to the crown; and that there was no more reaſon why the people ſhould be diſturbed in their poſſeſſions under the plea of immemorial time of the one, than under the Nullum Tempus power of the other. That the church now ſtood ſingle, acting againſt the lay ſubjects Feb. 17th.

jects of the crown, and ſuperior in point of law-claims, to the crown itſelf; and that every ſubject in this free country ſhould be put upon the ſame footing, in point of common law. Inſtances were pointed out of the heavy grievances that attended the revival of theſe dormant and obſolete claims; and one in particular, of a gentleman then preſent, whoſe family were loſers to the amount of 120,000l. by a biſhop's reviving a claim of this nature, though they had been in quiet poſſeſſion of the eſtate in queſtion above an hundred years.

On the other hand it was ſaid, that this power of reviving claims was abſolutely neceſſary to the church, to preſerve her from thoſe encroachments, which the laity were always willing, if not endeavouring to make upon her; that ſhe had been ſufficiently ſtripped at the reformation; and that as our forefathers then ſaw the neceſſity, of what was left being for ever ſecured to her, they for that purpoſe ordered that no length of time ſhould be a bar to her claims. That the effects of this bill would fall particularly upon, and be peculiarly injurious to the poorer clergy, who were frequently unable to defend their rights, againſt the combinations of rich farmers, and the oppreſſions of their great neighbours; that the peculiar ſituation and quick ſucceſſion of incumbents, made them particularly liable to ſuffer encroachments, and that it would be very hard, that the weakneſs or inability of the preſent poſſeſſor, ſhould deprive his ſucceſſors of their property, and of the only means they had of ſupport. That the Nullum Tempus claimed by the crown, was an engine in the hands of the ſtrong to oppreſs the weak; but that the Nullum Tempus of the church, was a defence to the weak againſt the ſtrong.

It was replied on the other ſide, that moſt of theſe objections were guarded againſt by the proviſions of the bill, in which the limitation is conſiderably extended in favour of the clergy, and a period of three incumbences added, to the ſixty years which are allowed to the crown in the ſame caſe; that the gentleman who moved for the bill, and thoſe who ſupported it, wiſhed, and were ready, to admit of any further eaſe or advantage to the poor parochial clergy that could be pointed out, and that did not ſtrike at the principles of the bill; and that the firſt of theſe, had already made this propoſal to the two metropolitans, and deſired their lordſhips aſſiſtance in it. But that in fact, the poor clergy were only the maſk upon this occaſion to ſcreen the rich; that poverty was uſed as an inſtrument to protect riches, and neceſſity employed, to guard and defend luxury and ſuperfluity. The motion was oppoſed by the whole force of adminiſtration, and it was much complained of, that a bill brought in upon public ground, and apparently for the public benefit, ſhould not be allowed a reading. The majority however, was not ſo great as might have been expected, the numbers being 117, to 141, who oppoſed the queſtion.

The meſſage which gave riſe to the Royal Marriage Bill, was a few days after preſented to both houſes. In this meſſage it is obſerved, that his Majeſty being deſirous, from paternal affection to his own family, and anxious concern 20th.

cern for the future welfare of his people, and the honour and dignity of his crown, that the right of approving all marriages in the royal family (which ever has belonged to the Kings of this realm as a matter of public concern) may be made effectual, recommends to both houſes to take into their ſerious conſideration, whether it may not be wiſe and expedient to ſupply the defects of the laws now in being, and by ſome new proviſion more effectually to guard the deſcendants of his late majeſty (other than the iſſue of princeſſes who have married, or may hereafter marry, into foreign families) from marrying without the approbation of his majeſty, his heirs, or ſucceſſors, firſt had and obtained.

In conſequence of this meſſage, a bill was brought into the houſe of lords, which fully anſwered all the purpoſes that could have been intended by it. After reciting the King's meſſage in the preamble, and acknowledging the legality of the powers claimed therein by the crown, in the declaratory part, this bill proceeds in the enacting, to render all the deſcendants of the late King (excepting only thoſe that were excepted in the meſſage) incapable of contracting marriage without the previous conſent of the King, or his ſucceſſors on the throne, ſignified under the great ſeal, and declared in Council; every ſuch marriage, and matrimonial contract, without ſuch conſent, being declared null and void. It is however granted, that ſuch deſcendants, being above the age of 25 years, upon then giving the privy council twelve months previous notice of their deſign, may, after the expiration of that term, enter into marriage without the royal conſent, unleſs both houſes of parliament ſhould within that time expreſsly declare their diſapprobation of it. All perſons, who ſhall knowingly preſume to ſolemnize, or to aſſiſt at the celebration of ſuch illicit marriage, or at any ſuch matrimonial contract, are declared to incur all the pains and penalties of the ſtatute of premunire.

This bill was oppoſed with extraordinary vigour in both houſes. New motions were continually made, either to expunge or to amend thoſe that were thought to be its moſt exceptionable parts; and every degree of parliamentary ſkill was uſed, either to obſtruct its progreſs, or to improve its form. Notwithſtanding theſe impediments, it was carried through the houſe of lords with wonderful diſpatch, and, though it was brought in late in February, paſſed through the laſt reading on the third of March.

In this courſe of its progreſs, one of the firſt meaſures that was taken was to demand the opinion of the judges, how far, by the law of this kingdom, the King is entruſted with the care and approbation of the marriages of the royal family. The opinion returned by the judges was, that the care and approbation of the marriages of the children and grand children of the King, and the preſumptive heir to the crown, (other than the iſſue of foreign families) do belong to the kings of this realm; but to what other branch of the royal family ſuch care and approbation do extend, the judges did not find preciſely determined.

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upon the preamble and moſt of the clauſes, whether each, in itſelf, ſhould be left totally out; and again, upon the omiſſion of particular parts, and for amendments to others. One of the principal amendments propoſed was, that the operative powers of the crown ſhould be reſtrained to the children and grand-children of the reigning king, and the preſumptive heir to the crown; another was, that the reſtrictive limitation of age ſhould be placed at twenty-one, inſtead of twenty-five years of age. Theſe queſtions, and every other, were over-ruled by a majority of conſiderably more than two to one; and, at the third reading the bill was carried without any amendment, by a ſtill greater majority, the number, including proxies, amounting on the one ſide to ninety, and only to twenty-ſix on the other. It was however attended, on its paſſage, by a proteſt of great length and force, ſigned by fourteen lords, and by another, not ſo long, ſigned by ſix lords only.

This bill met with a ſtill greater oppoſition in the houſe of commons, where every inch of the ground being alſo diſputed, and the numbers on both ſides more nearly on an equality, the debates were longer continued. As the opinion of the judges ſeemed to call in queſtion the legality of ſome aſſertions in the meſſage, which were notwithſtanding repeated and acknowledged in the preamble to the bill, and it was ſaid, that the manner in which the bill was hurried, looked as if it was intended to take an advantage of the abſence of the gentlemen of the law, who were moſtly engaged on the circuits, it was March 4th. therefore moved, to have the journals of the lords inſpected, that the houſe might receive the beſt information that it could in that reſpect. This being agreed to, a motion was made that the bill might be printed, that the houſe might have it in the moſt exact manner for their conſideration; this was refuſed by adminiſtration, who ſaid the bill was ſo ſhort, that every member might have time to read it before the ſecond reading came on in the houſe; this refuſal, in a matter of ſuch a magnitude, and ſo remote in its conſequences, was repreſented as very indecent, if not unfair; the queſtion being however put, it was rejected by a great majority, the numbers being 193 againſt, to 109, who ſupported the motion.

Notwithſtanding the iſſue of this firſt eſſay of ſtrength, every part of the bill continued to be controverted and debated with the greateſt vigour. The houſe was generally pretty full, and ſat always very late. The greateſt numbers, and the cloſeſt diviſion, that appeared upon any queſtion, was upon a motion for omitting 13th. thoſe words in the preamble, which acknowledge and confirm the prerogative aſſerted by the crown in the meſſage. Upon this diviſion, the numbers were 164 for, and 200 againſt, the motion.

The arguments on this queſtion, turned principally upon hiſtorical facts, our general juriſprudence, the opinion of ten judges in the year 1717, and the late opinion of the judges in the houſe of lords. It was ſaid on one ſide, that our kings always poſſeſſed this prerogative, and that the foundation of the King's right to the care and approbation of the marriages

of

of the royal family, was their importance to the ſtate. The exerciſe of this prerogative was ſhewn in a variety of hiſtorical inſtances, wherein our kings had treated with foreign princes for intermarriages, had granted powers by commiſſion to treat of the marriage of perſons in their family with foreign princes, and wherein different branches of the royal family had obtained the King's licence to marry. They alſo brought inſtances in which the King had compelled noblemen to marry his daughters; others, in which he had confined the perſons of thoſe who had married without his conſent, and where the ſtar-chamber had fined perſons who were privy to ſuch marriages.

They ſaid, that the opinion of ten judges, in the year 1717, was a confirmation of the legality of this prerogative, which admitted the King's right to the care of the marriage and education of the children of the royal family; and that the late opinion acknowledges, that the King had the care of the royal children and grand-children, and the preſumptive heir to the crown; but could not tell to what other branches it extended; and that this opinion plainly ſhewed the prerogative of the crown, though the extent of it was not clear.

On the other ſide it was inſiſted, that this prerogative, in the extent it was now claimed, was not known to the conſtitution, was not founded in law, was not ſupported by the opinions of the judges, nor warranted by hiſtory. That, if it had been originally a part of the conſtitution, it muſt, in its natural conſequences, have long ſince become the object of half our ſtatute laws, and the ſubject of the greater part of our hiſtory. That, on the contrary, till the preſent time, this prerogative was unheard of in Engliſh juriſprudence; that there was no remedy in law appertaining to ſuch pretended right in the crown, nor any court of law in which a proſecution could be carried on for ſuch pretended offences; as therefore there could be no right without a remedy, it was evident that this prerogative never had any exiſtence. That the act which regulated other marriages, expreſsly excepted the royal family; and it is well known that the common law, until that period, left all men to their natural liberty: had it been otherwiſe, had any proviſion been made, or had the paternal authority, exerciſed in Rome, been a part of our conſtitution, ſuch a ſtatute would have been abſurd and ridiculous, becauſe uſeleſs and unneceſſary.

As to the inſtances brought from hiſtory, ſome of them, if they proved any thing, proved much more than was intended, and what every body knew before, that in arbitrary times, ſome of our kings made an illegal and unjuſtifiable uſe of their power; that, with reſpect to the others, ſome of them were not in point, and the remainder were mis-ſtated; that in moſt of them, the King's interference being conſidered as a particular mark of honour, and generally attended with advantage, it was no wonder they ſhould be ſubmitted to; and that as to the fines and puniſhments mentioned, ſome of them were for other offences, and not for marriage; and the others were by arbitrary power, and not by law, which was evident from there

there being no legal record of any one of them.

That as to the opinion of the judges, in 1717; it was not only extrajudicially obtained, but their deliberations were carried on with ſo much ſecreſy, and the whole conducted in ſuch a manner, as leaves room for the moſt unfavourable ſuſpicions; but that however they carried this right no farther than the children, and the late opinion only a degree farther; and that the laſt declare expreſsly that they find no authority for extending it farther.

Much ſtreſs was laid upon the dangerous conſequences of this bill with reſpect to poſterity. It was ſuppoſed that there were 30,000 perſons in the kingdom at preſent, who had ſome of the blood royal in their veins, ſome of whom were known to be in the loweſt conditions of life; that it may therefore be naturally expected, that, in a very few ages, every family of property in the kingdom will, in conſequence of intermarriages, become in a ſtate of wardſhip to the crown; more eſpecially, as the boaſted opinion of the year 1717, on which ſo much ſtreſs was laid at preſent, ſuppoſes that the care and approbation of the marriage includes the education and cuſtody of the perſon; and this matter was the more alarming, as this principle of the opinion had been frequently ſupported in the courſe of theſe debates. It was therefore frequently urged with great earneſtneſs in both houſes, that, to prevent this obnoxious effect, the ſtrong prerogative, now claimed and given to the crown, ſhould be limited to the reign of his preſent majeſty; or, if it was determined to make it perpetual with reſpect to the royal family, to confine it within its natural bounds, and not to ſuffer it to extend beyond thoſe who ſtood within a certain degree of the throne. Several motions were accordingly made, which tended only to remedy this particular part of the bill; but which met with the ſame ſucceſs as all the others.

The ſubſequent diviſions upon this bill were leſs numerous, and the majorities greater. The debates were not however intermitted; every ſentence, and almoſt every particle it contained, became a ſubject of diſcuſſion. Upon the laſt reading, Mar. 24. after a conſiderable debate, in which many of thoſe arguments that were already exhauſted were again repeated, the numbers, upon the final diviſion, were 115 againſt, and 165 for paſſing the bill. Some trifling alterations it met with, which neither changed its nature nor ſubſtance, made it neceſſary to ſend it back to the lords, where they were agreed to without any difficulty.

Among the great objections made to the general principles of this bill, by thoſe who were the moſt violent oppoſers of it, were the following: that it militated with every law, human and divine, relative to matrimony; that it was ſubverſive of thoſe natural rights inherent in mankind, which are independent of all laws, and ſuperior to all legiſlatures;—that, being equally contrary to the canon, the civil, and the common law, and repugnant to the natural rights of mankind, it is in itſelf null and invalid, and thus, having no legality to ſupport it, can be ſubmitted to only as the effect of power; that, whenever that power ſlackens, the injured will naturally appeal to juſtice,

juſtice, to the laws of men, and of nature; that it is much to be apprehended therefore, that in its future conſequences it may be productive of civil wars, of the moſt complicated, perverſe, and ruinous kind, equally dangerous to the throne, and deſtructive to the people.

Among the objections to particular parts; the annulling of the marriages, and declaring the children illegitimate, was much complained of; and it was ſaid, that any other reſtraints, terrors, or penalties, would be much more eligible. That it tended evidently to influence the ſucceſſion to the crown, as the preſumptive heir may be kept unmarried as long as the ſovereign lived; and thus the crown might become in a great meaſure regally elective. It was ſaid to be indecent to the royal family, to ſuppoſe them in a ſtate of nonage till 26 years of age, when all the reſt of mankind were of age at 21; and they themſelves were capable by law, at that age, of holding the regency of the kingdom, though they were not to be entruſted in the choice of a wife. And that, notwithſtanding the harſhneſs and cruelty of the bill, it is in ſeveral inſtances extremely defective in providing for its own purpoſe; but eſſentially ſo, in its having provided no remedy, at any age, againſt the improvident marriage of the king reigning, the marriage of all others the moſt important to the public.

On the other ſide it was ſaid, that all thoſe evils, dangers, and ſuppoſed acts of cruelty, were merely chimerical, and could never exiſt but in the imagination. That the ſovereign was the natural and proper guardian and judge of the honour, dignity, and conduct of his family; the rewarder of their virtues, and the only effectual reprover of their follies, or corrector of their vices. That kings had too many things to demand their attention, to have it ſuppoſed that they ſhould extend this ſuperintendency and care beyond their neareſt relations; or thoſe who ſtood in ſuch a degree with reſpect to the crown, as to be of the greateſt importance to the nation. That if any improper uſe ſhould be made of this authority, or any injuſtice or oppreſſion ſuffered in conſequence of it, things which are not to be expected, parliament would always be ready to redreſs the one, and to grant relief in the other caſe, and at the ſame time to puniſh the miniſter who dared to adviſe ſuch a meaſure.

That all power is undoubtedly liable to abuſe; but that parliament is a watchful check, and a ſevere avenger in ſuch caſes. That if any inconveniences ſhould be found to ariſe from this bill, they may be as eaſily remedied an hundred years hence as at the preſent moment. That the powers in this bill, to prevent and annul marriages, are not contrary to religion; that the ſame powers are uſed in the marriage-act, and in the law to prevent lunatics from marrying; and neither were ever complained of. That the diſhonour reflected upon the crown by improper alliances call loudly for an authority of this nature to prevent them; and that the great evils which the nation formerly experienced, in conſequence of marriages between the royal family and the ſubjects, ſufficiently ſhew it to be a matter

of

of the moſt public concern. That as the royal family are not in the marriage-act, this, or ſome other bill to the ſame purpoſe, is become abſolutely neceſſary; that it is impoſſible to draw the line exactly at firſt, and that it muſt be hereafter guided by future experience and exigency.

CHAP. VIII.

Bill for the relief of the Diſſenters with reſpect to ſubſcription; debates thereupon; paſſed by the Commons, but rejected by the Lords. Eaſt-India company bill, for regulating their ſervants in India. Select committee on Eaſt-India affairs. Committee of enquiry into the behaviour of the Lords to the Commons. Corn bill. King's ſpeech. Parliament riſes.

IN the courſe of the debates upon the late petition from ſome of the clergy, for relief in the matter of ſubſcription, ſeveral favourable ſentiments were thrown out with regard to the diſſenting miniſters, and ſome concern was expreſſed for the hardſhips they ſuffered, in being obliged, under heavy penalties, to ſubſcribe the articles of a church to which they did not belong, and from which they ſought neither promotion nor emolument; and ſome gentlemen declared their readineſs to conſent to a bill for their relief.

This favourable diſpoſition in one part of the legiſlature, naturally occaſioned a meeting of ſome of the miniſters in London, to conſider of a petition to parliament for that purpoſe; but they found that the ſeſſion was ſo far advanced, that the time limited for the receiving of petitions would be elapſed, before they could receive that aſſiſtance from their brethren in the country which they deemed neceſſary to give it due weight, and to ſhew it to be a matter of general concern: upon this account it was concluded to defer the application until the enſuing ſeſſion. Some promiſes of ſupport which they afterwards met with, and an offer to introduce a bill in their favour by way of motion, which might be done in any part of the ſeſſion, made them depart from this reſolution, and a committee of the body was accordingly appointed at a general meeting, to conduct the buſineſs, and to prepare a bill for the purpoſe.

It may be neceſſary to premiſe, that, by the act of toleration of the firſt of William and Mary, the diſſenters gained a legal right to the exerciſe of the divine worſhip in their own manner; but this right was conditional, with reſpect to their miniſters, their ſchool-maſters, and private tutors, who were obliged to ſubſcribe to the doctrinal parts of the 39 articles, which are by much the greater part of the whole, and were only excuſed from ſomething more than two, which related moſtly to diſcipline. Without ſuch ſubſcription, thoſe we have mentioned were ſubject to the heavy penalties, which have been ſo often and ſo much complained of, in ſome of our laws relative to religion, and which ſtill continue unrepealed. As the diſſenters of that

time

time were as ſtrongly attached to the doctrinal parts of thoſe articles as even the members of the eſtabliſhed church, and that diſcipline conſtituted the great line of diſtinction between them, this ſubſcription was not then conſidered as a matter of hardſhip, or, if it had, would probably have been remitted, upon the general principles of religious liberty and toleration, which operated in the bringing in and paſſing of the law.

It appears that a great change has ſince taken place in the religious opinions of many of the Diſſenters, and that the Calviniſm which then prevailed has in a great degree declined; and if we might preſume to form any judgment from the ſmall number of their divines who for many years have ſubſcribed to the articles, it might be concluded that this change has been very general. By this means they became liable to the heavy penalties of thoſe laws we have mentioned; and it is perhaps as much owing to the general indifference of the times, in regard to religious matters, as to the lenity of government, that they have not been more frequently enforced againſt them.

April 3d. The bringing in of this bill gave a great alarm to the high-church gentlemen, who, ſeeing the former petition, and the attempt upon the church nullum tempus claim, immediately ſucceeded by another attack upon the 39 articles, began to imagine that ſome ſettled deſign was formed, ſubverſive of the eſtabliſhed religion. They accordingly oppoſed it with great warmth; but found the general ſenſe of the houſe ſtrongly againſt them, and were ſurprized to ſee a conſiderable part of adminiſtration, and almoſt the whole of oppoſition, for once join in opinion, and both appear equally ſanguine in the cauſe of religious liberty, and for extending the benefits of toleration. The motion was accordingly carried without a diviſion, and the numbers that appeared againſt it, upon the ſecond and third reading, were ſo ſmall, as ſcarcely to merit obſervation. It was however productive of very conſiderable debates, as well in this part of its progreſs, as when it was afterwards carried up to the houſe of lords.

Many of the arguments, made uſe of in theſe debates, were of courſe upon the ſame principles, with thoſe which had been already repeated upon the former affair of the petition. Many others, however, were diſtinct, and upon new ground. It was ſaid in oppoſition to the bill, that a total exemption from ſubſcription would open the way for ſuch an inundation of enthuſiaſm, abſurdity, and extravagance into the Chriſtian church, as would equally deface and deform it; that Arians, Socinians, Deiſts, and profane ſcoffers of all denominations, would take that opportunity to mount the pulpit, and therefrom to undermine, ridicule, or directly attack the principles of the Chriſtian religion, and perhaps to deny the divinity of its Author.

That though the Diſſenters were a reſpectable body, and that a proper regard ſhould be paid to the tenderneſs of their conſciences, and even to their prejudices, ſome regard was alſo due to the members of the eſtabliſhed church, who were much more numerous, and ſhould not be held leſs reſpectable; that

they would undoubtedly take the alarm upon this occaſion, and, as a ſuperior body, claim a prior regard from the legiſlature. That this bill, inſtead of being entitled, An Act for relief, &c. ſhould have borne its true name, and ſhould have been entitled, An Act for the encouragement of Preſbyterianiſm, and for weakening and deſtroying the church of England; that thus it became dangerous to the ſtate in a double degree; by reviving animoſities, which were almoſt worn out, between the body of the people and the Diſſenters, and by the eſtabliſhment of a republican religion, which had been at all times the ſworn foe to monarchy.

It was ſaid beſides, that the penal laws were only held in terrorem, and were rarely enforced; and that this lenity in the executive powers made the propoſed regulations totally unneceſſary; why then is an application of this nature made, and people's thoughts directed to matters that were buried in oblivion, when there is no grievance exiſting on which to found a complaint? They admit themſelves, that very few of them have ſubſcribed to the articles, yet they live in all eaſe and ſecurity: it is well known, that, moderate as they are, very few of them comply with the other terms of the act of toleration, or will give themſelves the trouble of attending the quarter-ſeſſions, to take the oaths, and make the declaration againſt Popery; why then, in this time of general relaxation of the laws, and of undiſturbed poſſeſſion to every man in his opinions, let them be what they may, why, in the eaſe and wantonneſs of their hearts, do they interrupt this harmony that was growing up between the Church and the Diſſenters? why not reſt contented in the general connivance, without troubling the Legiſlature to juſtify their neglects and omiſſions, and to authorize their breach of one law by the paſſing of another? They firſt break the law, and then, not content with impunity, muſt have a diſpenſation for ſo doing.

It was ſaid, that the Diſſenters had complained of no grievance, nor brought no petition; that they were going to redreſs grievances, of whoſe exiſtence they had no proof; that they had not, as they ought, excepted againſt any particular articles; that it was not intended by government, in the act of toleration, to grant relief to all Diſſenters, or to all unbelievers, without exception; but that it was intended for the benefit of thoſe only who agreed with the Church in 35 articles and a half, which contained the eſſentials of her faith; and that thoſe who now apply for relief do not at all come within the denomination of Diſſenters, as the term was then underſtood; but are a new body of men, holding principles totally different, and who are not known to the law. Some gentlemen on that ſide were diſpoſed to grant them relief, by a mitigation of ſome of the penalties, or by repealing one or two of the ſtatutes that bore the heavieſt upon them; while others ſeemed of opinion, that the houſe ſhould not at all engage in religious diſquiſitions.

It was ſaid on the other ſide, that, after having experienced the happy benefits of toleration for more than fourſcore years, it was little to be expected, in this enlightened

lightened age, that any plea for its utility would now become neceſſary. That as to the miſchiefs repreſented from the preaching of enthuſiaſts or infidels, the free toleration both in Scotland and Ireland, where no ſubſcriptions are required, and none of thoſe conſequences enſue, are living evidences to the contrary; that no ſubſcriptions can keep vicious men or infidels out of any church, and that, as they are not reſtrained by any principles, they will naturally go where the greateſt emoluments are to be gained; it is to them a matter of indifference how many articles are made, they will ſign them all; and ſuch reſtraints can only operate upon thoſe that feel themſelves ſenſibly bound by principles. That there are laws ſufficiently ſevere in being to curb and puniſh all open attacks upon the great fundamentals of Chriſtianity, whether from the pulpit or elſewhere; that the declaration propoſed in the bill, and the teſtimonial to qualify a preacher, will prevent the intruſion of improper perſons into that function; that even this reſtraint has not operated for theſe forty or fifty years paſt upon the Diſſenters, during which time they have not entered into any ſubſcription, and yet none of thoſe conſequences ſo fatal to religion and morality, and which have been ſo frightfully deſcribed, have in any degree appeared; and that the Quakers, who ſubſcribe to no articles, are as inoffenſive a people, and have fewer ſingularities, than they had in the days of perſecution.

That with reſpect to the charge made upon the preſent Diſſenters, of their having deviated in ſome matters from the religious opinions of their anceſtors, it is probably well founded; and if the enquiry could be accurately made, it would perhaps appear, that the charge would equally lie againſt every order and community of mankind, among whom civilization and learning have taken place: opinions are at all times fluctuating things, and the variations are more or leſs in particular periods; but they will in general be found to increaſe upon ſpeculative ſubjects, in proportion to the learning of the times, and the leiſure which the people have to beſtow upon them. Another charge of a harſher nature is made upon them, of their holding principles ſubverſive of Chriſtianity: if this charge be reſtricted to ſome particular individuals, it may hold as well againſt them, as againſt any other body of equal number; but, if it be general, it is cruel and unjuſt; the names of many gentlemen of the diſſenting clergy, who never ſubſcribed to articles, will long be remembered with veneration by Chriſtians of all denominations, for their able defence of Chriſtianity againſt its moſt dangerous aſſailants; among many other names, that might be mentioned with equal authority, are a Lardner, or a Leland, to be ſuſpected of irreligion or deiſm? yet the overthrower of Bolingbroke, and the expoſer and detector of his dangerous fallacies, would, if he had lived in England, have been liable to fine and impriſonment, for explaining that goſpel to his congregation which he had ſo ably defended againſt its enemies.

That the charge againſt the Diſſenters, of being natural ene-

mies to monarchy, and of being dangerous to the ſtate, are equally futile and unjuſt; however unjuſtifiable ſome of its latter conſequences might have been, which it was not then poſſible to foreſee, their original oppoſition to the tyranny of Charles the firſt, was not only defenſible, but highly praiſe-worthy; and notwithſtanding the powerful operation both of religious and deſpotic prejudices, has received the ſanction of the wiſeſt and moſt learned men, in all thoſe nations, where they can in any degree venture to think for themſelves; but that waving all defence, the abſurdity of imputing to men now living, the crimes or errors of another race, who have lain in their graves for more than a century, is ſo obvious as not to deſerve a ſerious conſideration. That on the contrary, the Engliſh hiſtory abounds with inſtances, which ſhew them to have been excellent citizens, and to have been as loyal and dutiful under good princes, as they were firm in their oppoſition to thoſe tyrants who wanted to overthrow the conſtitution.

It was ſaid that the apprehenſion of danger to the church was equally ill founded; that the Diſſenters were already relieved by the act of toleration, from ſubſcribing to thoſe diſtinctive articles of the church of England, which are peculiar to her; and that the articles which they are enjoined to ſign by the preſent mode of ſubſcription, contain only thoſe doctrines, which the church of Geneva holds in common with her; ſo that this abſurd mode of ſubſcription, in reality, if obſerved, would contribute much more to the propagation of Calviniſm than to the eſtabliſhment of the national religion; upon what principle then of civil or eccleſiaſtical policy, is a ſubſcription ſupported and enforced, which is not leſs prejudicial to the eſtabliſhed church, than it is odious to thoſe on whom the preſent laws would compel it? That the caſe of the Diſſenters was very different from thoſe who had made the late application for relief; that the latter, by being members of the eſtabliſhed church, were bound by many ties to obey its rules and laws; but that the Diſſenters were only praying leave to be diſengaged from ties, which were foreign to their principles and inſtitutions; and that the refuſal would ſeem to imply a ſuppoſition, equally injurious and unjuſt to the church of England, as if her foundations were ſo weakly laid, that ſhe was obliged to preſs the aſſiſtance of thoſe who did not belong to her to ſupport them.

That the propoſal of granting a partial toleration, could be conſidered only as an act of pleaſantry; that is, we will tolerate people ſo far as they agree with us; but where we differ, there we ſhall perſecute; ſurely there can be no merit, in tolerating our own doctrines; for the very principle of toleration is, that you will tolerate, not thoſe who agree with you in opinion, but thoſe whoſe religious notions are totally different: chriſtian charity conſiſts in allowing others a latitude of opinion, and in putting ſuch a reſtraint upon our own mind, as will prevent the bitterneſs of zeal from becoming paramount in it; and that the idea of chriſtianity being endangered by toleration, is contrary to truth and hiſtory, which ſhew that the chriſtian religion never flouriſhed ſo much

much as in times of the freeſt toleration, and never fell from itſelf, till it departed from thoſe principles.

That the arguments brought for retaining ſubſcription, becauſe the cruelty and iniquity of the penal laws, rendered them inefficacious and impotent, were the ſtrongeſt that could be made uſe of for the removing it totally. That the ſecurity of freemen was too ſacred, to be entruſted to the diſcretion of judges, the caprice of a court, or the malice or avarice of individuals; and that though in general, thoſe laws had continued dormant for a conſiderable time, inſtances had been laid before them, of illiberal perſecutions carried on under their ſanction, and that they had now before them the caſe of a lady, who was in danger of loſing her whole fortune in conſequence of them; that the boaſted lenience of government, and the good temper of the times, was the ſtrongeſt reaſon that could be brought for ſeizing ſo happy an opportunity of procuring a remedy, and that it would be fruitleſs to aſk for relief or ſecurity, when through a change of principles in the one, and of temper in the other, a perſecution might perhaps be actually begun. But it is ſaid, that becauſe the Diſſenters enjoy liberty by connivance, this application for relief and ſecurity, is not only unneceſſary, but an act of mere wantonneſs; it comes then to be aſked, under what unheard of definition of liberty, a freeman is ſuppoſed to hold his rights by connivance; connivance is but a temporary relaxation of ſlavery; and is the liberty of Engliſhmen to depend upon ſuch a tenure? Some eminent writers, place liberty in an exemption from fear; but can thoſe who enjoy it by connivance, be exempt from fear, or free from apprehenſion. You hang a ſword, ſuſpended by a thread, over the heads of the Diſſenters, and aſſure them that you will not break the thread; if that is your real intention, is it not as eaſy, and much better, to remove the ſword, and relieve them from their terrors.

However ſanguine the hopes that were formed, from the great majority that carried this bill through the houſe of commons might have been, it had ſtill a ſeverer ordeal to undergo, in which its fortune deſerted it. Upon a ſecond reading in the houſe of lords, on the 19th of May, it was thrown out by a vaſt majority, there being, including the proxies, 102 lords who oppoſed it, to 29, only, who ſupported the bill.

Notwithſtanding the implied recommendation that had been ſo early given, for an enquiry into the affairs of the Eaſt India company, and the eſtabliſhment of ſome regulations for their future government, the houſe had now ſat near three months, without the ſmalleſt notice being taken of that buſineſs. It ſeems pretty evident, that adminiſtration had no ſerious intention of entering deeply into that matter for the preſent, and that the ſubſequent movements during the remainder of the ſeſſion, were only intended to keep it alive, and to make or find ſome openings, for the great revolution which it has ſince accompliſhed in the affairs of that company. It was alſo, perhaps, neceſſary, that this buſineſs ſhould be ſo far entered into, as that the company ſhould continue entangled in

in the hands of the parliament during the receſs. However this might be, it is more than probable, that no part of this plan was underſtood, by the gentlemen who were the immediate actors in bringing the affairs of the company under conſideration, and that they were actuated by very different motives.

March 30th. The firſt notice that was taken of this buſineſs, was in conſequence of a motion made by the deputy chairman of the Eaſt India company, for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the company's ſervants and concerns in India. This bill had no ſmaller objects in view, than the reſtraining of the governor and council from all manner of trade, and the making of a total alteration in the court of judicature, and in the mode of adminiſtering juſtice in Bengal; beſides greatly enlarging the company's powers with reſpect to its ſervants, and the laying of many other new reſtrictions upon them.

The reaſons urged in ſupport of the motion were, that the bad ſtate of our affairs in India was owing to the little power the court of directors had to puniſh their ſervants, either for diſobedience to their orders, or for malpractices in their ſeveral departments; that nothing could contribute more to thoſe enormities, than that ſoleciſm in reaſon and policy, of allowing the governors of diſtant countries to become traders and merchants; and that the judicature at Bengal was eſtabliſhed when we had only a ſmall territory, and was totally unequal to the adminiſtration of juſtice, in ſo vaſt a dominion as we now poſſeſs in that part of the world.

It was ſaid on the other ſide, that it was unparliamentary to bring in a bill to redreſs a grievance, without ſome prior proof that the grievance exiſted; that the houſe ought firſt to enter into an enquiry concerning our preſent ſituation in India, and the cauſes that led to it; that it was to be feared the enquiry would ſhew, that the evils lay too deep to be remedied by the propoſed bill; that it would be almoſt impoſſible to prevent the company's ſervants from trading, directly or indirectly; that the ſending out a few perſons learned in the laws of England, as judges, was very inadequate to the purpoſes of executing the laws in ſo vaſt a tract of country; and that the meaſure would be premature, as we had not yet determined by what laws the inhabitants ſhould be governed. The motion was however carried, and a bill was ſome time after brought in accordingly.

As this bill was totally laid by after the ſecond reading, we only take notice of it, to ſhew in what manner it led to the enquiry that was immediately begun into the affairs of the company, and probably in ſome meaſure to the great revolution which has ſince taken place in them. It could ſcarcely indeed be expected, that a bill of ſuch importance, brought in ſo late in the ſeaſon, could have paſſed, as the train of inveſtigation which muſt neceſſarily ariſe from it, would have been ſufficient to have taken up much of the time, if not the whole, of a long ſeſſion.

In the debates upon this occaſion, much altercation aroſe, and many long charges and defences were made, between ſome gentlemen who were leaders of parties,

or had conſiderable influence in the India courts, and ſome others, that had acquired vaſt fortunes in the company's ſervice abroad. Theſe matters would have been of little conſequence to the public, if through the heat that attended them, and perhaps, the animoſity from whence they proceeded, the conduct and affairs of the company, and the tranſactions of her ſervants, had not been laid open in ſuch a manner, as evidently ſhewed, that they merited a ſtrict enquiry, and wanted much regulation. It alſo afforded an handle to its enemies, which was not neglected, of attempting to ſhew the inſufficiency of the company for the government of ſuch great dominions, and the neceſſity that government ſhould take the whole under its immediate juriſdiction.

Apr. 13th. On the day of bringing in the bill, a motion was accordingly made for a ſelect committee of 31 members, to enquire into the nature and ſtate of the East India company, and of the affairs in the East Indies. The neceſſity of ſuch an enquiry was ſtrongly urged from a variety of conſiderations, among which were the following; the preſent precarious ſituation of affairs in India; the late diſtreſſes of the natives, and the depopulation of the country; the oppreſſive and arbitrary conduct of the company's ſervants; the great decreaſe of the nett revenues in Bengal, from various miſmanagements, as well as enormous and unneceſſary expences; the immenſe conſequence to this nation of preſerving and well governing thoſe countries; and that this could only be done, by making a full enquiry into their nature and ſtate, and then eſtabliſhing a regular and permanent form of juſtice and government.

Though the neceſſity of ſome enquiry and regulation was evident, many objected to the beginning of ſuch an enquiry ſo late in the ſeſſion; ſummer was already appearing, and its magnitude was ſuch, and the difficulties attending it were ſo great, that it was evident the twentieth part of it could not be gone through during the ſitting of parliament. Many objected to the mode of enquiry by a ſelect committee; and though the gentleman who made the motion was unconnected with adminiſtration, it was known that the miniſter would have the virtual nomination of the members who compoſed the committee. It was beſides urged, that the ſelect committee was not accountable for its conduct; that an enquiry therefore, by the board of trade or privy council would be preferable, as they are amenable to juſtice; and that as the proceedings of ſuch committees often are ſecret, and never entirely publiſhed, they are in no fear of public cenſure, and are thereby free from that controul, to which the whole houſe is liable, all its tranſactions being quickly known to the world. Beſides it was urged, that no plan had been mentioned; ſo that the houſe which was about to vote this very delicate enquiry, could not judge to what objects it was directed, or what ends it propoſed to compaſs.

Notwithſtanding theſe objections, the motion for a ſelect committee was carried without a diviſion, and 31 members were accordingly choſen by ballot. The ſubject of their inquiſition was ſo various, and of ſo great an extent, that they were

were obliged to apply for leave to continue their ſittings during the ſummer. The reſult of theſe, and of the other enquiries that were made into the ſtate of Eaſt India affairs, will appear in their proper place, in the hiſtorical article for the enſuing year.

The ill temper which had ſo unaccountably taken place between the two houſes in the preceding ſeſſion, was continued during the whole courſe of the preſent, and except in the tranſmitting of bills from one to the other, there was no more communication between them, than if they had been the jealous councils of two rival ſtates.

Apr. 30. In this ſtate of things, the lords having, contrary to cuſtom, ſent a bill to the commons by a maſter in chancery and a clerk aſſiſtant, the whole houſe ſeemed to take fire at the indignity, and would not accept the meſſage until they had examined the journals, to know if there were any precedents for ſending bills in ſuch a manner. In the courſe of a haſty and paſſionate debate which enſued upon this occaſion, ſeveral gentlemen mentioned, that on the firſt day of the ſeſſion, they had been rudely turned out of the houſe of lords, even before the ſpeaker got out of the door. A motion was accordingly made for a committee to ſearch for precedents, of the manner of bills being ſent from the lords, and alſo of the improper behaviour of the lords to the commons. Exceptions were however taken to the word *improper*, as if it carried an appearance of prejudging the caſe, and after a warm debate, the word was left out upon a diviſion.

Upon the report of the committee being given in, which contained reſolutions of improper behaviour and a want of reſpect, which ought to be reſented, a motion was made to ſend back the bill to the lords, aſſigning as a reaſon, that it had been ſent by improper meſſengers. This was oppoſed by adminiſtration, as it was ſaid it might lay a foundation for a quarrel, which might not be eaſily accommodated; and after a conſiderable debate, the motion was over-ruled upon a diviſion, by 107, againſt 53. A motion was then made for a conference with the lords, which was over-ruled in the ſame manner, and after long debates, and ſeveral propoſed amendments, the matter ended in a meſſage to the lords, in which the impropriety of the meſſengers was the only complaint ſtated, which it was hoped would not be drawn into precedent; this produced an anſwer, that the bill had been ordered in the uſual manner, and that the matter of complaint was occaſioned by the illneſs of one of the perſons who ſhould have preſented it; that a good correſpondence was wiſhed for, and that it was not meant to introduce any precedent contrary to eſtabliſhed uſage. Thus the ſore was covered, if not ſkinned, for the preſent.

The inefficacy of the temporary corn bills which had been paſſed in every ſeſſion for ſome years back, had occaſioned the forming of a committee in the laſt ſeſſion, for examining into, and conſidering, the whole ſtate of the corn trade, and of the corn laws, and for framing ſuch reſolutions thereon, as might be the baſis of a comprehenſive and permanent law, which ſhould take in all poſſible caſes, with

with reſpect to exportation, importation, prices and bounties, and thereby ſuperſede the neceſſity of temporary and imperfect regulations. Several reſolutions were then paſſed and approved of upon this ſubject, and the lateneſs of the ſeaſon only, prevented its being carried farther. A bill was now brought in upon the ſame principles, and paſſed through the Houſe of Commons, the former reſolutions being in a great meaſure the foundation of it.

June 3. This bill, together with another, for the levying of penalties on the killing of game, were returned by the lords with ſome alterations. This matter, in the preſent temper, occaſioned a great ferment; it was urged, that the lords had no right to make the ſmalleſt alteration in any money-bill; and that it was telling the people by their repreſentatives, that they were no longer to tax themſelves; it was however ſaid, that money levied by way of penalty could not poſſibly be conſidered in that light; but it was replied, that it was not the ſum to be levied, nor the manner of levying it, but the precedent which it might eſtabliſh, and the doctrines and principles it might hereafter maintain, that were the matter of conſideration; and that it was not for 40s. that the glorious Hampden contended, but for the properties, privileges, and liberties of his countrymen. The bills were thrown out with extraordinary marks of contempt.

9th. In the ſpeech from the throne, acknowledgments were made of the temper and prudence which had governed all their deliberations; and particular thanks were returned for the freſh proof they had given of their affectionate attachment, in the additional ſecurity they had provided for the welfare and honour of the royal family. They were informed of the pacific diſpoſition of other powers, and that there was the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe, that the tranquillity of this nation was not in danger of being diſturbed. They were heartily thanked for the chearfulneſs and diſpatch with which they had granted the ſupplies, the ample proviſion that had been made for every branch of the public ſervice; and that it was ſeen with pleaſure and approbation, that they had at the ſame time been able, by a proper di poſition of the public money, to make ſome further progreſs in reducing the national debt. No doubt was made but they would carry to their reſpective countries the ſame principles, and the ſame zeal for the public good, which they had already manifeſted; and that they would cultivate a ſpirit of harmony and confidence among all ranks of the people; to convince them, that, without a due reverence for the laws, neither their civil or religious rights could be enjoyed in comfort or ſecurity; and to aſſure them, that their intereſts are conſidered as inſeparably connected with thoſe of the crown; and that his majeſty is and ever was perſuaded, that the proſperity and glory of his reign muſt depend on his poſſeſſing the affection and maintaining the happineſs of the people.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

1ſt. THIS day public prayers were offered up, in all the churches throughout the Dutch provinces, for a ceſſation of the ſickneſs among the cattle.

About eleven o'clock a reprieve came to Newgate for Joſeph Flendell, for burglary; and John Young, alias Smith, for robbing Eſther Bulford, on the highway.

2d. Was executed at Tyburn, purſuant to their ſentence, attended by the under ſheriff, Powell, Burch, and Martin, for forgery. Powell behaved with great fortitude and reſignation to his fate, which drew tears from many of the ſpectators. He exhorted his fellow-ſufferers not to be diſmayed, but put their truſt in God. He ſaid he was happy in going out of this world. Went in a mourning coach, and the other two in a cart. When they came to the place of execution, they prayed and ſung pſalms. Martin and Burch behaved with great decency; they were turned off about eleven. Some means were uſed to bring Powell to life again, but without effect.

James Harris, jun. Eſq; had the honour to kiſs the king's hand, on being appointed his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Berlin.

6th. About half after nine in the morning, three powder-mills on Hounſlow heath blew up, by what accident is not known: The exploſion was felt throughout the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the inhabitants were greatly alarmed, ſuppoſing it an earthquake.

About the time the exploſion was felt at London, ſome families at Stockwell were terrified with the rattling and breaking of their china, which they attributed to a preternatural cauſe. A Lady of fortune was ſo firmly perſuaded that ſome inviſible agent was concerned, that ſhe diſcharged her maid, whom ſhe ſuſpected of having an intercourſe with the wicked ſpirit: and, when ſhe was gone, as no more miſchief enſued, conſoled herſelf that ſhe had got rid of ſo dangerous an inmate.

Being twelfth day, the offering was made at the altar by the Lord Chamberlain. Their majeſties did not go to hear divine ſervice at the chapel royal. Their majeſties not being accuſtomed to play at hazard, ordered a handſome gratuity to the groom porter; and orders were given, that, for the future, there be no card playing amongſt the ſervants.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Dec. 23.

" On Friday laſt a very extraordinary event happened at the Duke de la Valliere's. The Marquis de Sorba, Miniſter from the Re-

public of Genoa, was at dinner with him, when one of the company at table told the duke that he did not like his wine, which had a particular taſte, and whilſt the duke was anſwering him, M. de Sorba fell down dead, without uttering a word."

Capt. Lamire, commander of the Heureux, on the 26th of April laſt, being in the lat. of one deg. 2 min. and 21 deg. 28 min. long. w. reckoning from Teneriff, ſeveral of his crew, and a great number of negroes on board, were ſeized with a diſorder in their eyes, many of whom were blind for ten or twelve days: nine loſt their ſight entirely, and ſeven or eight the ſight of one eye only. Accidents of this kind, it is ſaid, are not unprecedented in latitudes ſo near the line, but the great number affected at the ſame time exceeds any thing that ever was heard of before.

8th. The Right Hon. the Earl of Harcourt took leave of his majeſty, previous to his departure on his embaſſy to the court of France.

Madrid, Dec. 3. An ordinance is juſt publiſhed which prohibits the bringing in cotton velvets, and all ſtuffs in general that have cotton in them, into any of the King's dominions in Spain and the Indies. The merchants are allowed three months to diſpoſe of the goods of this kind that they have by them; and after the expiration of twenty-two months, the wear of thoſe ſtuffs is entirely prohibited under ſevere penalties.

Dantzick, Dec. 4. The king of Pruſſia has trebled the tax he had laid on all the lands in Polish Pruſſia. General Tadden not long ago ſent a lieutenant to Marienbourgh, to receive from the burgomaſter of that city an account of the numbers of its inhabitants, and upon this magiſtrate's refuſing to comply, the Pruſſian general ſent 40 men to his houſe to live their at diſcretion.

Paris, Jan. 7. A few days ago died, of the gout in his ſtomach, Mr. Helvetius, one of the moſt eſteemed geniuſes of the preſent age, much regretted by every body, but particularly by the learned world. He is ſaid to have left behind him ſeveral poſthumous works.

The exploſion of the powder-mills was very ſenſibly perceived in many parts of Glouceſterſhire. The windows rattled and the pewter was ſhaken on the ſhelves in ſeveral houſes about Froſter and Frampton; it was heard alſo in and about the city of Glouceſter. A man travelling through the Foreſt of Deane about ten o'clock on Monday, heard a noiſe like four diſtinct claps of thunder. People from Worceſter and other places bring an account of its being perceived in different manners in thoſe parts of the country. From what can be collected, it was felt about ten o'clock in the morning; but the clocks in that country are a quarter of an hour later than in London.

14th. The French ambaſſador, Count de Guignes, arrived at his houſe in Great George-ſtreet. It was given out, on his departure, that he would never return, on account of the fire at Portſmouth.

15th. A chapter of the order of the Bath was held at St. James's, to fill up the vacancies therein, by the deaths of the Duke of Chandos and Sir Francis Blake Delaval; when the Hon. William Hamil-

Hamilton, Eſq; his Majeſty's Miniſter at the court of Naples, and Sir Charles Hotham, were elected, and inveſted with the enſigns of the ſaid order.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey. At this ſeſſions eleven received ſentence of death; forty-four were caſt for tranſportation for ſeven years; two were branded; and three whipped.

The trial of the coiners is put off till next ſeſſion, on account of ſome more freſh diſcoveries being made.

Among thoſe capitally convicted, was Joſeph Sloper, a ſervant in the general Poſt-Office, for ſtealing two half guineas out of a letter; but Judgment was reſpited.

The trial of the four men for robbing Sir Robert Ladbroke, laſted near five hours, the ſumming up of the evidence by Mr. Juſtice Willes another hour, after which the jury withdrew for about twelve minutes, and then gave in their verdict, finding the four principals guilty, and acquitting the two acceſſaries, who were tried for receiving the goods. The evidences were John Lyons, who received the goods, and his wife, corroborated by the teſtimony of his maid ſervant, who carried money to the four priſoners at different times in the New Priſon and Newgate, as alſo by the city marſhal, and two of Sir John Fielding's ſervants, who took up the ſaid John Lyons, and ſearching his houſe found almoſt all the diamonds and a hoop ring. In the croſs-examining Lyons, the Jew, he was aſked, if it was not againſt his religion to traffick on their ſabbath? to which he anſwered, he had not followed his religion a great while, having got nothing by it.

Early in the above trial Jones complained to the court that they could get no counſel to plead for them, upon which Sir Robert Ladbroke offered to be at the expence of counſel for them, but Mr. Cheſter pleaded their cauſe gratis.

17th. The lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council of Dublin, in reſpect to the memory of the late Dr. Lucas, his great merit, and behaviour in parliament, granted a penſion of 50l. a year to his widow Mrs. Lucas, and his three youngeſt children, to commence from the fourth of laſt November, on which day he died.

One Wood, formerly a broker, ſent a waiter from the Antigallican coffee-houſe to Walpole and Co. bankers in Lombard-ſtreet, for ſome checks, in the name of Olivier, in partnerſhip with Sir Joſhua Van Neck, and, when the waiter returned, filled up one of them for 500l. and ſigned it Olivier; but being ſuſpected, he was immediately apprehended, and, it is ſuppoſed, is the ſame perſon who obtained 4000 l. ſome years ago from the bank, by a falſe draught in the ſame name.

Lord Sandwich, with other lords of the admiralty, examined a machine of a new conſtruction, erected on board the Reſolution man of war at Deptford, for making ſea water freſh, and for baking biſcuit with the ſame fire, at the ſame time. Their lordſhips were pleaſed to approve the machine, for which the inventor has already obtained a patent.

Extract of a Letter from Poole, Jan. 11.

"On the 10th ult. the Margaret, Thraſher, bound from Newfound-

land to this port, ſtruck againſt one of the Scilly rocks, and ſplit in half: all the crew periſhed, except two men, who being in the fore-part of the ſhip, were driven upon the rock, and remained there three days; when one of them was obſerved, by ſome perſons in a boat, to make a ſignal, who immediately went to their relief, and gave them ſome rum, which revived the man, who made the ſignal, but the other, though in good ſpirits before, on his ſeeing the boat approach them, was ſo tranſported with the proſpect of their deliverance, that he never ſpoke afterwards, but died as they were carrying them to the ſhore."

18th. Being obſerved as her majeſty's birth-day, the ball at St. James's was remarkably brilliant, and was opened by the Prince of Mecklenburg, and the Ducheſs of Grafton.

21ſt. This day his majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and having opened the parliament with the uſual ſolemnity, made a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, to both houſes. For the ſpeech, &c. ſee the article of State Papers.

24th. At a court of common-council, three cups, one of 200l. value, the other of 100l. value each, were voted, the firſt to Braſs Croſby, Eſq; late Lord Mayor of London, the others to the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, for the noble ſtand they made in the buſineſs of the printers, againſt (as it is expreſſed) an arbitrary vote of the H—— of C———ns.

A new invention, of great utility, is now under the conſideration of a committee of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences, in the Strand, of which the following account is given, viz. In the whale-fiſhery, the practice now is for the man who is called the Harpooner, to ſtand at the head of the boat with a large dart, or harpoon in his hand, with a rope faſtened to it, which he throws with all his ſtrength, and great dexterity; the whale, on being wounded, immediately ſwims away with the harpoon ſticking in him, to the imminent danger of the whole boat's crew, who are obliged to go within a few yards of a fiſh, and are liable to be ſunk with a flap of his tail. The preſent invention is adapted to remove the hazard of ſuch a ſituation, and to add more to the certainty of the operation, which the ſeamen call *ſtriking the fiſh*; it is a dart, or harpoon, of much the ſame nature as that now in uſe, but, inſtead of throwing it with a man's arm, it is ſo contrived that it can be fired at the whale out of a ſwivel gun, with the rope fixed to it, at a conſiderable diſtance: the gun may be properly pointed, and occaſionally fixed on and taken off, and three of them may be very conveniently and readily fixed to a boat. An experiment was made laſt week at the Greeeland-Dock, Deptford, before ſome gentlemen of the Committee of Arts and Sciences, ſome commanders in the Greenland trade, and other gentlemen, merchants, &c. by firing it at a tubb, or butt, in full motion, when it was found to anſwer very well; and it is thought it will be uſed in actual buſineſs by the firſt ſhips that go to the Greenland fiſhery.

25th. The remains of the late Lord Baltimore, who died abroad, were carried from Exeter-Exchange, in the Strand, where they had lain in ſtate, in order to be

be interred in the family vault at Epſom. His lordſhip had injured his character in his life by ſeduction, ſo that the populace paid no regard to his memory when dead, but plundered the room where his body lay the moment it was removed.

This day arrived Monſieur Koch, ſecretary to his Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Prince of Heſſe Caſſel, with the melancholy account of the death of her Royal and Moſt Serene Highneſs the Landgravine of Heſſe-Caſſel, who departed this life on the 14th inſtant, at Hanau, univerſally lamented.

The late Princeſs of Heſſe, by her will, has given all her eſtates to her two younger children, except annuities to all her ſervants equal to the wages given until they marry, or get places where more wages are given than the annuities; and has appointed Lord Harcourt and Lord Berkeley executors.

28th. Between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, there was a great darkneſs for near an hour throughout London: it came on gradually in a thick fog from the S. E. and, extending to the N. W. went off without either ſnow or rain.

Laſt night was opened, for the firſt time, the much-talked-of receptacle of faſhionable pleaſure, The PANTHEON, to a crouded company of between fifteen hundred and two thouſand people. Imagination cannot well ſurpaſs the elegance and magnificence of the apartments, the boldneſs of the paintings, or the diſpoſition of the lights, which are reflected from gilt vaſes, ſuſpended by gilt chains. Beſide a number of ſplendid ornaments that decorate the rotunda, or great room, there are a number of ſtatues, in niches below the dome, repreſenting moſt of the heathen gods and goddeſſes, ſuppoſed to be in the antient Pantheon of Rome. To theſe are added three more of white porphry, the the two firſt repreſenting the preſent King and Queen, the laſt Britannia. The whole building is compoſed of a ſuite of fourteen rooms, all of which are adapted to particular uſes; and each affording a ſtriking inſtance of the ſplendour and profuſion of modern times. It is thought the company would have been ſtill more numerous, but for the ſudden notice of the death of the Landgravine of Heſſe Caſſel, which prevented many from going, on account of not having been prepared with mourning, and which took off a great deal of that ſplendid appearance that might otherwiſe have been expected. In point of conſequence, the company were an olio of all ſorts; peers, peereſſes, honourables and right honourables, jew brokers, demireps, lottery inſurers, and quack doctors.

29th. The judges gave their opinions upon the great cauſe of Perrin and Blake, in the Exchequer-chamber in Weſtminſter-hall; in the deciſion of which cauſe the judges of the King's-Bench had differed: the late Mr. Juſtice Yates being againſt the judgment pronounced by the majority of the court, conſiſting of Lord Mansfield, Mr. Juſtice Aſton, and Mr. Juſtice Willes. In the Exchequer-chamber the judges are divided; but though the court ſat from nine o'clock till near four, they had not all time to deliver their opinions. Thoſe who did ſo, were Mr. Juſtice Nares, Mr. Juſtice

Blackſtone, Mr. Baron Perrot, Mr. Juſtice Gould, and Mr. Baron Adams, who made very long arguments upon the caſe, and unanimouſly declared, that the judgment of the court of King's-Bench was erroneous, and ought to be reverſed. The court adjourned, and Mr. Baron Smyth, the Lord Chief Baron Parker, and the Lord Chief Juſtice De Grey, ſtill remain to give their opinions on this important caſe, which one of the judges declared, if decided as the King's-Bench had taken upon them to do, would ſhake half the ſettled property in the kingdom.

Extract of a Letter from Barbadoes, Dec. 4, 1771.

"John Simmons, maſter of the ſhip Edgar, arrived here two days ago, left the coaſt two months ſince, ſays, that the ſnow Nancy, James Colly, maſter, belonging to Meſſrs. Thomas and Clayton Caſe, of Liverpool, was cut off in Caſuca river, and every ſoul killed; likewiſe a large ſhip, belonging to London, was blown up with 500 ſlaves on board. The occaſion of this melancholy accident was as follows: on the ſhip's leaving the coaſt ſhe ſtruck on Bonny-Bar, and the natives of the place ſurrounded her immediately; the captain ordered all hands to jump over board, which all did, except the Doctor, who refuſed; the captain, rather than become a prey to thoſe ſavages, went into the powder-room, and ſet fire to the powder, and every ſoul periſhed in the dreadful exploſion."

Juſt as the levee at St. James's was going to begin, an expreſs arrived from Copenhagen, with an account of an extraordinary revolution which had taken place there. It appears that the reigning queen was taken out of her appartments before day, on the morning of the 16th inſtant, and has been ſent priſoner to the caſtle of Cronenburgh. The favourites Struenſee and Brandt, together with a number of the great officers of ſtate, have alſo been taken up, and all power ſeems at preſent, under the name of the king, to be lodged in the hands of the queen dowager, Julia Maria, and her ſon Prince Frederic.

31ſt. The Dutch are in the utmoſt diſtreſs for want of bread corn, no wheat having lately come to market from any of the following corn countries, viz. Poland, Warder, Hamburgh, Elbing, Koningſberg, Pomerania, Stettin, Magdeberg, Manſe, Friezland, Muſcovy, Groningen, Oldampt, Brabant, Great-Britain, Zealand; and what little comes from Foreland, of the red ſort, ſells from 17*l.* 10*s.* to 18*l.* 15*s.* the laſt, and wheat of the white ſort from 17*l.* 10*s.* to 19*l.* 15*s.* per laſt. Neither has any rye come either from Pomerania, Colberg, Stettin, Brabant, Flanders, nor Great-Britain; and what little quantity has been brought from Pruſſia, ſold from 26*l.* 10*s.* to 28*l.* the laſt; and what rye came from Koningſberg, was ſold from 25*l.* 10*s.* to 27*l.* 10*s.* Barley from Zealand, ſold from 13*l.* to 13*l.* 15*s.* Ditto from Groningen and Oldampt, from 12*l.* 5*s.* to 12*l.* 10*s.* Oats for brewing, from 7*l.* 5*s.* to 9*l.* Ditto for horſes, from 6*l.* to 7*l.* 5*s.* per laſt.

Vienna, Jan. 1. The weather, which is extraordinary mild for the ſeaſon of the year, but very damp, occaſions many people to be afflicted

flicted with putrid fevers, and other diſorders. The hoſpitals are filled with ſick in theſe afflicting circumſtances. The emperor does his utmoſt to relieve the unhappy objects, and goes himſelf incognito into the hoſpitals to ſee if the ſick are well taken care of.

Letters from Berlin inform that the King of Pruſſia had farmed the revenue of tobacco, imported into his dominions, to a Frenchman, for five tons of gold, or 50,000*l.* ſterling.

They write from Vienna, that the court has appointed a commiſſion to examine the courſe of the rivers in Auſtria and Bohemia, in order to take the neceſſary ſteps to make thoſe navigable that communicate with the Danube and the Elbe. This is done with a view to eſtabliſh magazines of corn in the moſt commodious places for the ſupply of the hereditary countries. Their Imperial Majeſties have allotted two millions for the purchaſe of corn for this purpoſe.

And alſo, that the government has iſſued an order to diſarm all the peaſants, which is likewiſe to extend to all the hereditary dominions of the empreſs queen. They have already begun to put this order in execution in the neighbourhood of this city, where people go by night to the peaſants, and take away their arms, which they deliver to the lord of the place. The reaſon of this is, that the peaſants have abuſed the liberty of having arms in their houſes, by killing the game unlawfully.

Capt. Clarke, of the Prudent man of war, received the honour of knighthood at St. James's, by the name of Sir John Clarke. He is to ſail as commodore of a ſquadron to the Eaſt-Indies, to obſerve the motions of the French in that quarter, and to protect trade.

Died lately, at Rumſey, in Hants, aged 107, Mr. Cordelon, a refugee from France in Queen Anne's time.

At Richmond, aged 102, Mr. Sumners, formerly gardener to Queen Anne.

In the Broadway, Weſtminſter, aged 106, Mrs. Suſannah Vandewall.

At the Fiſhmongers alms-houſes, at Newington-Butts, Mrs. Jane Simmonds, aged 110.

At Mitcham, aged 100, Mrs. De Gray, a maiden lady.

Near Ovingham, Mrs. Coulter, aged 103.

At Ophurſt, near Litchfield, the widow Clum, aged 138, who had lived in one houſe 103 years. She has left two daughters and a ſon, all upwards of 100 years old.

James Geras, in the canton of Bern, aged 109. He had round his bed, at the time of his death, 70 children, grand-children, and great-grand-children.

In Emanuel-hoſpital, near Tothil-fields, aged 108, Mrs. Wyndymore; ſhe was ſecond couſin to Queen Anne, and had been upwards of 50 years in that hoſpital.

John Roberts, ſoldier, at Chelſea, aged 111.

William Giles, in the South of France, aged 102. He was formerly a brewer at Reading.

Andrew Cappoch, aged 105, at St. Catharines. He was a French refugee.

Patrick Edmonſton, Eſq; of Melroſe. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the Darien expedition in 1698.

Maria Watſon, aged 104, at Poplar. Her ſiſter now living is 102.

Mrs. Edwards, aged 111, at Kendal.

Blackſtone, Mr. Baron Perrot, Mr. Juſtice Gould, and Mr. Baron Adams, who made very long arguments upon the caſe, and unanimouſly declared, that the judgment of the court of King's-Bench was erroneous, and ought to be reverſed. The court adjourned, and Mr. Baron Smyth, the Lord Chief Baron Parker, and the Lord Chief Juſtice De Grey, ſtill remain to give their opinions on this important caſe, which one of the judges declared, if decided as the King's-Bench had taken upon them to do, would ſhake half the ſettled property in the kingdom.

Extract of a Letter from Barbadoes, Dec. 4, 1771.

"John Simmons, maſter of the ſhip Edgar, arrived here two days ago, left the coaſt two months ſince, ſays, that the ſnow Nancy, James Colly, maſter, belonging to Meſſrs. Thomas and Clayton Caſe, of Liverpool, was cut off in Caſuca river, and every ſoul killed; likewiſe a large ſhip, belonging to London, was blown up with 500 ſlaves on board. The occaſion of this melancholy accident was as follows: on the ſhip's leaving the coaſt ſhe ſtruck on Bonny-Bar, and the natives of the place ſurrounded her immediately; the captain ordered all hands to jump over board, which all did, except the Doctor, who refuſed; the captain, rather than become a prey to thoſe ſavages, went into the powder-room, and ſet fire to the powder, and every ſoul periſhed in the dreadful exploſion."

Juſt as the levee at St. James's was going to begin, an expreſs arrived from Copenhagen, with an account of an extraordinary revolution which had taken place there. It appears that the reigning queen was taken out of her appartments before day, on the morning of the 16th inſtant, and has been ſent priſoner to the caſtle of Cronenburgh. The favourites Struenſee and Brandt, together with a number of the great officers of ſtate, have alſo been taken up, and all power ſeems at preſent, under the name of the king, to be lodged in the hands of the queen dowager, Julia Maria, and her ſon Prince Frederic.

31ſt. The Dutch are in the utmoſt diſtreſs for want of bread corn, no wheat having lately come to market from any of the following corn countries, viz. Poland, Warder, Hamburgh, Elbing, Koningſberg, Pomerania, Stettin, Magdeberg, Manſe, Friezland, Muſcovy, Groningen, Oldampt, Brabant, Great-Britain, Zealand; and what little comes from Foreland, of the red ſort, ſells from 17*l.* 10*s.* to 18*l.* 15*s.* the laſt, and wheat of the white ſort from 17*l.* 10*s.* to 19*l.* 15*s.* per laſt. Neither has any rye come either from Pomerania, Colberg, Stettin, Brabant, Flanders, nor Great-Britain; and what little quantity has been brought from Pruſſia, ſold from 26*l.* 10*s.* to 28*l.* the laſt; and what rye came from Koningſberg, was ſold from 25*l.* 10*s.* to 27*l.* 10*s.* Barley from Zealand, ſold from 13*l.* to 13*l.* 15*s.* Ditto from Groningen and Oldampt, from 12*l.* 5*s.* to 12*l.* 10*s.* Oats for brewing, from 7*l.* 5*s.* to 9*l.* Ditto for horſes, from 6*l.* to 7*l.* 5*s.* per laſt.

Vienna, Jan. 1. The weather, which is extraordinary mild for the ſeaſon of the year, but very damp, occaſions many people to be afflicted

flicted with putrid fevers, and other diſorders. The hoſpitals are filled with ſick in theſe afflicting circumſtances. The emperor does his utmoſt to relieve the unhappy objects, and goes himſelf incognito into the hoſpitals to ſee if the ſick are well taken care of.

Letters from Berlin inform that the King of Pruſſia had farmed the revenue of tobacco, imported into his dominions, to a Frenchman, for five tons of gold, or 50,000*l.* ſterling.

They write from Vienna, that the court has appointed a commiſſion to examine the courſe of the rivers in Auſtria and Bohemia, in order to take the neceſſary ſteps to make thoſe navigable that communicate with the Danube and the Elbe. This is done with a view to eſtabliſh magazines of corn in the moſt commodious places for the ſupply of the hereditary countries. Their Imperial Majeſties have allotted two millions for the purchaſe of corn for this purpoſe.

And alſo, that the government has iſſued an order to diſarm all the peaſants, which is likewiſe to extend to all the hereditary dominions of the empreſs queen. They have already begun to put this order in execution in the neighbourhood of this city, where people go by night to the peaſants, and take away their arms, which they deliver to the lord of the place. The reaſon of this is, that the peaſants have abuſed the liberty of having arms in their houſes, by killing the game unlawfully.

Capt. Clarke, of the Prudent man of war, received the honour of knighthood at St. James's, by the name of Sir John Clarke. He is to ſail as commodore of a ſquadron to the Eaſt-Indies, to obſerve the motions of the French in that quarter, and to protect trade.

Died lately, at Rumſey, in Hants, aged 107, Mr. Cordelon, a refugee from France in Queen Anne's time.

At Richmond, aged 102, Mr. Sumners, formerly gardener to Queen Anne.

In the Broadway, Weſtminſter, aged 106, Mrs. Suſannah Vandewall.

At the Fiſhmongers alms-houſes, at Newington-Butts, Mrs. Jane Simmonds, aged 110.

At Mitcham, aged 100, Mrs. De Gray, a maiden lady.

Near Ovingham, Mrs. Coulter, aged 103.

At Ophurſt, near Litchfield, the widow Clum, aged 138, who had lived in one houſe 103 years. She has left two daughters and a ſon, all upwards of 100 years old.

James Geras, in the canton of Bern, aged 109. He had round his bed, at the time of his death, 70 children, grand-children, and great-grand-children.

In Emanuel-hoſpital, near Tothil-fields, aged 108, Mrs. Wyndymore; ſhe was ſecond couſin to Queen Anne, and had been upwards of 50 years in that hoſpital.

John Roberts, ſoldier, at Chelſea, aged 111.

William Giles, in the South of France, aged 102. He was formerly a brewer at Reading.

Andrew Cappoch, aged 105, at St. Catharines. He was a French refugee.

Patrick Edmonſton, Eſq; of Melroſe. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the Darien expedition in 1698.

Maria Watſon, aged 104, at Poplar. Her ſiſter now living is 102.

Mrs. Edwards, aged 111, at Kendal.

FEBRUARY.

5th. The following malefactors were executed at Tyburn: William Parker and John Burn, for breaking a houſe at Chelſea, and ſtealing a cabinet with money and jewels; William Smith, otherwiſe Thumper, for breaking the houſe of Albert Neſbit, Eſq; in Baſinghall-ſtreet, and ſtealing plate; Charles Burton, Francis Phœnix, (otherwiſe Finikin), Edward Flanagan, and Henry Jones (otherwiſe Owen), for breaking the houſe of Sir Robert Ladbroke, and ſtealing goods, jewels, and money to a large amount.—The four laſt confeſſed a number of robberies, and among them that for which a watchman (Davis) received ſentence of death. Finding him aſleep, they threw a window-blind from the houſe they had juſt robbed, into his box, which was the circumſtance that convicted him.

The carpenter's company ordered ſilver medals to be delivered to each of their liverymen for their admiſſion into Guildhall on all public election days; and it is ſuppoſed this example will be followed by the other companies, to prevent intruders on thoſe days.

6th. The petition of the clergy, relative to ſubſcription to the 39 articles, &c. was offered to be preſented to the hon. Houſe of Commons, but an objection being made to the receiving it, debates enſued, which continued from between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, till about eleven at night, when on a diviſion the numbers for receiving it were 71; againſt it 217.

8th. This morning, between five and ſix, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales departed this life. The night before her phyſician felt her pulſe, and told her it was more regular than it had been for ſome time: her highneſs anſwered, "Yes; and I think I ſhall have a good night's reſt." She then embraced the king, and he obſerved nothing particular in her, except that ſhe embraced him with greater warmth and affection than uſual. He afterwards retired to an antichamber with the phyſician, who told him that her highneſs would not out-live the morning, which determined his majeſty to ſtay there all night. He did not ſee his royal mother any more till ſhe was dead, for ſhe remained very quiet all the night, and gave no tokens of death till a few minutes before ſhe expired, when ſhe laid her hand upon her heart, and went off without a groan. His majeſty was then informed, and he came and took her by the hand, kiſſed it, and burſt into tears: a ſhort time after which he retired to St. James's.

It is ſaid that her royal highneſs left no will; and that his majeſty, before he quitted Carleton-houſe on Saturday, was pleaſed to order that all her ſervants ſhould continue to receive their uſual ſalaries until he ſhall provide for them. She was the youngeſt daughter of Frederick II. Duke of Saxe-Gotha; born on the 30th of November, 1719. She was married at St. James's on the 27th of April, 1736, to Frederick, late Prince of Wales. Her children were,

Auguſta, born July 31, 1737, O. S. married to the hereditary Prince of Brunſwick.

George

George, born May 24, 1738, O. S. now King of Great-Britain.

Edward, Duke of York, born March 14, 1739, died September 7, 1767, at Monaco, in Italy.

Elizabeth, born December 30, 1740, died September 4, 1759.

William, Duke of Glouceſter, born Nov. 14, 1743.

Henry, Duke of Cumberland, born Oct. 27, 1745, married the of October, 1771, to Mrs. Horton, widow, daughter to Lord Irnham, and ſiſter to Colonel Luttrell.

Louiſa, born March 8, 1748. Dead.

Frederick, born May 13, 1750, died Dec. 29, 1765.

Caroline, born July 11 (after the death of her father) 1751, married Oct. 1, 1766, to Chriſtian VII. King of Denmark.

Upon the above melancholy occaſion, St. Paul's great bell, on which the clock ſtrikes, was tolled from 11 to 12 o'clock; the play-houſes, the opera-houſe, and places of public diverſions will be ſhut up for ſome time.

Her royal highneſs had, by an act of parliament of the 10th of Geo. II. a revenue of 50,000*l.* per annum for life, in caſe ſhe ſurvived the prince, which was to be paid quarterly, and the firſt payment took place five days after his deceaſe; 40,000*l.* of that annuity was to be paid out of the revenues of the poſt-office, and the other 10,000*l.* out of the hereditary duties of exciſe, exempt from all fees, taxes, or charges whatſoever.

Peterſburg, Jan. 9. The empreſs has bought a quantity of diamonds valued at 100,000 roubles, to recompence the officers who have rendered the moſt important ſervice to the ſtate during the preſent war. This proves, that the Imperial treaſury is not on the decline; and the manner this money is employed is noble, and worthy the magnificence of the auguſt ſovereign who ordered it.

Hamburgh, Jan. 27. Yeſterday died his Excellency Count Frantz Maximilian Janus, of Eberſtadt, his Imperial majeſty's field marſhal lieutenant and governor of this city and fortreſs. He has been governor of Hamburgh ever ſince the year 1763. The annals of Europe can ſufficiently tell this worthy general's character.

Warſaw, Jan. 21. The wife of the miller, at whoſe houſe the king paſſed the night of the 3d of November laſt, was lately brought-to-bed of a ſon. His majeſty, in order to reward theſe good people for the protection they afforded him in the critical ſituation he was then in, ſtood godfather to the child. The ceremony was performed by the Biſhop of Cojavia, in the palace of the Counteſs Oginſki; and the king made a preſent of 100 ducats for the boy, and promiſed to provide for him as long as he lives.

Copenhagen, Jan. 21. His majeſty has committed the prince royal his ſon, to the care of the queen-dowager Julia Maria, and has appointed the lady of Marſhal Numſen to be his governeſs.

The queen-dowager of Denmark is the widow of Frederick V, who died in the year 1766. She was the Princeſs Julia Maria, of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, and was born the 4th of September, 1729. Her ſon by the late king is Prince Frederick d'Oldenbourg, born the 11th of October, 1753.

11th. This day the royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the following bills, viz.

The bill to continue and amend an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion, to prohibit the exportation of corn, &c.

The bill to continue for a further time, the act for the importation of ſalted proviſions, &c. from Ireland and the colonies.

And to four private bills.

Soame Jenyns, Edward Elliot, John Roberts, and Bamber Gaſcoyne, Eſqrs. the Hon. Robert Spencer, Eſq; commonly called Lord Robert Spencer, the Hon. George Greville, Eſq; commonly called Lord Greville, and William Jolyffe, Eſq; were by his majeſty appointed commiſſioners of trade and plantations. — This appointment, which is only a form of repetition when any new commiſſioner is appointed, occaſioned a motion in the houſe, to vacate the ſeats of thoſe members whoſe names appeared in the Gazette. It was at firſt treated with ridicule, but afterwards produced a ſerious debate.

15th. The interment of her late Royal Highneſs Auguſta Princeſs of Wales, was performed with the uſual ceremony. The proceſſion was exactly in the ſame order as for the prince her conſort. Our readers will ſee the particulars in the Appendix to the Chronicle.

The ſociety in the Strand, have given Mr. St. Pierre, a French gentleman from South-Carolina, their gold medal for producing wines in that part of the Britiſh dominions; but the banks of the Miſſiſippi are ſaid to be ſo uncommonly favourable to the culture of vines, that a quarter-caſk of delicious wine has been produced from a ſingle ſlip of the Burgundy grape.

The ſame gentleman has alſo brought over ſome ſilk with him raiſed in Carolina, which ſeems ſuperior in quality to any hitherto imported from Italy.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, February, 6.

" By the laſt letters from Denmark we hear that the queen, who is confined at Cronenburgh, keeps her health, but cannot ſleep, and eats but little. The queen-dowager carries every thing with a very high hand. Counts Struenſee and Brandt are allowed but half a dollar a day for their ſuſtenance, and they are ſo fettered that they cannot feed themſelves."

The following requiſition having been ſigned by 143 liverymen, was preſented to the lord-mayor by Mr. Sommers, of Walbrook, on the 12th inſtant.

" We the underwritten liverymen, on behalf of ourſelves and brethren the livery of London, do moſt earneſtly requeſt your lordſhip will ſummon a common-hall on any convenient day previous to the 15th inſtant, for the purpoſes of giving public inſtructions to our repreſentatives in parliament, relative to the very important motion intended to be made by Mr. Alderman Sawbridge in the Houſe of Commons, for ſhortening the duration of parliaments."

When the above was preſented, Mr. Sommers received for anſwer, That his lordſhip would conſider of it; and on Wedneſday, Feb. 12, the following anſwer was received:

" The lord-mayor deſires the favour of Mr. Sommers, to preſent his compliments to the gentlemen

who yeſterday made an application to him in writing, and to acquaint them, that he is very deſirous of embracing every opportunity of teſtifying the moſt reſpectful attention to the wiſhes of his fellow-citizens; but that, as the right of the mayor to ſummon extraordinary common-halls has been brought into queſtion, and is now in litigation in a court of juſtice, he thinks it proper to ſuſpend the exerciſe of that right till the queſtion has received a legal determination; and the rather, as all motions of conſequence, relating to matters ariſing within the city, or in which the corporation are ſuppoſed to be intereſted, may be ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Court of Common-Council, which he will be ready to call together on all neceſſary occaſions."

When the above meſſage was read to the livery aſſembled to receive it, twenty members of the Common-Council were deputed to deſire his lordſhip to call a Court of Common-Council on Tueſday the 18th; to which his lordſhip returned, That he would call a Court of Common-Council on ſome convenient day in the next week. The livery received this meſſage with great marks of diſapprobation.

17th. This evening, between ſix and ſeven, her Royal and Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Princeſs of Brunſwick ſet out for Dover, in order to embark for Calais, on her return to Brunſwick.

18th. The great Norfolk cauſe was finally determined in the Houſe of Peers, and the decree of the late Lord Chancellor Camden reverſed. The appellant was Edmond Rolfe, Eſq; the reſpondents John Paterſon and ſon, farmers. The original cauſe of action was the breach of covenant in a leaſe granted by the appellant to the reſpondents, whereby they agreed to pay 5*l.* for every acre of meadow, or other land which they ſhould break up, that had not been in tillage for twenty years before their leaſe commenced. Paterſon ſtubbed up ten acres of furze or whin ground, with a view to increaſe its value. Rolfe ſued for breach of covenant, and received 73*l.* damages, with coſts of ſuit. Four years afterwards Rolfe ſued again, and Paterſon let judgment paſs againſt him by default, which, together with the former ſuit amounted to 548*l.* As the landlord's claim was not to reſt here, but to be renewed occaſionally, Paterſon applied to Chancery to be relieved, and Lord Cambden granted an injunction, and ordered iſſue to be tried by a jury, to eſtimate the real claimers, as he was of opinion, that the penalties were exceſſive, and not at all proportionable to the injury; the chief one complained of being, that the furze was intended as a cover for hares. On this enquiry it appeared, that the appellant's eſtate had received no injury; on the contrary, that the part complained of had been improved ſix times more than its native value, and that the appellant had inſiſted on three times the value of the fee ſimple of the inheritance. On this ground it was that Lord Camden ordered the cauſe to come before a jury, of the benefit of which the reſpondent had ſuffered himſelf to be deprived, when he ignorantly let judgment paſs againſt him by default. The lords were, however, unanimouſly of opinion, that

that the Court of Chancery could not invalidate ſpecific agreements, founded upon law and cuſtom, and therefore ordered the decree to be reverſed.

Some workmen who were employed in the ruins of the Abbey at St. Edmund's Bury, found a leaden coffin, made after the antient cuſtom, exactly the ſhape of the body. This had been encloſed in an oak caſe, which, by length of time, was decayed, but the lead remained quite perfect. Upon cloſe examination, it was found to be the body of Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, uncle to Henry V. and depoſited in 1427. On opening the lead, the fleſh, hair, and toe and hand nails, were as perfect and ſound as though he had not been dead ſix hours.

A ſurgeon in the neighbourhood made an inciſion on the breaſt, and declares the fleſh cut as firm as in a living ſubject, and there was even an appearance of blood; multitudes of people were preſent and ſaw the ſame. At this time the corpſe was not in the leaſt noiſome, but being expoſed to the air, it preſently became putrid and offenſive. The workmen coming early on Friday morning, reſolved to make prize of the lead, and therefore cut out the corpſe, tumbled it into a hole near at hand, and threw the dirt on it. The lead was conveyed directly to the plumbers, and there ſold for twenty-two ſhillings. Thus, in Shakeſpeare's phraſe, was a great man knocked about the ſconce with a dirty ſhovel.

Proceedings at law were ſtopped by agreement between Lord and Lady Groſvenor. His lordſhip has ſettled 1200l. a year upon her ladyſhip, and made her a preſent of 1000 l. to defray her law expences.

Lord and Lady Groſvenor had each an arbitrator to terminate this remarkable proceſs. Lord Camden kindly undertook to be the huſband's; Lord Apſley condeſcended, at the requeſt of the lady's family, to be the wife's. Theſe illuſtrious ſages of the law knew that a retroſpect could never produce an accommodation; they looked therefore intirely forward, and in a little time agreed on the above conditions.

Lady G's alimony, during the pendency of the ſuit in Doctors Commons, was 2000 l. a year; but as the event of the ſuit was uncertain, and, if ended in a divorce, would leave her without a ſhilling, her friends judged a permanent 1200l. a year a very prudent ground for accommodating matters, and therefore complied with the offer.

A grant has paſſed the ſeal to Tho. Wright and Charles Byrne, gunmakers, for their invention of guns and fire arms of a new conſtruction, that carry ſhot further than any other guns, without recoiling.

Copenhagen, Jan. 25. The following advertiſement has been publiſhed here. "Next Sunday, the 26th inſt. by virtue of an order from his majeſty, there will be a public thankſgiving in all the churches in this capital, for the protection granted by the Almighty in the preſent circumſtances, by watching over the ſafety of the king, the royal family, and the whole kingdom.

All the Queen's houſhold, excepting

cepting three ladies, who have been diſmiſſed, ſet out on the 19th for Cronenburgh.

The Count Struenſee, the Count de Brandt, the Counſellor Struenſee, and the Phyſician Berger, are cloſely confined in a dungeon, loaden with irons. The Colonels Falkenſchiold and Haſſelberg were taken out of their houſes, and conducted to the Cazerns, to be confined there. Major General Gude and the two cabinet ſecretaries, Zeega and Martini, are ſet at liberty; but the Baron de Bulow was obliged to give his parole not to ſtir out of his houſe.

M. Sturz, Counſellor of Legation, and Director of the poſts, was taken up to-day, and carried to the grand guard. The public tranquility is thoroughly re-eſtabliſhed here. The king has ſince been at the opera.

Paris, Jan. 31. Two ladies of quality, Mademoiſelle de Guignes and Mademoiſelle d'Aiguillon, quarrelled a few days ago about precedency, and carried their diſputes to ſuch a height, that they went into the garden and fought with knives, when one of them was wounded in the arm, and the other in the neck.

They write from Beſançon, that the preſident Olivier, one of the exiles of the parliament, having let drop ſome unguarded expreſſions at the archbiſhop's country-houſe, was takeu up, and carried to a fortreſs to be confined.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, Dec. 30. Laſt week 113 negroes, the property of a gentleman intending to leave this province, were ſold at public auction, and brought, on an average, 443l. 9s. each, equal to 63l. 7s. ſterling, which is ſaid to be the higheſt price that any parcel of negroes ever ſold for in this country.

Cadiz, Jan. 17. The Engliſh man of war the Liverpool, from Gibraltar, put into this place the 11th inſt. As ſoon as ſhe had dropt anchor in the Bay, an Aide Major of the place, the notary, the interpreter, and other officers of the commiſſion of health, went on board, and told the captain the orders of the court were, not to admit any foreign ſhip of war, except in caſes of the moſt urgent neceſſity. The captain anſwered, that he wanted no aſſiſtance, that he was come from Gibraltar, and was going to England; they told him he was to perform a quarantine of ten days, which was the time fixed for all veſſels from Gibraltar, but the captain proceeded on his voyage the 14th without paying any regard to the quarantine preſcribed.

St. James's, Feb. 15. By his majeſty's ſhip Florida, arrived at Spithead, a letter has been received from Capt. Burr, of his majeſty's ſloop the Hound, dated at Port Egmont in Falkland's iſland, the 10th of November laſt, giving an account that, in the preceding month, two Spaniſh veſſels had arrived there with ſuch artillery, ſtores, &c. as could not be reſtored to Capt. Stott at the ſurrender of the iſland; and that a Spaniſh commiſſary, appointed for the purpoſe, had delivered them to Capt. Burr with the greateſt punctuality and exactneſs.

At a Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, 20th. the following motion was made, and carried by a great majority; "That the right hon. the lord mayor,

mayor be desired to issue his precepts for calling a common-hall, on any convenient day in the course of the next week, for the purpose of the liverymen of this city giving instructions to their representatives in Parliament to support the very important motion intended there to be made, by Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, for shortening the duration of parliaments." The lord mayor declared; that he neither could, nor would, comply with their requisition. He referred them for the reasons of his refusal to the answer he had formerly given them.

22d. This day came on to be tried, before Mr. Baron Adams and a special jury, the important cause that has been for some time depending in the court of Exchequer, respecting the seizure of the whole stock in trade of Mr. James Grosett, of Little Newport-street, lace-merchant, amounting to several thousand pounds, by Messrs. Tankard, Brooke, Rowley, and Price, four officers of the Customs, when after a very long hearing from ten o' clock in the morning till six o'clock the next day, the jury immediately, without going out of court, gave a verdict for Mr. Grosett, the defendant, to the great satisfaction of a crowded court, who sat up all night waiting the issue of a decision of such importance to the whole trade of the city of London, as also of the kingdom in general.

Copenhagen, Feb. 1. The king hath made a promotion in his troops, in consequence of the change which happened at court the 17th of last month.

The 28th of last month, being the birth-day of the hereditary prince, who then entered into the 15th year of his age, there was at court, after the repast, an assembly composed of a number of persons of high rank.

The next day, being the king's birth-day, the court was extremely numerous. At noon his majesty dined with the Queen Dowager Julia-Maria, the hereditary Prince Frederick, with the members of the newly appointed council and several other noblemen, &c. In the evening the king went to the French comedy; and at night a grand entertainment, consisting of 75 covers, was given to the foreign ministers and principal nobility.

On the 30th ult. at night, the theatre of the court was opened with a grand Bal-Paré in domino, which did not break up till three o'clock in the morning.

It is said, that Colonel Keith, the British Minister at the Danish court, has shewn the greatest spirit and good conduct during the late revolution. It seems the senate, in the first transports of their fury, had given orders for putting the queen to immediate death; they had, (without hearing her defence, and without any form of trial) declared her guilty of adultery and of poisoning her husband; upon which Mr. Keith instantly repaired to the senate-house, and solemnly protested against any act of violence being offered to the queen; he in the strongest terms urged her innocence, and the improbability of the accusations against her, and concluded with denouncing the vengeance of the British nation, and the terrors of an English fleet against the senate and people of Denmark, if any act of violence and injustice was committed on a daughter of Britain, and the sister of the king his sovereign.

Otranto,

Otranto, Jan. 31. An expreſs from Corfow to Venice paſſed through this place with the melancholy news that the ſquadron of that republick, commanded by the Chevalier Emo, purſuing two pirates, was overtaken by a dreadful ſtorm; that the chevalier endeavouring to bring his ſhips under cover in the port of Varica, between Cerigo and the Morea, one of the ſhips ſunk with all the crew, except 36 men; that another named the Vigilance was daſhed againſt the rocks, but the crew and guns were ſaved; and that the Hercules, another ſhip of the line, on board which was the Chevalier Emo, had her maſts broke, which in falling killed 30 ſailors, and wounded his excellency in the ſhoulder.

25th. A Motion was made in the Houſe of Commons, that the votes of the houſe, relative to the thanks of the houſe being given to Dr. Nowell, for his ſermon preached on the 30th of Jan. be read; the ſame was read accordingly. A motion was then made, that the ſaid entry be expunged. This cauſed a debate of no very great length. After the motion was made, three noted paſſages in the ſermon were read; they appeared ſo very offenſive in the doctrine laid down, that the houſe ſeemed to take the matter up with proper ſpirit; the comparing our preſent ſovereign with Charles the Firſt, and aſſerting that he was endued with the ſame virtues; the repreſenting the preſent Houſe of Commons as deſcendants of thoſe men whom he terms enthuſiaſts, that oppoſed the meaſures of that tyrannic monarchy, ſeemed to the H. ſufficient reaſon for expunging the thanks of that houſe. The motion for expunging was carried without a diviſion.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated Feb. 14th, 1772.

"This day the prizes left by the late Dr. Smith for the beſt proficients in mathematics and natural philoſophy, were unanimouſly adjudged, to Mr. Pretiman of Pembroke-hall, and to Mr. Lane of Queen's college."

The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey. At this ſeſſion ſix priſoners received judgment of death; thirty-one were ordered to be tranſported for ſeven years, eight were branded in the hand, two whipped, and thirty-five delivered on proclamation.

26th. This day his majeſty went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills; viz.

The bill for granting an aid to his majeſty by a land tax, for the ſervice of the preſent year.

The bill to continue the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry.

The bill for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army, &c.

The bill for better regulating his majeſty's marine forces when on ſhore. And to ſuch private bills as were ready.

Yeſterday at twelve o'clock, 5301. 5s. were ſubſcribed at the Chapter Coffee-houſe, Pater-noſter-row, for the purpoſe of reducing the high price of proviſions in the city of London.

On Saturday died, in very mean lodgings at Harrow Dunghill, in the Mint, Southwark, Sir Alexander

der Holborne, Bart. a Poſt Captain in the navy; he was a long time in the King's Bench, and very lately diſcharged; by his death the title deſcends to the eldeſt ſon of the late Admiral Holborne, who was his uncle.

Dunkirk, Feb. 20. This day a placard was fixed up in different parts of the town, prohibiting the exportation of ſeveral kinds of proviſions, on account of their high price and great ſcarcity. This is the firſt inſtance of a prohibition of this nature becoming neceſſary in any part of Flanders. Hitherto the market of this place, on account of the ſhipping and great concourſe of ſtrangers, has ever been conſidered by the country people as the greateſt reſource they had to diſpoſe of their proviſions, which they are now obliged to withhold, from a real ſcarcity of the neceſſaries of life.

Florence, Feb. 4. The exceſſive rains, which have been almoſt continual for above a month paſt, have done very great damage in many parts of this ſtate, as well as all over Italy.

28th. Valentine Morris, Eſq; was called to the bar of the houſe, and examined on a charge, that he had taken the writ of the laſt election of a knight of the ſhire to ſerve in this preſent parliament for the county of Monmouth from the meſſenger who was ſent down to deliver the ſaid writ to the ſheriffs, and of the delay in the execution of the ſaid writ. He acknowledged the offence, and was diſcharged.

29th. This day his majeſty was pleaſed to confer the order of the moſt. Hon. Order of the Bath on Lieut. Col. Robert Murray Keith, his majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary at the court of Copenhagen.

Villainy is now arrived to ſuch a height at London, that no man is ſafe in his own houſe. About 18 porters belonging to the principal ſhops in the neighbourhood of Smithfield have ſome time paſt been in combination, and have robbed their maſters. They had ſhops in different places, which they ſupplied with ſtolen goods; one as far as Birmingham. Four of them were this day examined before a magiſtrate, one of whom turned evidence, by whoſe confeſſion a moſt aſtoniſhing ſcene of iniquity has been diſcloſed.

A woman died lately in the diſtrict of Lyons at the age of 102 years. Her huſband died two years ago, aged 98. They had lived together 78 years, and had 24 children.

At Utrecht, Margaret Aunfree, aged 119.

A few weeks ago, at Wolſingham, Durham, four publicans, the youngeſt 75, and the eldeſt near 100.

A few days ago, in Pepper-ſtreet, Southwark, Peter Rogers, fiſherman, aged 107.

Thomas Dolton, of Fairlight, in Suſſex, aged 105.

Mrs. Walden, a widow lady, in Dublin; by which an eſtate of 700l. per ann. comes to John Walden, a private ſoldier in the guards.

Mrs. Le Roſſa, wife of Capt. Le Roſſa, aged 101, at Mitcham, in Surry.

John Simpſon, aged 112, at Stratford in Eſſex.

In

In Hackney workhouſe, John Morſe, aged 112 years.

Mrs. Millicent Scott, aged 99, in Henrietta-ſtreet, Covent-garden.

Henry Cromwell, Eſq; great grandſon of Oliver Cromwell.

MARCH.

2d. Mr. Montague moved for a repeal of the act for the obſervance of the 30th of January; but it met with a very cool reception, ſome treating it as a matter of little importance, and others urging that any alteration in the Book of Common Prayer would be a breach of the act of union.

This day Lord Groſvenor, as preſident of the ſociety of ancient Britons, accompanied by the ſtewards of that ſociety, waited on his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and received the annual preſent towards maintaining, cloathing, and educating the helpleſs orphans of indigent Welch parents. They were received graciouſly, but given to underſtand, that future applications of that kind would be diſcountenanced.

A ſuit, inſtituted by the rector of Stonegrave, in Yorkſhire, againſt two of his pariſhioners, for the tythe of milk and calf, was determined by the barons of the exchequer in favour of the rector. A *modus* had been many years paid for theſe tythes, which the rector thought inſufficient, and therefore inſiſted on taking them in kind, which the court judged he had a right to do.

An expreſs arrived at Lord Rochford's office on Tueſday laſt from Paris, which brought the arret of the French king, for the payment of all the Canada bills, the property of Britiſh ſubjects.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, Feb. 22.

"On the 19th inſt. the following reſolution was propoſed in the Houſe of Commons of this kingdom, viz.

"That whoever adviſed the carrying into execution the increaſing the commiſſioners of the revenue beyond the number of ſeven, after the reſolution which hath been now read (which reſolution was ſubſequent to the date of his majeſty's letters for appointing the ſaid commiſſioners, agreeable to ſeveral acts of parliament empowering him ſo to do; but prior to the carrying into execution, by letters patent, under the great ſeal, his majeſty's intentions expreſſed in his majeſty's letters) adviſed a meaſure contrary to the ſenſe of the houſe conveyed therein.

"The main queſtion being put, the houſe divided, and there were told, for the reſolution 106, againſt it 106. Voices being thus exactly equal, the ſpeaker gave his vote in favour of the reſolution."

Extract of a letter from Montego Bay to a gentleman in Jamaica, November 2.

"There is very bad news arrived from the coaſt of Cuba. Two Spaniſh guarda coſtas have taken all the veſſels on the coaſt belonging to this place and St. Ann's, none of which made any reſiſtance againſt them, except Capt. Baird, belonging to this place, who fought with them near two hours. The Spaniards delivered the wounded men a long boat they had taken, which is arrived here."

3d. The vice-chancellor of Cambridge, in full ſenate, appointed a committee to inſpect records, and adviſe with counſel,

how far the univerſity powers extend as to the aboliſhing ſubſcription to the 39 articles in taking degrees. The ſaid matters are ſaid to be in agitation at the univerſity of Oxford.

At a general meeting of the free citizens of Rocheſter at their town-hall, it was unanimouſly agreed, to tranſmit inſtructions to their repreſentatives, to ſupport the motion for ſhortening the duration of parliaments.—To theſe inſtructions Mr. Calcraft returned, that he received them with very particular ſatisfaction, and hoped to merit the future good opinion of his conſtituents, whoſe commands he ſhould ever be ready to obey.—Vice-Admiral Pye, on the other hand, writes, that many of his electors being of a different opinion, he thought it right to act in this buſineſs as it ſeemed to him to be moſt for the public good.

Extract of a Letter from Dover, February 25.

"Laſt night there was a prodigious fall of the rock at Shakeſpear's cliff, the noiſe of which was heard ſeveral miles. It has rendered the road along the ſea, from this place to Folkſtone, quite impaſſable; and the cliff continues to fall by the houſes in Snargate-ſtreet almoſt daily, to the great terror of the inhabitants, ſeveral of whom have already quitted their houſes, and others are preparing to do ſo. No lives have as yet been loſt, but the ſituation of thoſe people who live under the rock is very alarming.

"A few days ago, near 100 feet of the caſtle wall facing the town, fell down, as did alſo a building lately erected towards the ſea, owing to the fall of the rock which ſupported it."

The marriage-bill paſſed the Houſe of Peers, and the ſame was ſent to the Houſe of Commons by two judges. 4th.

A debate aroſe in the houſe upon the ſecond reading of a bill to repeal the laſt game law, and the ſame was thrown out 71 to 51; but ſome alterations are to be made in the old bill to correct the abſurdities in it.

Mr. Sawbridge made his motion for ſhortening the duration of parliaments, and was ſeconded by Mr. Townſend.—Though the argument was clearly in favour of the motion, yet the numbers were againſt it. It was rejected 251 to 83.

An adjourned ſeſſions of gaol delivery at the Old-Bailey was held for paſſing ſentence on 22 priſoners who had been capitally convicted, and afterwards reſpited, to whom his majeſty had been graciouſly pleaſed to extend his mercy, on condition of being tranſported, 5th.

From Paris, March 2, they write, that ſeventeen perſons were poiſoned in one day at Monſieur Marſon's, a famous eating-houſe in that capital. After the ſtricteſt enquiries made by the police and the faculty, it was found that the baker who furniſhes that houſe with bread, accidentally laid it on a board where Marſon had ſtrewed a great quantity of ratſbane, in order to deſtroy the rats; and as this bread was put into the ſoup that day, the perſons who eat of it were poiſoned.

Hanover, Feb. 20. His Britannic majeſty, who is always ready to relieve the misfortunes of his ſubjects in this electorate, iſſued an ordinance the 28th of January laſt, which diminiſhes one half of a tax they paid laſt year; this has proved

a great

a great relief to the poor in this ſeaſon of ſcarcity.

10th. This morning, about five o'clock, died, at his palace at Friedenſtein, after a long and painful illneſs, in the 73d year of his age, his Serene Highneſs Frederic Duke of Saxe-Gotha. He was brother to her late Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales.

11th. At a meeting of the Society of Arts, a preſent of twenty guineas was voted to the inventor of a new method of ſtriking whales, by means of harpoons to be diſcharged from ſwivel guns; at the ſame time ſix ſwivel guns, and 24 harpoons of the new conſtruction were ordered to be ſent out with the maſter of the Leviathan, and the like number with the maſter of the Riſing-Sun, both Greenlanders, in order to give the diſcovery a fair trial.—An uncommon ſpecies of red potatoe, with other curious vegetables, have lately been tranſmitted to the ſame ſociety by Mr. Valtravers, from the Palatinate, in Germany.

The young gentlemen of St. Paul's ſchool ſpoke their annual orations before a numerous audience with univerſal applauſe. They paſſed their examination with ſuch honour, that the worſhipful company of mercers have, as a reward to their merit, and an encouragement to their future improvement, enlarged their exhibitions out of the increaſe of the founder's eſtate, from twenty to thirty pounds yearly, during the firſt three years of their college reſidence; and, after taking their degrees, to forty.

Some workmen making a road near the college in Saliſbury, diſcovered ſeveral human ſkeletons, one of which had an helmet faſtened under the chin, which by the form is ſuppoſed to be as ancient as the reign of William Rufus. It weighed fifteen ounces. By the ſide of the ſkeleton was found an iron head of a ſpear, ten inches in length, and two in breadth.

The report was made to his majeſty of the convicts under ſentence of death in Newgate, when James Bolland, for forgery, was ordered for execution on Wedneſday next: Thomas Crofts, for a highway robbery; Joſeph, alias James Bowman, for Burglary; Andrew Welch, for a highway robbery; John Bowers, for ſtealing a ſum of money out of a public-houſe at Shadwell; and Thomas Page, for robbing Mr. Matthews, on the king's-road, were reſpited during his majeſty's pleaſure.

13th. This day the main queſtion reſpecting the preamble to the royal marriage bill was debated, and carried 200 to 164.

A ſmith at Enfield was apprehended for robbing the north mail in October. He was diſcovered by being obſerved to deliver a letter to a ſtage coachman, by a man, who gave information for the ſake of the reward for detecting ſtage coachmen, &c. carrying letters. On ſearching the coachman, the letter was found; and in it a draught, which had been taken out of the mail. He owned the fact, and has confeſſed his accomplices.

One Dankeert, a Dutchman, who had engroſſed a conſiderable quantity of corn near Niuport, in Flanders, was ſet upon by a numerous mob, who, after dividing his corn, pulled down his houſe, and carried him to the ſea-ſhore,

where they tied his hands behind him, put him into a ſmall old fiſhing-boat, and towed him out to ſea, where they left him to die that death, which, they ſaid, he had been the means of inflicting on ſeveral of his neighbours.

17th. The commons agreed to the following grants; that 8410l. be granted to his majeſty, for purchaſing antiquities brought from Italy, for the uſe of the public, to be veſted in the truſtees of the Muſeum. That 840l. be granted to the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum, for providing a proper repoſitory for the ſaid collection.

The following cauſe was heard a few days ago in the court of Chancery. Some few years ago, General Stanwix, his lady, and daughter, were all loſt (by the ſinking of the veſſel) in their paſſage from Dublin to Parkgate. The lady was his ſecond wife, and the daughter was by the firſt wife. At his ſecond marriage, it was ſtipulated in the ſettlement, that if the general ſurvived his lady, the perſonal eſtate was to deſcend in ſuch a line; if the lady ſurvived the general, then in ſuch a line; and if the daughter ſurvived both of them, then in ſuch a line. There were claimants in the cauſe under the ſuppoſition of each of theſe circumſtances. The decree is not yet pronounced.

18th. The laſt hearing on an appeal, in which Lord Pomfret was the appellant, and Mr. Smith of Gray's-Inn was the reſpondent, came on before the houſe of Lords, when the lords ordered it to be reverſed.

The general quarterly court of Eaſt India Proprietors was held at their houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet, when ſix and a quarter was declared to be the dividend for the laſt half-year. The moſt material reſolution was, that no more ſhips, except thoſe now building, ſhall be built or be employed to and from the Eaſt Indies upon freight, till the tonnage of the company's ſhipping ſhall be reduced to 45,000 tons, builders meaſure.

James Bolland was this day executed for forgery. He was bred a butcher; but, being guilty of many notorious frauds in that buſineſs, he failed, and afterwards became a ſheriff's officer, in which profeſſion he was guilty of ſo many frauds and oppreſſions, as are hardly to be credited. He was a perſonable man, about 45, knew all the quirks of the law, and had no reſtraint from conſcience againſt committing the moſt villainous acts which the law could not reach.

Bolland, it is ſaid, at the time of his being taken into cuſtody for the above crime, had above 2000l. in a banker's hands, which he took care to diſpoſe of, that it might not be forfeited to the ſheriffs.

The new-born prince, ſon of Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh, was baptized by the names of George Charles Frederick. The ſponſors were the King and Queen of Great Britain, the reigning Dukes of Mecklenburgh Schwerin and Strelitz, and the States of the Dutchy.

James Macpherſon, Eſq; was appointed by his majeſty, ſecretary and clerk of the council to the province of Weſt Florida. 21ſt.

Sir James Stewart, Bart. (who has been many years abroad on account of the late rebellion) having

ing received the king's pardon, was preſented to his majeſty by Lord Barrington, and moſt graciouſly received.

Coals are advanced to the enormous price of twenty-pence the buſhel; through the uncommonly long continuance of contrary winds. The coal-merchants now give 4l. a chaldron to each other, in order to ſupply their cuſtomers.

22d. A violent ſtorm of hail, thunder, and lightning, during divine ſervice in the afternoon, ſtruck the congregations in many churches with the utmoſt terror; particularly at St. John's Horſly-down, where the hailſtones breaking ſome of the windows, a great part of the people in the midſt of the ſermon precipitately ran out: many cloaks, cardinals, hats, &c. were loſt. At Lambeth church, every one fled from near the windows, the charity girls were affrighted into a general outcry, and the whole congregation were in the utmoſt confuſion. Mr. Goodſon, a maſter taylor, in Craven-buildings, being at the late Mr. Whitefield's chapel in Tottenham-Court-Road, was ſtruck dead with a flaſh of lightning; the ſtuds in his ſleeves were melted, his ſhirt was burnt and the hair on one ſide of his head. He had a little child with him, which he had put out of his arms before the accident happened. The blood-veſſels ſeemed broke in every part of his body, and his cloaths were pierced as if ſhot, and greatly ſinged. The lightning was attracted by the acorn on the top of the chapel, and made its way down the wall againſt which Mr. Goodſon was leaning. The acorn was entirely ſhivered in pieces.

Advice is received, by a letter from Governor Leyborne to the Earl of Hilſborough, dated at Grenada the 6th of Jan. laſt, as alſo by a letter from Rear-Admiral Mann to the lords of the Admiralty, dated the 4th of the ſame month, that, in the night of Friday the 27th of December, a fire broke out in the town of St. George in that iſland, and that the whole town was, before morning, reduced to aſhes, except ſome buildings of the careenage, and next the court-houſe and cuſtom-houſe, ſaved chiefly by the activity of ſome ſeamen, ſent from on board his majeſty's ſhips lying off the town. 24th.

The flames were ſo rapid, that, notwithſtanding the active aſſiſtance given by the officers and private men of his majeſty's 70th regiment, few of the inhabitants were able to ſave any of their effects; and the loſs is ſuppoſed to amount to upwards of 200,000l. ſterling.

As ſoon as the fire was extinguiſhed, his majeſty's governor ſummoned the inhabitants to meet together, to conſider what meaſures it might be proper to purſue. A committee was appointed to purchaſe, and to collect together in one place, all the proviſions that could be got, that the inhabitants might know where to apply for immediate ſubſiſtence. A ſubſcription was ſet on foot by the governor, for the relief of the poor ſufferers; to which the merchants and planters contributed with great liberality. Two veſſels, in the government's ſervice, were diſpatched to the neighbouring iſlands to procure proviſions, one of which returned the 3d of January with her lading; and every meaſure has been

been adopted by his majeſty's governor that could be deviſed, to alleviate the diſtreſſes of the ſufferers under ſo dreadful a calamity.

Extract of a letter from Charles-Town, Jan. 13th.

"Letters received over land from Penſacola, of Nov. 4th inform us, that the Hon. John Stuart, Eſq; ſuperintendant of Indian affairs, had concluded a treaty with the Creek Indians, whereby they had ceded to his majeſty a large body of land, extending 30 miles up the Cooſaw river, in addition to the province of Weſt Florida.

Jan. 6. Letters from North Carolina inform us, that the general aſſembly of that province, now ſitting at Newbern, hath paſſed a bill for emitting 60,000l. proclamation money, in paper bills of credit, to diſcharge the expences of the late expedition, and for other ſervices.

Jan. 13. The commiſſioners of the ſilk manufacture have ſhipped in the Beaufain, Daniel Curling, maſter, now ready to ſail for London, 455 lb. of exceeding fine raw ſilk, and 361b. of an ordinary quality, all of the growth and culture of Purryſburg, in this province."

25th. His majeſty has been pleaſed to confer on the Right Hon. Lord North, the blue ribbon, vacant by the death of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

Yeſterday the royal marriage-bill was read a third time, after which the ſaid bill, with the amendments, was paſſed, on a diviſion 168 againſt 115.

The ſum of 8000l. is ſubſcribed at the Chapter and Lloyd's coffee-houſes, towards the plan for reducing the price of proviſion.

By letters from the North of Ireland we have accounts, that late on Thurſday the 5th inſtant, about 2000 of the deluded people called Hearts of Steel, attacked the houſe of Richard Johnſon, Eſq; at Guilford, and fired ſeveral ſhot into the windows, which were returned by Mr. Johnſon, and twenty-three others, by which four of the rioters were killed, and many wounded. Theſe turbulent people, not ſatisfied with doing every miſchief in their power, murdered the Rev. Mr. Morrell, a diſſenting teacher of exceeding good character, by the ſhot of a bullet through his head, for adviſing them from the pulpit ſome days before to be amenable to the laws and conſtitution, which they reſented in the higheſt degree. After Mr. Johnſon had conſumed all his ammunition, he made his eſcape from the back of his houſe over a high garden-wall, plunged into the river Ban, and ſwam to the oppoſite ſhore; during his paſſage, theſe wicked inſurgents fired ſeveral muſquets at him in the water; but he luckily eſcaped unhurt; but their malice did not end here, as they pulled his elegant houſe to the ground.

Dublin, March 9. This day in our Houſe of Commons, the ſpeaker having expatiated on the neceſſity of aſſerting the dignity of parliament, moved the houſe to come to the firſt of the following reſolutions. This produced ſome debate, and Mr. French intreated the ſpeaker to communicate other reſolutions he might have to offer, that gentlemen might know the whole ſcope of his intentions. The ſpeaker very readily and candidly complied, and read five reſolutions to the following purport:

1 Re-

1. Reſolved, That in the month of November 1769, ſeveral members of the houſe were fined in the court of King's-bench, in the ſum of 20l. for not attending to ſerve on a petty jury; and their ſeveral fines eſtreated in the court of Exchequer.

2. Reſolved, That it is the duty of every member of parliament to attend the duty of the houſe, and is puniſhable for neglect; and the compelling them to ſerve on juries during the ſitting of parliament, tends to interrupt the buſineſs of the nation, is an indignity on the houſe, and a violation of its privileges.

3. Reſolved, That it is the duty of judges to take notice of the privileges of parliament, as the law of parliament is part of the law of the land.

4. Reſolved, That a judge fining a member of parliament for non-attendance on juries, knowing ſuch to be a member, is guilty of an indignity to the houſe.

5. Reſolved, That any ſheriff, or other officer, who ſhould levy ſuch fine, is guilty of a breach of privilege. Which were all agreed to.

28th. Was laid the firſt ſtone of the new building for the ſociety of arts, manufactures, and commerce, at the Adelphi, by Lord Romney, under which a plate, with the following inſcription, was placed, viz. The ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, inſtituted at London, 1754; this firſt ſtone was laid by the Right Hon. Robert Lord Romney, preſident; his Grace Charles Duke of Richmond; his Grace Hugh Duke of Northumberland; the Right Hon. George Henry, Earl of Litchfield; the Right Hon. Simon, Earl of Harcourt; the Hon. Charles Maſham; Sir George Saville, Bart. Sir Cha. Whitworth, Knt. Edward Hooper, Eſq; Owen Saluſbury Brereton, Eſq; Keane Fitzgerald, Eſq; vice-preſidents, on the 28th day of March, 1772. Robert and James Adam, architects.

30th. The Stag man of war, Sir John Lindſey, from Madraſs, arrived at Portſmouth. Capt. Compton, of the Vereliſt Indiaman, which was lately loſt on the iſle of France, with the reſt of his officers, are come home in this ſhip.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 20.

"They write from Cadiz, that though an order was publiſhed ſome time ago, that no man of war of any nation whatever ſhould put into the ports of Spain, the execution of which was very rigorouſly obſerved, a French man of war had nevertheleſs put in there not long ſince, to repair ſome damages ſhe had received in a ſtorm; that ſome of their officers during their ſtay there engaged in a contraband trade, in conſequence of which they were taken priſoners; that the commander of the French man of war had leave to ſail, but refuſed to go without his officers, and that a courier was ſent to Madrid for further inſtructions with reſpect to this affair."

Bonn, March 2. From Ober-Olm we have received the following very extraordinary relation of an event which happened in that diſtrict, between the 10th and 14th of February, when a vineyard, 500 paces long, and from 75 to 100 broad, was removed from an emi-

nence into the valley below, and by the force of its fall raiſed the adjoining plain, with the trees growing on it, in ſeveral places, to the height of 20 feet; and that the earth continued in motion when the letters came away. The damage could not be at that time aſcertained; but there were at leaſt 15 acres of vineyard ruined, each of which is computed to be worth 160 florins. The road which goes through the vineyard is ſo filled up, that it will take above a month to make it paſſable. The ground where the vineyard was is now entirely a bed of clay. This extraordinary event is ſuppoſed to have been cauſed partly by the ſubterranean waters, and partly by thoſe which deſcend in great quantities from the mountain Klopberg; and probably the great rains which have fallen for ſeveral years paſt have contributed to it.

Married lately, at St. Clement-Danes, Mr. Jarvais, aged twenty-five, to the widow Crofts, aged eighty-five, both of Hemlock-court, Temple-Bar. This is her ſixth huſband.

Lately died, at Northfleet, in Kent, —— Page, Eſq; formerly an eminent dealer in lime-ſtones and gun-flints, by which, and the moſt penurious way of living, he had accumulated a fortune of near 12000l. It is remarkable, that he had lived alone in a large houſe at the above place for ſeveral years, no one coming near him, but once a day an old woman in the village, who was employed to make his bed, &c. His death was occaſioned by his running a knife into the palm of his hand by his opening an oyſter, which inflamed, and at length mortified. Though repeatedly requeſted to apply to a ſurgeon he refuſed, ſaying, all of that profeſſion were rogues, and would make a job of his misfortune. From his having died without a will, his money goes to a relation, who has lived with her daughter in very embarraſſed circumſtances for ſome time paſt at Woolwich, and whom he would never ſee in the latter part of his life-time, or give the ſmalleſt aſſiſtance to.

Dr. William Broughbridge, Charles-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 112, formerly one of the maſters of the Charter-houſe ſchool.

Peter Maviere, a fiſherman, at Groningen, in Holland, in the 109th year of his age.

William Hunt, the oldeſt inhabitant of Maryland, aged 113.

Alexander Drayſdale, a gardner near Edinburgh, aged 107.

And. Larſſon, aged 115 years, at Lanni, in Sweden. He left no iſſue, though married to three wives.

APRIL.

This day his majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz. 1ſt.

The bill for regulating the future marriages of the royal family.

The bill for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army in America.

The bill for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia.

The bill to diſcontinue the inland duty of one ſhilling per pound on ſinglo and black teas, and for allowing a drawback on teas exported

ported to Ireland and the plantations.

The bill to allow further time for the inrollment of deeds and wills made by papiſts, for the relief of proteſtant purchaſers.

The bill for making a navigable canal from the river Dee, near Cheſter, to Nantwich.

To the bill for lighting, watching, and repairing St. Mary's, Iſlington.

The bill to diſſolve the marriage of Lord Viſcount Ligonier, with his wife Penelope Pitt, and to enable him to marry again.

And alſo to ſeveral other public, private, and divorce bills.

Extract of a Letter from Cambridge, March 28, 1772.

"This day the medals annually given by the chancellor to the beſt proficients in claſſical learning, were adjudged to Mr. Bedford of St. John's-college, and Mr. Field of Pembroke-hall. We are obliged to add in juſtice to the unſucceſsful candidates, (who were Meſſrs. Pretiman, Lane, Humfrey, and Dodwell) that the deciſion in Meſſrs. Bedford's and Field's favour, was only effected by the caſting vote of the vice-chancellor, (who is by cuſtom allowed to have two votes when the numbers are otherwiſe equal) but four of the examiners being preſent, and two of them declaring in favour of Meſſrs. Lane and Humphrey.

2d. The board of trade have recommended Mr. L. de S. Pierre to the lords of the treaſury, as a proper object of their encouragement, in return for that gentleman's having introduced the culture of vines, and the making of ſilk, at his ſettlement of New-Bourdeaux in South-Carolina, which, it is imagined, will be of great benefit to this nation.

This day was held, at Merchant-taylor's hall, the anniverſary feaſt of the London-hoſpital, after a ſermon preached on the occaſion at St. Lawrence's church near Guild-hall, before the governors, by the Hon. and Right Rev. Shute, Lord Biſhop of Landaff, when the collection at the church and hall amounted to 1293l. 10s. 6d. which, with a legacy of 20l. paid in at the hall, make in the whole the ſum of 1313l. 10s. 6d. beſides donations of 67l. 5s. towards building a ſecond wing, the foundation whereof is already laid, and towards which fund the ſum of 516l. has been paid in before at the bankers of the hoſpital.

5th. At midnight two violent ſhocks of an earthquake were felt at Liſbon, which greatly terrified and alarmed the whole city. This earthquake was preceded by the howling of dogs, and the melancholy crowing of cocks. The inhabitants of the country are well acquainted with theſe kinds of preſages. Immediately was heard a ſubterranean noiſe, with howlings and whiſtlings, as in a great ſtorm. This was followed by an horizontal ſhock, and that by another, ſtill ſtronger than the firſt, which ſhook the houſes for two minutes, which is a long time under ſuch circumſtances; but what is moſt wonderful, little or no damage was done by this earthquake.

The famous cauſe between Shipley and Mears, in which Mr. Rawlinſon was employed as an attorney, was determined at the laſt Kingſton aſſizes, contrary to the verdict

verdict formerly given by Lord Mansfield.

At the ſame aſſizes, an old uſurer in Surry was convicted of taking 20l. per cent. of two young ladies for money lent, beſides a premium of ten guineas, for which he was ſentenced to pay a fine of 1500l.

The Pretender was married the 28th of laſt month at St. Germains in France, by proxy, to a princeſs of Stolberg, who ſet off immediately for Italy to meet him.

6th. Prince Erneſt, of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, attended by Major Wangenheim, ſet out for Hanover.

Anthony Welps, an Italian, was this day executed at Kennington-common, purſuant to his ſentence at Kingſton aſſizes, for robbing and murdering Antonio Janin, a French gentleman, and afterwards throwing him into the Thames.

One Kennet was executed at the ſame place, and at the ſame time, for the murder of his wife, by throwing her out of a window. He denied the fact to the laſt moment of his life. Their bodies were delivered for diſſection, one to St. Thomas's, and the other to Guy's hoſpital.

A waggon coming to Leadenhall-market, from Hertfordſhire, loaden with beef, pork, &c. was ſeized by the populace, and the meat ſold for three-pence per pound.

A builder of this city was convicted before the lord-mayor and Mr. alderman Bird, at the manſion-houſe, in the penalty of 50l. for building a houſe near the Fleet-market, with a party-wall not above a brick thick, contrary to act of parliament.

8th. This day Mr. Sheriff Bull, accompanied only by the city remembrancer, went to the Houſe of Commons, and preſented a petition from the city of London, for opening the ports for the importation of corn, on account of the high price of proviſions.

A letter from Ipſwich, dated April 6, concludes as follows: "Friday laſt the poorer people, driven to the greateſt neceſſity, aſſembled in a body at Colcheſter, and ſeized ſome carcaſe-carriages, a waggon load of wheat, and the like quantity of barley meal, on their way through that town for London. The meat they ſold for three-pence halfpenny a pound, the wheat at 4s. a buſhel, and the barley-meal greatly under the market price; and then gave the money ariſing from the ſale to the perſons who had the care of the waggons. The ſoldiers quartered in this part expect to be called out to quell the riot, and are holding themſelves in readineſs.

Mrs. Mills appeared before Sir John Fielding, and made oath, that on Tueſday in the preceding week, one Gunſton came up to her room, and told her that her huſband was in trouble. As he had been arreſted that day, ſhe immediately determined to go to his relief, and accordingly accompanied Gunſton to a hackney-coach, in which he conveyed her to a madhouſe, at Bethnal-green. As ſoon as ſhe alighted, ſhe declared her ſurmize of his having decoyed her; when Gunſton puſhed her into the fore-court, threw her down, and dragged her up the ſtone ſteps to the door by her legs, and when he had got her into the houſe, he hand-cuffed her, and faſtened her hands behind her back with a ſhort chain; the miſtreſs of the houſe being

being preſent, accoſted her with the modeſt title of mad b—ch, declared ſhe ſhould ſoon have her hair cut off, and her head ſhaved and bliſtered. Enquiring by whoſe authority they detained her, ſhe was told, by that of her huſband; and at night ſhe was conducted up ſtairs into a little apartment, the ſtench of which was intolerable, and the appearance beyond deſcription wretched: here ſhe continued till morning, when a baſon of ſomething which appeared like tea, was brought her by a woman, who, commiſerating her ſituation, told her, ſhe had herſelf been confined there for a conſiderable time, by the artifices of her huſband, and adviſed her to make herſelf as eaſy as poſſible. On the Thurſday her huſband came to her, when ſhe aſked him, why he could ſuffer her to be ſent to ſuch a houſe, and to be ſo cruelly treated? He declared his ſorrow, and took her home with him. A day or two after ſhe came home, ſhe thought of attempting to relieve the poor wretch ſhe left in the mad-houſe, and for that purpoſe applied to Sir John Fielding for a warrant againſt Gunſton, and at the ſame time applied to Juſtice Wilmot to ſend for the unhappy woman deſcribed above. The people at the houſe refuſed to ſend the poor wretch; on which the juſtice went himſelf, and inſiſted on ſeeing her in the apartment which then contained her; he went up, but declared he would not again have done ſo for 5000l. the place was ſo intolerably naſty, and the ſtench ſo abominable; he found her apparently ſane, and in a truly piteous ſituation, having a hole quite through her hand, which, it is more than probable, was occaſioned by ſome violence from her inhuman keepers. Upon farther enquiry, it appeared that her name was Ewbank, that ſhe had been under confinement one year and three quarters, had been taken out of her dwelling-houſe, her hands tied behind her, and forcibly dragged to the mad-houſe, by threatening to rip her belly open if ſhe made the leaſt noiſe, or any way reſiſted. The perſons concerned are ordered to be proſecuted.

This morning a waggon, loaded with ſeveral packs of veal, containing five carcaſes each, which was coming from Sudbury, in Suffolk, for Leadenhall-market, for this day's ſale, was ſtopped by the populace, who diſpoſed of the whole for 2d. per pound under the market price, and gave the money to the proprietor. 10th.

A few days ago, a large number of calves for the London markets, was ſtopped at Colcheſter, by the inhabitants of that place, and carried by them to the mayor of the town, who ordered it to be ſold for three-pence per pound.

About eleven o'clock at night a mob aſſembled at Chelmsford, armed with bludgeons, and next day went in a body to viſit the mills in that neighbourhood, from whence they took great quantities of wheat, and wheat-flour. At Witham and Sudbury, upon the ſame road, they ſtopt the cars laden with meat for the London markets, and expoſed it to ſale at three-pence per pound; the wheat they ſeize, they ſell at 4s. a buſhel, and gave the money to the owners. 12th.

The Newcaſtle poſt-coach has been ſtopped within this 13th.

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fortnight paſt, four times beyond Pancras, by a ſingle footpad, who robbed the paſſengers; and on Friday morning he attacked the coach again at the ſame ſpot, was fired at, and dangerouſly wounded by a perſon in the coach. On his being ſecured and ſearched, three loaded piſtols were found upon him, one of them double barrelled. He was ſent to the Middleſex-hoſpital, where he ſoon after died.

Dublin, March 20. The Houſe of Commons being this day informed that ſome miſtakes had been made in tranſcribing the revenue-bill, which had paſſed the houſe, and was ordered to be carried to the lord-lieutenant, to be tranſmitted in due form; on this occaſion, Mr. Prime Serjeant moved to have the ſaid bill recommitted, that theſe miſtakes might be rectified. Sir Lucius O'Brian, Mr. Ponſonby, and Mr. Burgh ſaid, they agreed to have the miſtakes rectified, but would have the cauſe of recommitting the bill ſpecified in the order, that it might not be drawn into a precedent. For it would be very dangerous to the conſtitution, if bills once paſſed the houſe, ſhould be brought into it again, before they were tranſmitted, as in ſuch a caſe, an important bill might be carried in favour of any laudable meaſure, by a very ſmall majority in a full houſe, and then, if it was diſagreeable to adminiſtration, it might be brought back, under pretence of rectifying miſtakes, when the houſe was very thin, and the court thereby ſure of a majority, and ſuch alterations might be made as would overturn the original intention. Theſe ideas ſeemed ſo reaſonable, that the cauſes being aſſigned, the order was made for recommitting the ſaid bill.

M. Pignarelli, a Neapolitan gentleman, was beheaded at Rome for his ſatirical writings againſt the holy ſee.

This day his majeſty went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz. 16th.

The bill for better preſerving his majeſty's dock-yards, ſhips, ſtores, and ammunition.

The bill to amend an act for maintaining and enlarging the harbour of Ramſgate and haven of Shoreham.

The bill for embanking and preſerving certain fen and low grounds in Huntingdonſhire.

The bill for deepening and preſerving the harbour of Ayr in Scotland.

The bill for giving relief in proceedings upon writs of Mandamus, for the admiſſion of freemen into corporations, &c.

The bill for more effectually proceeding againſt perſons ſtanding mute on their arraignment for felony or piracy.

The bill for more eaſy and ſpeedy recovery of ſmall debts in Scotland.

The bill for paving, watching, lighting, &c. the ſtreets in Chatham.

The bill to diſſolve the marriage of George Collier, Eſq; with Chriſtiana Gwynn, his now wife, and to enable him to marry again.

To the bill for diſſolving the marriage of Richard Draper with his now wife, and to enable him to marry again.

And to ſeveral road, incloſure, and naturalization bills.

LENT CIRCUIT.

At Aylesbury assizes, three were capitally convicted.

At the assizes at Hertford, ten were capitally convicted, among whom was the Jew who was concerned in the robbery of Mrs. Hutchins at Chelsea; and now tried for a burglary in the house of Mrs. Deacon, at Wormley, in the said county.

At Bedford assizes, one was capitally convicted, but was reprieved before the judge left the town.

At Chelmsford assizes, ten were capitally convicted, of whom six were reprieved.

At the assizes at Kingston, in Surry, Anthony Whelps, an Italian, was capitally convicted for the murder of Antonio Janin, a French gentleman, by assaulting and beating him in a cruel manner, and then throwing him into the Thames, near Lambeth, after having robbed him of his gold watch and eighteen guineas. The judges ordered him for execution at Kennington-common. William Lovell, and his wife, were tried for wilfully and maliciously setting fire to their dwelling-house on Rotherhithe-wall, last September, whereby thirteen houses were entirely consumed. The man was found guilty, and left for execution by the judges; as was a man for throwing his wife out of a chamber-window, which occasioned her death.

At Maidstone assizes ten were capitally convicted, of whom six were reprieved. Among those left for execution, was Thomas Theobalds, for stealing the Tunbridge bag of letters; his accomplice, William Lossett, is to be tried at the Old-Bailey.

At Reading assizes, three were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved.

At Oxford assizes, three were capitally convicted, of whom two were reprieved.

At Winchester assizes, four were capitally convicted; three of whom were reprieved.

At Dorchester assizes, four were capitally convicted; three of whom were reprieved.

At Salisbury assizes, four were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved.

At the assizes at Worcester, seven were capitally convicted; four of whom were reprieved.

At Taunton assizes, five were capitally convicted, four of whom were reprieved; and John Lavington, for forging his brother's will, was executed at Ilchester gallows. So long as Lady-day 1771, he went to Axbridge, and applied to an attorney to make his will, telling him his name was Richard (which was his brother's name) and signed the will Richard Lavington, which he kept a secret till the day of his brother's death, which happened about five or six months after the will was made, when he published it as a true will, in order to defraud his brother's widow: Richard Lavington was but half-brother to the prisoner. The two brothers were in a field near Wells, and nobody else near; it is supposed that the prisoner gave his brother a blow on the head with a hatchet, and dispatched him, which when done, he immediately made an alarm, and said his brother fell from a tree as he was cutting wood with an hatchet, pitched on his head, and died instantly. At the fatal tree he confessed the forgery, but denied

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the murder. He was executed in his ſhroud.

At Briſtol aſſizes, five were capitally convicted, among whom was the notorious Jonathan Britain, for forgery.

At Hereford aſſizes, one was capitally convicted.

At Monmouth aſſizes, none were capitally convicted.

At Shrewſbury aſſizes, three were capitally convicted.

At Warwick aſſizes, five were capitally convicted, two of whom were reprieved.

At Stafford aſſizes, ſix were capitally convicted, five of whom were reprieved, and Thomas Daws for the murder of his apprentice executed.

At the aſſizes at Coventry, four were capitally convicted, three of whom were reprieved.

At the aſſizes at Northampton, two were capitally convicted; but were both reprieved.

At the aſſizes for the county of Nottingham, two were capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes for Huntingdonſhire, one was capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes at Derby, one was capitally convicted; but reprieved.

At York aſſizes, four were capitally convicted, two of whom were reprieved.

At this aſſizes a cauſe came on to be tried, before Sir Henry Gould, Knight, wherein James Walker, was plaintiff, and William Dawſon, Eſq: late mayor of Leeds, defendant. The action was brought to try whether the plaintiff, who keeps and uſes a ſingle horſe cart, and does not occupy lands, tenements, or hereditaments of the yearly value of 50l. was liable to ſend ſuch cart and horſe to work in amendments of the highways, when the court was clearly of opinion he was not, and directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff in 4l. 2s. 6d. damages, and coſts.

At Lancaſter aſſizes, Mary Hilton, for wilfully poiſoning her huſbaud, John Hilton, late of Middle Hulton, blackſmith, was found guilty, and ordered to be ſtrangled, and afterwards to be burnt. Robert Wharton was found guilty of horſe ſtealing, and received ſentence of death, but was afterwards reprieved.

At the aſſizes for the county of Norfolk, at Thetford, two were capitally convicted.

The aſſizes at Bury St. Edmund's, for Suffolk, was a maiden one.

It was remarkable on the Norfolk circuit, that not one priſoner was left for execution in ſix counties.

Extract of a Letter from Bury St. Edmund's, April 16.

"Yeſterday Sir Charles Davers and ſome other gentlemen marched in here at the head of above 800 horſemen, gathered together in a very few hours. They conſiſted of farmers and their ſervants, who came to aſſiſt if neceſſary, and have received orders to be ready on the firſt notice of a diſturbance.

"We have now in our gaol ſixteen rioters from Sudbury, and it is an alarming circumſtance that the whole country ſeem in motion."

20th. The lord mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs, with the governors of the city hoſpitals, attended by the children educated in Chriſt's hoſpital, went in proceſſion

to St. Bride's church, and heard a ſermon preached by Dr. Hinchcliff, Biſhop of Peterborough; after which the ſtate of the city hoſpitals was read, when it appeared, that 3950 patients had been cured and diſcharged from St. Bartholomew's; 7465 from St. Thomas's; 165 from Bethlem; 355 vagrants relieved and diſcharged out of Bridewell; and 129 youths put apprentices out of Chriſt's hoſpital, in the courſe of the year.

It is worth remarking, that about the 8th of the preſent month, coals were ſold at London for four guineas a chaldron; but before the 16th, they fell to thirty-one ſhillings.

The board of general officers who ſat by royal mandate, at the Horſeguards, laſt Tueſday, on the reference, "Whether the rank of major in the army ſhould be totally aboliſhed, or not?" Decided, "That the rank ſhould remain as at preſent."

22d. The Spital ſermon at St. Bride's was preached by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Archdeacon of London, and ſon-in-law to the biſhop thereof.

The lord mayor in his return from church, was roughly uſed by the populace, for not lowering the price of bread. The front glaſs of his coach was broken, and it was with difficulty that the perſon of his lordſhip was preſerved from violence.

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar.

"Our Barbary conſul, Mr. Sampſon, arrived here ſome weeks ago, having narrowly eſcaped the purſuit of ſome Moors, who were ſuppoſed to have had an intention to detain him, upon account of ſome miſunderſtanding between him and the emperor. The ſtory is long;—but, upon the whole, it appears to us, that he has been ſhamefully and ignominiouſly uſed there."

27th. At the ſeſſions of the peace for the city of London, the journeymen-taylors preferred a petition to the magiſtrates, praying an augmentation of their wages, on account of the dearneſs of proviſions, which petition was taken into conſideration, and the prayer of it granted; and, at the ſame time, they received the applauſe of the court, for the propriety of their behaviour, in ſeeking redreſs in a legal manner, without having recourſe to violent methods, by which they could only hope to bring ruin upon themſelves, and diſtreſs upon their employers. Their wages were ordered to be advanced ſixpence a day at ordinary times, and one ſhilling a day in time of general mourning.

Hague, April 17. According to the laſt advices from Copenhagen, the attorney general having drawn up the charge againſt the Queen Carolina Matilda, and delivered it to the committee of enquiry; and the queen's defence being likewiſe produced, commiſſioners were ſent with both of them to Cronenburgh to ſhew them to the queen; her majeſty received them very amicably, but without waiting to know their buſineſs ſhe told them, "that if they came to pay their duty to her as their queen they were welcome; but if they wanted to aſk her any further queſtions they might return from whence they came; for having already ſigned her depoſition with her own hand, ſhe was determined not to hear any thing they had to ſay."

The

28th. The Counts Struenſee and Brandt were executed on a ſcaffold oppoſite the eaſtern gate of Copenhagen; ſince which the princeſs dowager and the council of enquiry have never appeared abroad without a ſtrong military guard.

By the laſt general ſtate of the receipts and payments of the Foundling Hoſpital, it appears that from March 25, 1741, to Dec. 31, 1771, 16,694 children have been received into that hoſpital.

30th. The trial of Jonathan Britain, who pretended to be concerned in ſetting fire to his majeſty's dock-yard at Portſmouth, came on at the aſſizes for Briſtol, for forgery, when he refuſed to plead, becauſe, he ſaid, his pardon was publiſhed in the London Gazette, ſubſequent to the alledged forgery. The Recorder Dunning, who tried him, uſed all poſſible lenity towards him, and adjourned his trial till the new act of parliament, which was ſent for by expreſs, arrived; by which act the old ſavage practice of torture is aboliſhed, and the more humane method of finding the felon, who refuſes to plead, *guilty* of the crime for which he is arraigned, is ſubſtituted in its room. When Britain was informed of this, he deſired to take his trial, which was granted, and he was found guilty upon the cleareſt evidence, and ſentence of death paſſed upon him; after which all his wonted courage failed him, and as he had been an abandoned villain, he became a ſeemingly devout penitent.

At the anniverſary feaſt of the governors of the Lying-in charity for delivering poor married women at their own habitations, the collection at church and at the hall amounted to 386l.

Rome, April 4. A few days ago the Duke of Glouceſter went to ſee the rarities of the capitol, and from thence to examine the curious monuments which are in the hotel of the conſervators, and in the muſeum of the capitol. The Abbe Viſconti, commiſſary of antiquities, whom the Pope had ſent as an interpreter, had an opportunity of converſing a long time with the duke, and communicated to him many of his diſcoveries, which no perſon had ever made before him: among others, he demonſtrated to him that the figure placed in the Veſtible of the Muſeum, hitherto known under the denomination of the god Pan, does not repreſent that heathen divinity, but the Cyclops Poliphemus, who killed ſome of Ulyſſes's companions. His ſingle eye being covered, to this day, with modern Stucko, prevented its being known whoſe repreſentation it is.

Gottingen, March 24. A beggar, who had a very voracious appetite, and who accuſtomed himſelf to ſwallow after his victuals flints, felts, and other things, died not long ſince ſuddenly at Ihlefeld. The judge of the place being deſirous to know the effects of this very ſingular caſe, ordered the body to be opened in the preſence of ſeveral of the faculty. The ſtomach was very ſpacious, and capable of containing ten pounds of water, and they found pieces of meat undigeſted, and ſeveral flint-ſtones and other things in his inſide. This man uſed to eat 13 pounds of beef, and drink 12 meaſures of wine, without being diſordered.

Mr. Philip Maſon, at Uſk, in Mon-

Monmouthſhire, a remarkable large man; he meaſured round the wriſt 11 inches; at his arm, near the ſhoulder, 21 inches; round the breaſt, 5 feet; body, 6 feet 1 inch; thigh, 3 feet 1 inch; calf of the leg, 2 feet 1 inch; and ſmall ditto, 1 foot 7 inches; and notwithſtanding his bulk, was extremely active.

At Dunkirk, Capt. Robert Creed, aged 110; he commanded a man of war in the reign of George I.

At Corney, in Cumberland, John Noble, aged 114 years; what is very remarkable, he never experienced what ſickneſs was.

Madam Grandchamp, aged 107, a Religious of the Priory of Chanchanoux, in the dioceſe of Autun in France.

Elizabeth Page, at Streatham, aged 108, reputed a female phyſician, but found to be a man.

In Rotherhithe workhouſe, John Whalley, aged 121.

At Bourdeaux, James Gay, Eſq; aged 101; he had been married ſixteen times, but had no child.

Mrs. Hinks, of Budge-ſtreet, aged 118. She has left 1100l. to ten pariſhes.

Mrs. Jane Shirley, at Eton, in Berks, aged 102.

MAY.

1ſt. Sir John Peſhal, Bart. accompanied by the mayor of Oxford and the guardians of the poor for the eleven pariſhes of that city, united by virtue of a late act of parliament, laid the foundation of their houſe of induſtry. It is ſeated on a ſpot of ground at a ſmall diſtance from the Radcliffe Infirmary, formerly diſtinguiſhed by the name of Bellus Mons, or Beau Mont, and is part of the ſite and environs of the palace built by King Henry I. where King Richard I. ſurnamed Cœur de Lion, was born, and which was inhabited by ſucceeding monarchs till after Edward II. On a braſs plate affixed to the foundation ſtone is the following inſcription: "MAII PRIMO, M.DCC.LXXII. JOH. PESHAL, BAR. GUB. & GUARDIANI P."

Rome, April 11. The Pope, by way of compliment to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, has cauſed the three *Miſerere*, which are ſung at St. Peter's church three days in Paſſion-week, to be copied and richly bound, and made them a preſent to that prince.

Dantzick, March 16. A divorce between the Duke Peter of Courland and the Princeſs Caroline Louiſa of Waldeck has juſt been declared, and an annual penſion of 6000 ducats has been ſettled on the lady.

4th. This day a chapter of the moſt noble order of the garter was to be held at St. James's, at which the Right Hon. Lord North was to be inveſted with the enſigns of that order, vacant by the death of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

5th. One Judith Whalin, who had been ſome days in priſon for the murder of a ſhoemaker, found means to hang herſelf in Newgate, with the fillet that bound her hair. The only provocation the deceaſed gave her was, that he refuſed to mend her ſhoes, on which ſhe ſnatched up a knife, and ſtabbed him to the heart.

The claim of William Sinclair, Eſq; of Ratfer, to the title of Earl of Caithneſs, was heard before the

Houſe of Peers, and admitted; he appearing to be the lineal deſcendant of William Earl of Caithneſs, who died in the year 1505.

A ſervant-maid to a ſurgeon near the Royal Exchange, thinking to take ſome ſalts, on Thurſday, took arſenic inſtead thereof, and, notwithſtanding the immediate advice of a phyſician, ſhe died on Saturday evening. On this fact being made public, M. de la Touche obſerves, that ſallad or olive oil taken warm, and repeated diſcretionally, will infallibly prevent any bad conſequences, if the arſenic has not been long taken. He alſo recommends the oil of olives for the bite of a viper, and refers for proof to the Phil. Tranſ. No. 443 and 444. The oil, he ſays, is firſt to be well rubbed into the wound, over a chafing-diſh, and then taken inwardly, if the poiſon has extended far into the body.

8th. The bill for the relief of proteſtant diſſenters, in regard to ſubſcription, paſſed the Houſe of Commons.

This day the ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey; at this ſeſſions eight priſoners were capitally convicted, among whom were Samuel Roberts and Thomas Bacchus, for coining guineas, &c. and Richard Morgan, porter to a linen-draper in Smithfield, for robbing his maſter; two are to be tranſported for fourteen years, and twenty-ſix for ſeven years.

Five thouſand pounds were ordered by parliament to be paid to Mr. Cha. Irvine, (the ſame who invented the marine chair, ſome years ago) for his diſcovery of making ſalt-water freſh and wholeſome at ſea.

About eleven at night a fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Jefferies, merchant in Throgmorton-Street, and conſumed above twenty capital houſes, and the beautiful hall belonging to the company of Drapers; it alſo burnt into Pig-Street, and conſumed two houſes and damaged another; in Auſtin-Friars one houſe was burnt down and two damaged; ſeveral other houſes in a back court were deſtroyed, and ſome damaged. The flames were ſo rapid, that moſt of the inhabitants loſt their all. Happily the ſtrong party-walls that divided the houſes, in ſome meaſure, retarded their courſe; otherwiſe, inſtead of twenty being conſumed, all the ſtreet to the Royal Exchange might have been entirely burnt down. A coachman was killed in endeavouring to ſave ſome of his maſter's effects. Two children were taken out of a houſe, and a third, in the confuſion, forgotten, who periſhed in the flames. Two maid-ſervants, who pulled a fellow-ſervant out of bed, he being faſt aſleep, are alſo miſſing, and, it is feared, periſhed in an attempt to ſave their clothes. An iron cheſt, which contained a conſiderable ſum of money, is miſſing, and it is ſuppoſed to have been conveyed away by ſome villains.

It is not eaſy upon ſuch a melancholy occaſion to procure ſatisfactory particulars of the damage done. The loſs muſt be incredible. Mr. Jefferies's ſtock of linens alone, at this ſeaſon of the year, it is ſaid, muſt amount to 30,000l. and moſt of the ſufferers were men of opulence.

The Drapers company have ſaved all the furniture, pictures, &c. in their hall and court-room, particularly the fine antique marble

chimney-piece there, with the famous original picture of Henry Fitz-Alwin, Eſq; firſt Lord-Mayor of London, finely preſerved; another moſt capital full-length picture of Mary Queen of Scots, and her ſon King James I. when ſix years old, ſaid to be taken from life, and for which the company have been offered a large ſum by the French king; but they loſt their grand lanthorn at the bottom of their hall ſtairs, which coſt upwards of 200l.

A fire alſo broke out at Crediton, in Devonſhire, the ſame evening, which burnt down 39 houſes.

Extract of a Letter from Newbern, North-Carolina, Feb 21.

" The following thanks have been given to the officers and ſoldiers of the provincial troops, who ſerved under his Excellency Governor Tryon, on his late expedition againſt the inſurgents.

' In a letter I have juſt received ' from the Earl of Rochford, one ' of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, I have it in command from the king to expreſs ' his majeſty's thanks to the troops ' who were in the field on the 16th ' of May laſt, for their conduct ' and bravery on that day; by ' which they have gained ſo great ' honour, and have been the means ' under God, of preventing that ' deſolation and ravage with which ' this country was then threatened.

' It is with great ſatisfaction, ' gentlemen, that I bear teſtimony ' of this gracious mark of his ma' jeſty's royal favour to you.'

Newbern, Feb. 20.

THO. MARTIN."

11th. Between nine and ten at night, Sir Rowland Wynne was robbed by two footpads, of which he gave immediate notice at Sir John Fielding's office, in Bow-ſtreet, when four perſons were inſtantly diſpatched in a coach to the place where the robbery was committed: in their way they were attacked by the ſame robbers, upon whom they immediately fired, and one was wounded; the other made his eſcape. He that was wounded is ſince dead, and appears to be a young man, apprentice to an engraver, who had an allowance of 10l. a year for pocket-money, and, when out of his time, was entitled to a pretty fortune.

14th. Was held the anniverſary feaſt of the ſons of the clergy, when an excellent ſermon was preached on the occaſion by the Rev. Dr. Morris. Their Graces the Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, and eleven other biſhops, were preſent. The collections on the rehearſal and feaſt-day were as follows:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
On Tueſday, at St. Paul's - - -	190	9	6
On Thurſday, at ditto	172	14	9
Ditto at the hall - -	534	8	9
	897	13	0

This day Mr. William Preſton and others appeared againſt Meſſrs. Groſs and Bedwell, at Sir John Fielding's office, for defrauding them of linen to the amount of 5000l. The priſoners were linen-printers, and had received the goods in order to print; but being determined to convert them to their own uſe, had conveyed them on board a ſhip, in which Groſs and his family had intended to embark for Boſton, in New-England. This is, perhaps, a new kind of fraud, which it may require a new act of parliament to puniſh or prevent for the future.

At this office a complaint of the journeymen cabinet-makers came on to be heard; by which it appeared, that as many goods as would have employed 400 journeymen many months to manufacture from rough materials, had been imported from France, duty-free, under the privilege of foreign ambaſſadors; and praying the direction of the juſtices how to proceed, in order to prevent ſo great an encroachment upon their trade. They were adviſed to lay their caſe before Lord Rochford; and, if no redreſs could be obtained from that quarter, to apply to parliament; but by no means to offer any inſult to the perſons concerned in the importation.

15th. This day Jonathan Britain, who had ſo long amuſed the world with a pretended diſcovery of the perſons concerned in the fire at Portſmouth, was executed at St. Michael's-Hill gallows, near Briſtol, for forgery. He behaved with ſeeming penitence, and declared, the night before his execution, that he knew nothing of the fire, and that all he had ſaid and written about it, had not the leaſt foundation in truth.

Thurſday night Mr. Needham, one of his Majeſty's meſſengers, arrived at the White-Lion, Briſtol, with a reſpite for John Oſborne, who was to have been executed with Jonathan Britain. The criminal, on being told of it, though in the moſt gentle manner, was ſo violently agitated with hyſterics that three men could not hold him.

The letters from Holland bring us the following melancholy account. On Monday evening laſt, the 11th inſt. at the Flemiſh opera, at the theatre in Amſterdam, a ſmall rope belonging to ſome of the machinery took fire, owing to a candle having been by accident placed immediately under it, which communicated itſelf to the ſcenes with ſuch rapidity, that in a very few minutes the whole houſe was in flames. The ſmoke and confuſion was ſo great, that thirty-one perſons periſhed on that melancholy occaſion, among whom were ſeveral ladies and gentlemen of diſtinction. In ſhort, when the mail came away, ſo great was the confuſion owing to the above dreadful calamity, that ſcarce half the buſineſs was conducted by the merchants in perſon. Eight or nine houſes were likewiſe burnt down by the ſaid fire.

This afternoon his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter arrived from Italy, in perfect health, and immediately waited on their Majeſties at Kew. 18th.

By the report of the committee appointed by the Court of Common-Council, to conſider of the moſt effectual method of taking and bringing the largeſt poſſible quantity of mackarel and herrings to London, as a ſeaſonable relief to the poor in this time of ſcarcity of butcher's meat, and as the moſt probable means of reducing the high prices thereof, it appears that not leſs than 3,789,192 mackarel were brought laſt ſeaſon by land and water to Billingſgate, equal in weight to 3608 oxen, which, at 14l. each, upon an average, amounts to 50,512l. This is not given as an exact computation, it being impoſſible to aſcertain the preciſe number of herrings; but as a calculation founded upon the beſt information that could be obtained. The premiums laſt year, out of the

chamber of London, for encouragement of the mackarel fiſhery, amount to 540l. 17s. 6d. beſides which, the committee have obtained permiſſion to draw for 200l. more, to make good deficiencies.

21ſt. His Majeſty went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for raiſing a certain ſum by loans on exchequer bills, for the ſervice of the preſent year.

The bill for allowing the importation of wheat, wheat-flour, rye and rye-meal, into this kingdom, for a limited time.

The bill for allowing the free importation of rice into this kingdom, from any of his Majeſty's colonies in America.

The bill for veſting Ely-houſe in the hands of his Majeſty.

The bill to regulate the making, keeping, and carriage of gunpowder.

The bill for further augmenting the ſalaries of the juſtices of Cheſter, and the great ſeſſions for the counſ of Wales.

The bill for ſettling and determining what parts of the precinct of the Savoy, in the county of Middleſex, ſhall be under the ſurvey of the Court of Exchequer.

The bill to indemnify perſons who have omitted to qualify themſelves for offices or employments within the limited time by law, and for allowing a further time.

The bill to continue an act to prevent the ſpreading of the contagious diſtemper among the horned cattle.

The bill for building a bridge over the Thames at Maidenhead to the oppoſite ſhore.

The bill to explain and amend an act for building a workhouſe in St. Martin's in the Fields.

And alſo to ſeveral road, incloſure, and private bills.

22d. The ceremony of the Coronation of Guſtavus III. of Sweden, was this day performed at Stockholm with extraordinary magnificence.

Capt. Macbride ſailed with two frigates for Denmark, to bring away the unfortunate queen. She is to have an appointment of 5000l. a year from Denmark, and another from England of 8000l. to enable her to keep a court at Zell, in the dominion of Hanover. She has, however, intimated a deſire to return to England, which it is hoped will be granted.

23d. About noon Lord William Manners, brother to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, was flung from his horſe in Vigo-lane, the corner of Old Burlington-ſtreet, Piccadilly, when his head pitched againſt a poſt, and the heels of the beaſt ſtruck againſt the pit of his ſtomach; notwithſtanding which, he got up and walked into a houſe, but expired in a quarter of an hour.

26th. *Office of Ordnance.* The king has been pleaſed to direct, that for the future the captain-lieutenants in the royal regiment of artillery and corps of engineers ſhall have rank, as well in the army as in their reſpective corps, as captains; that the preſent captain-lieutenants ſhall take the ſaid rank from this day, and all future captain-lieutenants from the date of their reſpective commiſſions.

H. S. Conway.

The colonels made in 1762, have alſo been promoted to the rank of major-generals; the lieutenant-co-

lonels made in 1760, to the rank of colonels; and the majors to June 15, 1764, to the rank of lieutenant-colonels.

A grant paſſed the great ſeal to Samuel Martin, Eſq; of an annuity of one thouſand two hundred pounds.

The lord-chancellor made an order for two iſſues at law to be tried, whether General Stanwix ſurvived his lady, or whether Mrs. Stanwix ſurvived the general;—the ſame to be tried in a month.

They write from Copenhagen, that the day after the execution of Counts Struenſee and Brandt, the Count Wolinſki was carried before the commiſſioners, and convicted of calumniating the king and queen-dowager. He was ſentenced to have his tongue cut out, and be baniſhed the king's dominions. The former was executed immediately.

On the 18th of April, a ſtorm aroſe, at and near Girgenti, in Sicily, during which the hailſtones weighed twenty ounces, and killed great numbers of cattle, and eighty-four perſons were killed by the lightning. The commandant of the caſtle, in order to diſpel the cloud, fired ſeveral cannon; but freſh lightning iſſued from it, and killed ſeveral of the gunners.

27th. This morning the following malefactors were executed at Tyburn, viz. Peter M'Cloud, for breaking into the houſe of Joſeph Hankey, Eſq; at Poplar, with an intent to ſteal his money and effects; Samuel Roberts, and Thomas Bacchus, for high-treaſon, in coining guineas, half-guineas, and quarter-guineas; and Richard Morgan, porter to Mr. Hodgſon, linen-draper, in Weſt-ſmithfield, for robbing his maſter of a large quantity of linen-drapery goods. M'Cloud was a boy about fifteen. They all behaved decently.

The following were reſpited: Joſeph Lunn, for houſe-breaking; Edward Branſgrove, for ſtealing ſeveral ſheep; Iſaac Liptrap, for houſe-breaking.

Tom's Coffee-Houſe, Cornhill, May 27, 1772.

At a general meeting of the proprietors of Canada Reconnoiſſances this day, the following letter was ſent to Lord Rochford.

"The Britiſh proprietors of Canada Reconnoiſſances, deſire to expreſs to your lordſhip, our full ſatisfaction with the manner in which you have aſſerted our juſt claims, and concluded the long-depending negociation for our final payment. We refer ourſelves wholly to your lordſhip's judgment and penetration for the intentions of the French miniſtry to fulfil the terms they have agreed to for our reimburſement; and we have an entire reliance on your lordſhip's aſſurances, that, if there ſhould be any failure or heſitation on their part, we ſhall always be conſidered as under the protection of government. We are ſenſible, that we are much indebted to the clear comprehenſion you had of our affairs, and to the abilities and indefatigable perſeverance with which your lordſhip has conducted this negociation; and we owe this public acknowledgment to your lordſhip, for the ready acceſs you have at all times afforded us; for the extraordinary attention you have ſhewn to all our applications; for your chearful acceptance

ceptance of every uſeful ſuggeſtion; for the candid, open, full, and early intelligence we received from your lordſhip in every ſtage of the buſineſs; and for the fair treatment and polite reception we have met with, not only from your lordſhip, but from every perſon in the ſecretary of ſtate's office, ever ſince your lordſhip has preſided there.

Signed, Robert Allen, chairman; Wm. Took, deputy-chairman; Benj. Hopkins, Peter Simond, John Hankey, Robert Hankey, Richard Carter, John Boldero, Joſeph Maſen, Leonard Ellington."

This afternoon three ſhips belonging to his Britannic majeſty, caſt anchor in the road of Elſineur, viz. the Southampton, Commodore Macbride; the Seaford, Capt. Davis; and the Cruizer, Capt. Cummings. They are to convoy her Daniſh majeſty to Stade in her way to Zell.

28th. The Rev. Mr. Loudon, tutor to Lord Napier's ſons, was unfortunately ſhot dead by the accidental going off of a piſtol in the hand of one of the youths, who happened to take it up to look at it. Mr. Loudon had drawn the rammer of the piſtol to clear the ſpout of a coffee-pot; and was buſy in ſo doing when the accident happened.

Sir Robert Murray Keith, having before called in and diſcharged his debts, quitted Copenhagen, and arrived this day at Cronenbourg, in order to accompany her Daniſh majeſty to the place of her retirement.

A lady belonging to the Daniſh court, came this day to Cronenbourg, to receive the young Princeſs Louiſa Auguſta from the queen her mother. Her majeſty ſoon after embarked for Stade.

29th. This day his majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of the moſt noble order of the Bath, on the Right Hon. Sir George Macartney, Knt. ſecretary to his excellency the lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

Died lately, Guſtavus Spendlove, Eſq; worth 70,000l. which he has bequeathed to an only daughter, a maiden lady, near ſixty years of age.

Mr. Harding, grazier, at Dover. —He left 1000l. to be diſtributed in marriage portions to ten young women, at the option of his executors.

Colonel Toby, aged 88, at Bengal. He has been at that place upwards of fifty years.

Captain Thomas Lee, aged 98, at Ramſgate. He had been ſeven times to the Eaſt-Indies, and lately commanded a ſhip to the Weſt-Indies.

Mr. Hamilton, aged 101, at Sevenoaks, in Kent, formerly a timber-merchant at Deptford.

Mrs. Ann Williams, a widow gentlewoman, aged 109, at Putney.

Joan Jones, widow, in the 103d year of her age, at Guiſborough, in Yorkſhire.

Mr. William Hardwick, aged 100, at Leeds, in Yorkſhire.

Elizabeth Nicols, aged 103, at Norwich.

Abram Strodtman, aged 128, at Rouen, in France.

Jane Jenkins, aged 108, in Southwark.

JUNE.

1ſt. The refractory city companies having removed ſeveral informations of disfranchiſement, from the Mayor's court to the court of King's-bench, and the city ſolicitor having obtained rules for them to ſhew cauſe why the ſeveral writs of *certiorari* for removing the ſame ſhould not be quaſhed, the ſame was argued in that court on Saturday; and this day Lord Mansfield gave the opinion of the court thereon, which was, That the writs had been improvidently granted; that cauſes of that nature had no buſineſs in Weſtminſter-hall; that every corporation *inter ſe*, was the ſole judge of its own rights and franchiſes; and that the corporation of London had the right and power of determining the preſent cauſe ſolely in their own hands.

This day the court of King's-bench gave judgment in favour of the freemen againſt the corporation of Shrewſbury. The corporation of Shrewſbury, in 1733, made a bye-law, by which they aſſumed the power of admitting or rejecting burgeſſes, according to their own arbitrary will and pleaſure. Before this bye-law was made, every perſon born in the town, or who had ſerved an apprenticeſhip of ſeven years in it, was entitled to his burgeſſhip, upon payment of an accuſtomed fine. This new power gave, therefore, the greateſt alarm to the freemen; and writs of Mandamus were applied for, which went down for the trial at the aſſizes; but the judge put off the cauſe from day to day, and at laſt left the town without trying it. A ſecond attempt to try the cauſe was made the following year, but the ſheriff who returned the jury being one of the corporation, the corporation objected to the whole jury, which, in law language, is called *challenging the array*; and the trial was thus a ſecond time delayed. The great expence incurred by theſe two unſucceſsful attempts, prevented a third being made till the ſittings after laſt Michaelmas term, when it again came on before a ſpecial jury at Weſtminſter-hall. After a long and full diſcuſſion, both the jury and the judge were fully convinced of the juſtice of the claim of the freemen, and a verdict was returned accordingly. When the news of this verdict was known in the country, it occaſioned the greateſt rejoicings ever known, not only in the town of Shrewſbury, but in the neighbouring counties to a great diſtance round.

Extract of a Letter from Trieſte, April 28.

"We have juſt committed to priſon here a hermit of the neighbouring country, who has announced in public the total deſtruction of this city on the 4th of May next. The impreſſion which this impoſtor made on the minds of the people was ſo deep, that moſt of them have forſaken their habitations and their buſineſs to fly from the approaching deſtruction. The people cannot be undeceived, nor be prevailed upon to return to their houſes till the ominous day arrives, when, it is already decreed, the prophet will be hanged for his predictions."

2d. The long-conteſted Valentia cauſe was this day decided by the Houſe of Peers in Ireland, in favour of the ſitting lord; 19 were

were for him, and only ſix againſt him.—Several lords did not vote upon the queſtion, which ſeemed to them doubtful. It is ſomewhat remarkable, that this noble lord is illegitimate in England, and the true ſon of his father in Ireland, and that he has been ſo declared by two tribunals, each ſupreme in its deciſion upon the queſtion of the different peerages.

War-office, May 26, 1772.

The king has been pleaſed to direct, that, for the future, the captain-lieutenants of the cavalry and marching regiments ſhall have rank, as well in the army as in their reſpective regiments, as captains; that the preſent captain-lieutenants ſhall take the ſaid rank from this day; and all future captain-lieutenants from the date of their reſpective commiſſions.

BARRINGTON.

3d. This day the following bills received the royal aſſent by a commiſſion from his Majeſty, viz.

The bill for remedying the evils occaſioned by the laws now in being againſt badgers, engroſſers, foreſtallers, and regrators.

The bill for further encouraging the herring-fiſhery on the coaſts of the Iſle of Man.

The bill for more effectually preventing frauds in the revenue of exciſe, with reſpect to tea, ſoap, low wines, and ſpirits.

The bill to explain and amend an act, relating to the eſtabliſhment of Lazarets.

The bill to prevent frauds and abuſes, relating to the trade carrying on between Great-Britain and Ireland.

The bill for more effectually preventing frauds in the ſtamp-duties, upon vellum, parchment, paper, and cards.

The bill to continue and amend an act, to prevent frauds committed by bankrupts.

The bill for allowing a drawback on the exportation of tea to Ireland and his Majeſty's colonies in America.

And alſo to ſeveral other public and private bills.

The foreign miniſters had a meeting to conſult upon the preſervation of their privileges, which they ſuppoſe attacked by the petition of the cabinet-makers to parliament.

To the great honour of Prince Maſſerano, we are aſſured, his excellency declared at the above meeting, that he would not keep company with any ambaſſador, who degraded himſelf from the dignity of a regal repreſentative, to the mean ſtate of a ſmuggler. "We come here (ſaid the generous Caſtilian) to preſerve the rights of nations, not to invade them; and thoſe ſtates ſhould never ſend a miniſter to any court, if their country is not able to furniſh a gentleman."

The commons took into conſideration the amendment made by the lords to the corn and game bills; which were both rejected. The motives aſſigned by the houſe for rejecting both bills were, that the Houſe of Lords had no right to alter any bill by which money was to be levied on the ſubject.—In the debate on the latter, it was urged, that money levied by way of penalty could not be properly looked on in that light: to which Mr. Solicitor-general replied, it was not the ſum to be levied, nor the manner of levying it, but the precedent which

which it might eſtabliſh, and the doctrines and principles it might hereafter maintain; and concluded by remarking, that it was not for 40 s. that the glorious Hampden contended, but for the properties, liberties, and privileges, of his countrymen.—This affair took up near two hours; and Sir Fletcher Norton proteſted, before he put the queſtion on the corn and game bills, that he was ſincerely for throwing them both over the table; and, when they were rejected, he was as good as his word, for he toſſed them into the very middle of the houſe.

4th. Being the king's birth-day, who then entered into the 35th year of his age, the court at St. James's, to compliment his Majeſty, was the moſt ſplendid of any ſince the commencement of the preſent reign, if we except only the firſt after the acceſſion. Lady Villars, Lady Carliſle, Lady Sefton, the Ducheſs of Marlborough, and ſome others of the younger female nobility, were diſtinguiſhed by a profuſion of diamonds, and thoſe worn only by the firſt, were eſtimated at 70,000l. Neither the Duke of Cumberland, his Ducheſs, nor the Ducheſs of Glouceſter, were at court.

5th. This morning about five o'clock a fire broke out at Mr. Wilkinſon's, cabinet-maker, the ſouth ſide of St. Paul's church, which burnt with amazing rapidity for ſome time, and entirely deſtroyed that houſe, together with two adjoining ones, greatly damaged two other houſes in front, and deſtroyed and damaged ſeveral houſes in Black-ſwan-alley.

A chapter of the order of the bath was held at St. James's, when Sir George Oſborne, Bart. was elected and inveſted one of the knights of that order, in the room of the late Sir William Stanhope.

John Friend, Eſq; of Dublin, who died a few days ago, was brother-in-law to the noted Dudley, who was ſaid to be concerned in ſetting fire to Portſmouth-dock. By his will, Mr. Friend has bequeathed his eſtate of 2500l. a year to Dudley's children, except 300l. a year, which he has left to his ſiſter during life. She married without the conſent of her friends, and her brother never would ſee her till a few days before his death.

8th. Came on before Lord Mansfield, the long-expected trial between Mr. Townſend and Mr. Hunt, collector of the land-tax, when, after hearing council on both ſides, Lord Mansfield told the jury, that the queſtion before them was, in fact, no other than, "Whether there was any legiſlative power in this country?" If they acknowledged there was, then they muſt find for the defendant; and, in leſs than two minutes after his lordſhip had done ſpeaking, the jury found for the defendant accordingly.

Copenhagen, May 23. The king ſent orders the 18th inſtant, to the commiſſion of inquiſition, to ſtop all proceedings againſt Colonel Heſſelberg, Admiral Hanſen, Lieutenant Aboe, Counſellor Sturtz, the Counſellor of State Willebrandt, and Profeſſor Borger; ſo that they were ſet at liberty the next day. Meſſrs. Sturtz and Willebrandt have received orders to retire to the iſle of Zealand, and Profeſſor Borger to Aalbourg; his Majeſty has granted each of the two laſt an annual penſion of 300 rixdollars. It is preſumed, as the other priſoners

were

were not releaſed that day, they were condemned to perpetual impriſonment.

Peterſbourg, May 4. Two ordinances have been publiſhed here lately; the firſt prohibiting the importation of any foreign gold coin, excepting Dutch ducats. By the ſecond, the ſenate forbids any perſon's ſpeaking on the ſubject of religion, politics, affairs of ſtate, peace or war, or, in ſhort, any other ſubject but what regards their own profeſſions; and thoſe who act contrary to this law are threatened with the wrath of heaven, and the indignation of her imperial Majeſty. This ordinance is renewed from one publiſhed on the ſame ſubject by the late Empreſs Elizabeth, and from another iſſued by the preſent Empreſs in 1763.

Elſineur, May 30. The 27th in the evening arrived in the Sound, two Engliſh frigates and a ſchooner; they ſaluted the caſtle with ſeventeen guns, which were returned: Commodore M'Bride went immediately on ſhore, and paid a viſit to the Governor of Cronenbourg, and an hour after he went on board again. The 28th arrived the Engliſh ambaſſador, Sir Robert Keith, who is to conduct the queen as far as Stade. Of her Majeſty's former houſhold, the Count de Halſtein de Lethraborg, and his lady, the Lady Moſtyn, and Lord-chamberlain Raben, are to attend her Majeſty as far as Stade, and return by land. All the proviſion and baggage are already on board, and, if the wind prove fair, her Majeſty will go on board this evening, and the ſhips will ſail. The three ſtate priſoners at Copenhagen are ſtill in the ſame ſituation.

Copenhagen, May 30. A lady belonging to the court went yeſterday to Cronenbourg in one of the king's coaches, to take from thence the young Princeſs Louiſa Auguſta, and conduct her royal highneſs to the caſtle of Chriſtianſbourg.

This day his majeſty went in the uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills: 9th.

An act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of money out of the ſinking-fund, for the ſervice of the year 1772; and for making forth duplicates of exchequer-bills, lottery-tickets, certificates, receipts, annuity-orders, and other orders loſt, burnt, or deſtroyed.

An act for rendering the payment of the creditors of inſolvent debtors more equal and expeditious in Scotland.

An act for repealing ſeveral laws againſt badgers, engroſſers, foreſtallers, and regrators.

An act for the better regulation of buildings and party-walls within the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the liberties thereof, and other the pariſhes, precincts, and places in the weekly bills of mortality.

And to two private bills.

After which his Majeſty was pleaſed to make a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, and the Lord-chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, prorogued the parliament to the 11th day of Auguſt next.

This day the ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey. At this ſeſſions fifteen priſoners were capitally convicted; eighteen to be tranſported for ſeven years, one for fourteen, and three branded.

Joſhua Dudley, for perjury in the affair of the fire at Portſmouth, received

received ſentence to pay a fine of 1s. be impriſoned one month, and then tranſported for ſeven years.

10th. There was a meeting this evening, at the Spaniſh ambaſſadors, of all the foreign miniſters, when a paper was ſigned by them, in order to be tranſmitted to the ſecretaries of ſtate, in which they engage, on their faith and honour, to ſuffer no goods, of whatever kind, to be brought from abroad under their ſanction, but what is for their own immediate uſe.

11th. This morning the ſtatue of William Beckford, Eſq; was fixed up in Guildhall. It is of the fineſt white marble, in the attitude he ſtood in when he ſpoke to his Majeſty; and under the pedeſtal is his ſpeech, on a tablet of black marble, in letters of gold. The ſtatue is thought to have the ſtrongeſt likeneſs of him.

The following particulars have been given as a true ſtate of the proceedings relative to Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander's voyage, with the reaſon why it is like to be laid aſide.—Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander were not conſulted on the choice of the ſhip (the Endeavour) which was bought for them, and on their objecting to her want of accommodation for their draughtſmen, &c. who were neceſſary for their diſcoveries, as well as to her want of room to ſtow the crew; the navy-board undertook to give all theſe conveniences, and patched the ſame ſhip with a round-houſe and ſquare deck, and, without conſidering whether the ſhip could bear it, manned and equipped her for the voyage. Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, &c. examined her a ſecond time, found her convenient if ſhe could ſail, of which they doubted, and reported her top-heavy. — Their obſervations were diſregarded; but a gale of wind ariſing laid her on her ſide without her having a ſingle ſail unreefed, and ſhe could not for ſome time recover: they ordered the long-boat to ſave the crew, when unexpectedly ſhe recovered. Notwithſtanding this accident, ſhe was reported good, and fit for the voyage, and was ordered to Plymouth. The pilot obeyed their orders, ſending word he could not inſure her out of the river. At laſt it was found the farce could be carried on no longer, and the reports on which the navy-board proceeded were found falſe: expreſſes were ſent along the coaſt to Deal, &c. to order her into the neareſt dock to Sheerneſs, if they could overtake her: this was no difficult taſk; for, while the other ſhips cleared the Downs, ſhe did not make one knot an hour. She was put into dock; they cut off her round-houſe, and part of her deck, reduced the cabbin, and put her in the ſame unfit ſituation ſhe was in when firſt objected to; and then the queſtion was politely put to Mr. Banks, take this or none. Mr. Banks has laid out ſeveral thouſand pounds for inſtruments, &c. preparatory for the voyage; Mr. Zoffani near one thouſand for neceſſaries; and the other gentlemen very conſiderable ſums on that account.

15th. This day being appointed for the inſtallation of the knights elect of the moſt honourable order of the bath, the knights companions, in the full habit of the order, and the knights elect, in their ſurcoats, mantles, and ſpurs, met in the prince's-chamber at Weſtminſter, each attended by three

three eſquires; from whence they went in proceſſion to the ſouth-eaſt door of the abbey, and from thence to King Henry the VIIth's chapel, where they were inſtalled with the uſual ceremony. There were fifteen vacant ſtalls, viz. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland's, Earl Cholmondeley's, Earl Delawar's, Sir William Stanhope's, Sir Robert Clifton's, Duke of Chandos's, Lord Grantham's, Earl Ligonier's, Sir William Mordaunt Harbord's, Sir Charles Howard's, Duke of Bolton's, Sir Richard Lyttleton's, Sir William Rowley's, Lord Blakeney's, and Sir Francis Blake Delaval's. The knights inſtalled were, His Royal Highneſs the Biſhop of Oſnabrug, Earl of Bellamont, Lord Clive, Sir William Draper, Sir Horatio Mann, Bart. Sir John Moore, Bart. Sir John Lindſay, Sir Eyre Coote, Sir Charles Montagu, Sir Ralph Payne, Sir William Lynch, Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. Sir William Hamilton, Sir Robert Murray Keith, and Sir George Macartney: the abſentees were inſtalled by proxy. At night there was a moſt magnificent ſupper and ball at the opera-houſe in the Haymarket, at the expence of the new knights, to which were invited the nobility and foreign miniſters, and almoſt every perſon of diſtinction in town without exception.

The populace roſe on Saturday at Taunton, and obliged the farmers to ſell their wheat at 5 s. the buſhel.

The banking-houſe of Meſſrs. Neal, James, Fordyce, and Down, ſtopped payment. Other failures have ſince happened in conſequence of the former. The conſternation at firſt was general throughout the city; but by the ſpirit of the merchants, and the timely interpoſition of the Bank of England, many of the numerous bankruptcies that were expected, it is hoped, are prevented, and that trade will reſume its former channel.

The news of Meſſrs Neal, Fordyce, James, and Down, having ſtopt payment, was received at Edinburgh, juſt 43 hours after it happened at London. Edinburgh is diſtant from London above 425 miles.

At a chapter of the moſt noble order of the garter, held this day at St. James's, Lord North was inveſted with the enſigns of that renowned order; after which his Lordſhip gave a ſplendid entertainment at his houſe in Downing-ſtreet. 18th.

Sir Robert Murray Keith arrived at Deal. He left the queen at the palace of Goerde, 60 miles from Stade, in the Hanoverian dominions. Except at parting from her children, which was truly affecting, ſhe ſeemed to be in very good ſpirits, and ſo continued during the voyage.

At a Court of Common-Council, the motion was confirmed to give the ſum of 400l. towards the relief of the ſufferers by fire in the Iſle of Grenada.

The lords of the treaſury have purchaſed Ely-houſe and ground in Holborn. The houſe is to be pulled down, and on the ground are to be erected the hackney-coach, ſalt, and ſtamp-offices.

We hear from the iſle of Sky, that the mortality among the black cattle (owing to the hard winter, and want of provender) is eſtimated at 8 or 10,000l. ſterling, in that iſland alone. The mortality has been

been as great in moſt of the other ſtore-farms, both in the iſlands and on the continent, ſo that the autumn markets for cattle this year muſt be but ill ſupplied.

The Duke of Cumberland was the only knight of the garter that was not ſummoned to attend the chapter at St. James's. There were preſent the prince of Wales, biſhop of Oſnabrugh, duke of Glouceſter, duke of Newcaſtle, duke of Rutland, duke of Montague, duke of Grafton, lord Hertford, lord Albemarle, and lord Gower.

22d. It is beyond the power of words to deſcribe the general conſternation of the metropolis at this inſtant. No event for fifty years paſt has been remembered to have given ſo fatal a blow both to trade and public credit. An univerſal bankruptcy was expected, the ſtoppage of almoſt every banker's houſe in London was looked for. The whole city was in an uproar; many of the firſt families in tears. This melancholy ſcene began with a rumour that one of the greateſt bankers in London had ſtopped, which afterwards proved true. A report at the ſame time was propagated, that an immediate ſtop of the greateſt muſt take place. Happily this report proved groundleſs: the principal merchants aſſembled, and means were immediately concerted to revive trade, and preſerve the national credit.

The court of King's Bench gave judgment in the caſe of Somerſet the ſlave, viz. that Mr. Stuart his maſter had no power to compel him on board a ſhip, or to ſend him back to the plantations. Lord Mansfield ſtated the matter thus: The *only* queſtion before us is, Is the cauſe returned ſufficient for remanding the ſlave? If not, he muſt be diſcharged. The *cauſe returned* is, the ſlave abſented himſelf, and departed from his maſter's ſervice, and refuſed to return and ſerve him during his ſtay in England; whereupon, by his maſter's orders, he was put on board the ſhip by force, and there detained in ſecure cuſtody, to be carried out of the kingdom, and ſold. So high an act of dominion was never in uſe here; no maſter ever was allowed here to take a ſlave by force to be ſold abroad, becauſe he had deſerted from his ſervice, or for any other reaſon whatever. We cannot ſay the cauſe ſet forth by this return is allowed or approved of by the laws of this kingdom, therefore the man muſt be diſcharged.

This day the city's ſolicitor ſigned judgment of diſ- 23d. franchiſement in the Mayor's court againſt the maſter and wardens of the three refractory companies, among whom was Mr. Alderman Plumb; but in the afternoon the recorder ſet the judgment aſide, in order, as alledged, to give the parties an opportunity of trying the merits of the cauſe at large.

The ſubſcription of bachelors of arts at Cambridge to the 39 articles was this day removed, *nem. con.* Inſtead of it is ſubſtituted the following declaration, "I *A. B.* declare—that I am, *bona fide*, a member of the Church of England as by law eſtabliſhed."

Came on before Dr. Bet- 26th. teſworth, in the prerogative court, Doctors Commons, the final pleadings relative to the citation of Lady Warren againſt Sir George her huſband, for cruelty, and thereby requiring a ſeparate maintenance,

nance, and ſeparation, *a menſa et thoro*; when, after a hearing of eleven hours, the judge thought fit to diſmiſs the citation in favour of Sir George Warren, the defendant.

27th. This morning, between two and three o'clock, a fire broke out at the houſe of Mr. Watſon, coach-painter, in Long-Acre, which entirely conſumed the ſame, together with the houſe of Mr. Bluck, ſilver lace weaver, and greatly damaged that of Mr. Nuttall, engine-maker, and the pawnbroker adjoining, all in front. The flames then ſpread to Broad-court, where they deſtroyed ſix houſes, among which was the celebrated Lucy Cooper's, and ſeveral more were greatly damaged. No water could be procured for full three hours, ſo that the fire raged all that time with uncontrouled fury. Mr. Sheriff Wilkes attended with great aſſiduity in order to aſſiſt the poor ſufferers: and two fellows had the impudence to pelt him, for which they were ſoon ſeized by the populace, and carried before Sir John Fielding, who committed them to priſon.

Marſeilles, May 18. The Engliſh admiral arrived at Villa Franca the firſt of this month, gave Capt. Jarvis of the Alarm Frigate a letter and a caſe, with orders to carry them with all diligence to Mr. Pleville le Pelley at Marſeilles, who ſaved the Alarm as ſhe was on the point of periſhing on the firſt of May laſt year. The letter from the lords of the admiralty in England is as follows. "Sir, the ſervice you rendered the frigate excites our admiration and acknowledgment. Your courage, your prudence, your intelligence, your talents merited that Providence ſhould crown your zeal. Succeſs was your recompence, but we beg you will accept what Capt. Jarvis is charged to bring you as an homage rendered to your merit, and as a proof of our gratitude." The caſe contained ſeveral pieces of plate richly chaſed, one of which was a vaſe enriched with ornaments relative to the ſervices rendered by the Sieur Pleville le Pelley. On one ſide was the arms of England, and on the other this latin inſcription, "Georgio Renato Pleville le Pelley, Nobili Normano Grandivilienſi. Navis bellicæ Portuſque Maſſilienſis pro Præfecto ob Navem regiam in Littore Gallico periclitantem Virtute, Diligentiaque, ſua, ſervatam; ſeptem Viri Rei navalis Britannicæ. M.DCC.LXX." To George Rene le Pleville le Pelley, a Norman gentleman of Grandeville, lieutenant of the king's navy and of the Port of Marſeilles, for having ſaved one of the king's ſhips from ſhipwreck on the coaſt of France; from the ſeven lords of the Admiralty of England 1770.

Copenhagen, June 17. The grievances of the ſailors, ſet forth in the petition which they preſented to the King on the ſixth, having been examined into, and found groundleſs, their demand was refuſed, and they were told they muſt abide by the ancient regulations, or be diſmiſſed. They were alſo told, that the King was pleaſed to forgive them for this time the ſtep they had taken, but warned them never to do the like again, on pain of being condemned as rebels to work at the fortifications for life, without hope of pardon. This declaration had the deſired effect; and they have deputed two of their comrades

rades to return thanks to the King, for having forgiven their imprudent conduct.

Several precious monuments of antiquity have lately been found in the remains of the ancient city of Herculaneum, among which are ſome veſſels for culinary purpoſes, made of fine copper lined with ſilver; which ſhews that the ancients were not unacquainted with the pernicious qualities of copper reſpecting health, nor unmindful of providing properly againſt their ill effects.

A letter of thanks from the King of Great-Britain was preſented to his holineſs the Pope, by D. Paul Borgheſe, for the great regard and attention which his holineſs had ſhewn to the Duke of Glouceſter, during his late ſtay at Rome.

Advice was received at Hamburgh, that a fire, which lately broke out at Oeſtita, near Archangel, had conſumed 519 houſes, and a great number of ſtorehouſes, in which were 1000 laſts of rye, and great quantities of hemp.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, June 10.

"By an advice-ſhip we have received the agreeable news, that on the 5th of May peace was proclaimed at Algiers between Denmark and the Algerines."

The court of Naples and that of Copenhagen have mutually agreed to recall their miniſters from each reſpective court, and, for the future, to ſend only a conſul each, to take care of their affairs.

Married, at Lazar's hill, Dublin, Mr. Patrick Stephens, aged 109, to Mrs. Barry, aged 102.

The Rev. Mr. Luke Ember, near 80 years of age, to Miſs Elliot, a young lady of 14.

Died lately, ——Perram, Eſq; at his ſeat in Hertfordſhire, well known for his ſkill in horſe-racing and cock-fighting, by which he amaſſed upwards of 1000l. per annum, beſides a great ſum of money; the bulk of which, after paying ſome legacies, he has left to a relation, a youth about nine years of age.

Mr. Morgan, at Rotherhithe, formerly purſer of a man of war; reckoned to have died worth 30,000l. but was ſo penurious, he would not keep any ſervant.

Mr. John Wigan, one of the oldeſt and moſt noted jockies in this kingdom, aged 92 years.

At Oxford, in the 95th year of his age, Capt Marcellus Laroon.

In the 103d year of her age, Mrs. Moore, of Marybone.

Jaſper Jenkins, Eſq; aged 106, at Enfield, formerly a merchant at Liverpool.

Mary Metcalf, aged 108, near Backwork, Northumberland.

Mrs. Tate, aged 106, at Malton, in Yorkſhire.

At St. Omer's, in France, Madame Girodolle, a maiden lady, aged 127.

Mrs. Keith, at Newnham, in Glouceſterſhire, aged 133, who retained her ſenſes till within a fortnight before her death: ſhe has left 6000l. to her three daughters, the youngeſt of whom is 109 years of age: ſhe has likewiſe left behind her about ſeventy grand-children and great grand-children.

JULY.

The action brought by a gentleman laſt term againſt 1ſt. the

the governor and directors of the Bank, for refuſing him the liberty of transferring his ſtock, which ſtood in the joint names of him and his wife, without her conſent, was tried yeſterday in the court of King's-bench, and determined in favour of the plaintiff, with full coſts of ſuit. Lord Mansfield declared, "that nothing could be clearer than the huſband's right on this occaſion,—that the officers of the Bank had nothing to do with any claim of the wife, unleſs ſerved with an injunction from the court of Chancery, which in this caſe has been repeatedly refuſed; that it was highly cruel and oppreſſive to withhold from the huſband his right of tranſferring, ſince, if he died whilſt the matter was agitated, the wife would become entitled as the ſurvivor to the privilege of transferring and diſpoſing as ſhe ſhould think fit of ſo much of the real and abſolute property of her huſband."

The petition of the Honourable Thomas Walpole, Samuel Wharton, Eſq; and others, for a grant of a tract of country; for a new colony on the banks of the *Ohio*, was taken into conſideration in privy council, and it is ſaid finally determined in favour of the petitioners.

Dublin Caſtle, June 25. His majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed, as a mark of his royal acceptance of the good ſervices performed by Sir George Macartney, to nominate him to be one of the knights companions of the moſt honourable order of the bath; and his majeſty having been pleaſed to ſignify his royal pleaſure, that George Lord Viſcount Townſhend, Lord-lieutenant-general, and general governor of his majeſty's kingdom of Ireland, ſhould inveſt him with the enſigns of the ſaid order, and that the ſaid inveſtiture ſhould be performed in ſuch public and diſtinguiſhed manner, as may both ſhew the reſpect due to the king's order, and be a teſtimony of his majeſty's ſenſe of the merit of the gentleman on whom that ſignal mark of his royal favour was conferred; the ceremony was accordingly performed this day.

After which Sir George Macartney was entertained at dinner by his excellency the lord-lieutenant, together with many of the nobility, and principal perſons of diſtinction.

A young man was found hanging in a cow-houſe at Falmouth, and his brother was ſoon after taken up in a fiſherman's net drowned. Each of theſe young men, it is ſaid, had 2000l. in a late banker's hands, the loſs of which was the cauſe of this melancholy cataſtrophe; it is added, that a young gentlewoman that was ſoon to have been married to one of the brothers, is ſince dead of a broken heart. 5th.

Mr. Hill, who was lately expelled the univerſity of Oxford, preached a ſermon on Hampſtead-heath to more than 5000 hearers.

In conſequence of the unwearied application of the cabinet-makers, the Treaſury-board have at length given orders for the ſeizure of a large quantity of contraband goods, lately imported under the ſanction of the Venetian reſident; and on Friday and Saturday laſt, ſeveral officers of the cuſtoms, attended by ſome cabinet-makers, ſeized in the houſes of Meſſrs. W. and R. in Sherrard-ſtreet, 6th.

ſtreet, Golden-ſquare, and Mr. C. in Greek-ſtreet, Soho, ſeveral hundreds of chairs and ſofas, near a ton of curled hair, a large quantity of braſs nails, a great number of marble tables, ſome very rich ſlab frames, carved and gilt, ſilk lace, tapeſtry, &c. The whole of which was immediately conveyed to the king's warehouſes at the Cuſtom-houſe. Although the quantity of theſe goods is amazingly great, yet they are ſaid to be not above one-fourth of the above before-mentioned importation, conſigned to Baron Berlendinni, the Venetian Reſident.

This day the act of parliament takes place, by which a duty of one ſhilling extraordinary is laid upon all green and bohea teas, cleared out of the Eaſt-India company's warehouſes.

8th. A motion was made in the court of Exchequer in behalf of the crown, relative to an extent laid by his majeſty on the effects of a late bankrupt partnerſhip. It was ſubmitted to the court that the partners had received to the amount of 20,000 l. of the land-tax levied in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and 1,400l. of the duties on windows and lights collected in the county of Middleſex. The counſel therefore prayed, that as by the bankrupt acts the aſſignees had poſſeſſed themſelves of the effects in queſtion, the court might make an order to reſtrain them from embezzling or making of an improper application of theſe effects until the true deſtination of them was legally determined.

William Siday and William Paris, for breaking into the houſe of Mrs. Fiſher in Goſwell-ſtreet, and ſtealing goods; John Adſhed and Benjamin Allſworth, for breaking into the houſe of Mrs. Bellamy at Maryboné, and ſtealing a quantity of goods; Joſeph Guyant and Joſeph Allpreſs, for robbing the mail laſt October, were executed at Tyburn. Both the ſheriffs and the under ſheriff attended the execution. The four firſt were delivered to their friends for interment, but the bodies of the two laſt were carried to be hung in chains near the place where they robbed the mail. They all acknowledged the juſtice of the ſentence; the houſebreakers in particular ſaid, that they juſtly deſerved death, having for ſome time paſt belonged to a gang of houſebreakers and ſtreet-robbers; and attributed their unhappy fate to their connection with bad women.

Yeſterday upwards of 60 felons under ſentence of tranſportation in Newgate, were ſhipped on board the veſſel conſigned with them to the plantations in America.

Dudley, who pretended to make ſome diſcoveries relative to the fire at Portſmouth, and who was convicted on his confeſſion on an indictment for perjury, was ſhipped among the other felons,

Dr. Richard Jebb, who attended the Duke of Glouceſter when abroad, kiſſed his majeſty's hand on being appointed phyſician to his majeſty.

All the ſervants of the late Princeſs Dowager of Wales, have 20l. per annum ſettled on them for life, with liberty to engage themſelves in other ſervices.

The univerſity of Oxford, in full convocation, voted a letter of thanks under their common ſeal, incloſed in a ſilver box, to each of

of the four truſtees of Dr. Radcliffe's will, for their liberality in building an obſervatory; and furniſhing the ſame with a complete ſet of aſtronomical inſtruments. The foundation-ſtone was laid on the 27th day of June laſt, by the Rev. Dr. Wetherell, vice-chancellor, the Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy, and Henry Keene, Eſq; the architect; in which was inſerted a copper-plate bearing the following inſcription:

Pro ſingulari ſua erga, Academiam voluntate,
Georgius Henricus, Comes de Litchfield,
Carolus Mordaunt, Baronettus,
Gulielmus Bagot, Baronettus,
Gulielmus Drake, Armiger,
Radcliviani Teſtamenti Curatores;
P. C.
Aſtronomiæ Sacrum.
Anno MDCCLXXII.

This obſervatory, which will be 175 feet in front, and the elevation of the centre 88, is very advantageouſly ſituated near the Radcliffe infirmary, on a ſpacious piece of ground, containing upwards of ten acres; a benefaction which was very obligingly granted for the uſe of the univerſity by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

On the inquiſition taken before William Clare, Gent. coroner for Wilts, at Studley, a few days ago, on the body of Robert Willcocks, who was killed by his brother, the circumſtances appeared to be as follow: the deceaſed ſome years ſince rented an acre of land adjoining to a ſmall garden belonging to the houſe in which he and his family lived: during the time he occupied this acre, he had incloſed with a hedge about four lug of the land, in order to enlarge his garden. At length the deceaſed's family increaſing very faſt, he was rendered incapable of manuring and ſtocking, and conſequently renting the ſaid acre. Upon this, his brother, who lived under the ſame roof, and alſo rented an acre of land adjoining, became a renter of both, and preſently demanded the ſmall lot of ground which the other had formerly hedged in. The deceaſed refuſed it, and repeated quarrels enſued. The fatal one was on the 20th of May, when the ſurvivor, John Willcocks, was going to deſtroy the hedge with a tool called a grubbing axe, but his brother meeting him, told him he ſhould not. After ſome altercation, John made a blow at the head of the deceaſed with all his force, which he by ſhifting avoided; on this, John immediately ſtruck him a violent blow on the bone of his left leg, and another with the handle of the axe on his breaſt, of which he languiſhed till the 30th of June, and then died. The jury adjourned to Friday, and then brought in their verdict wilful murder.

Extract of a Letter from Pontypool, July 6.

"This day a rich vicar, and a poor curate, paid into the hands of the proper officer 15l. the firſt 10l. the latter 5l. having incurred the penalties, by neglecting to read in church, the act againſt profane curſing and ſwearing. The vicar, it ſeems, had, without aſſigning any reaſon, diſmiſſed the curate from his church, and the ſons of the latter informed againſt the former, without knowing that their

father lay under the ſame predicament."

9th. Came on in the Court of King's-Bench, before Lord Mansfield and a ſpecial jury, a cauſe on an action for falſe impriſonment, againſt a ſheriff's officer. It appeared that the officer, after bail had been accepted, and a bond entered into, refuſed to releaſe the plaintiff from his confinement, and in the end prevailed on one of the bail to tear his name off the bond, becauſe the priſoner refuſed to pay for certain enumerated articles, which he never had. The jury, without going out of court, found a verdict for the plaintiff, with coſts and 20l. damages. The chief juſtice was clearly of opinion, that an action would always lie in every inſtance where an officer offered to detain his priſoner, after bail had been accepted of and legally given; for however juſt the officer's demand may be, he muſt ſeek a remedy according to law, not by compulſion or extortion.

12th. The Venetian ambaſſador has made a formal demand of the goods imported under his auſpices, and ſince ſeized by a ſpecial order of the treaſury-board. But his excellency was peremptorily told, that, as his Britannic majeſty would countenance no infringements of the Venetian laws in his miniſter at Venice, ſo would he not ſuffer the miniſter of that republic to violate with impunity the laws of Great-Britain. And alſo, that his majeſty meant this reſolution to extend to *all* his ſervants, in every foreign court, and to the miniſters of *every* power now or hereafter reſident *here*.

14th. There was a very remarkable inſtance of the inefficacy and diſproportion of our penal laws: two perſons were whipped round Covent-Garden, purſuant to ſentence; the one for ſtealing a bunch of radiſhes, which nature might have impelled him to do; the other for debauching and polluting his own niece, a crime that nature revolts at.

A cauſe came on in the Court of King's-Bench, before Lord Mansfield and a ſpecial jury, on the ſtatute of uſury, wherein the king and Beaumont was plaintiff, and an eminent colour-man defendant; when it appearing the plaintiff had borrowed of the defendant 200l. and paid him 10 per cent. intereſt, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff with 200l. damages.

On Sunday the 12th inſtant, ſailed down the river, Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, Dr. Lind, and Mr. Truil (a gentleman well acquainted with the northern languages and antiquities) on their voyage round the weſt of Ireland, Scotland, with its iſles, and Iceland. They have carried every thing that can give them aſſiſtance in examining the natural hiſtory of theſe countries, with that of the ſeas ſurrounding them.

They write from Hanover, that the Hereditary Princeſs of Brunſwick has been at Goerde, accompanied, contrary to expectation, by the hereditary prince her huſband, which is looked upon as a convincing proof, that a perfect harmony ſubſiſts between theſe two illuſtrious perſonages. They ſtaid four days with Queen Caroline Matilda of Denmark, who was overjoyed to ſee her ſiſter. It is ſince reported, that the queen may poſſibly ſoon make a tour to Brunſwick.

A cauſe was tried in the Court of

of King's-Bench, in which the landlord of the houſe, from which Lady Mayo's bank notes, &c. were ſtolen, was plaintiff, in an action for falſe impriſonment, having been taken up on ſuſpicion of being privy to the robbery, and confined for near five weeks, when his innocence appeared by the detection of the thief, his conviction, and execution. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, and 200 l. damages.

16th. His majeſty's ſhip Bonetta arrived expreſs from Admiral Montague, with the following diſagreeable intelligence: "That he had ſtationed the Gaſpee ſchooner, Lieutenant Dudingſton, at Providence, in Rhode-Iſland, to protect the trade, and prevent the exceſs of ſmuggling that conſtantly prevails at that place; and which, by the particular activity of the officer, was ſo effectually done, that the people were determined to remove the reſtraint. Accordingly, at midnight, about two hundred armed men in eight boats boarded the ſchooner, wounded the lieutenant, took all the people out of the veſſel, and then burnt her."

A motion was made before the barons of the Exchequer, in Serjeant's-Inn-Hall, on behalf of the aſſignees of Meſſrs. Neal, James, Fordyce, and Down, for leave to pay into the bank 30,000 l. the amount of the extents on Fordyce's eſtates, as a ſecurity for the crown till the legality of the extents are determined, which was accordingly granted, and the extents are to be withdrawn.

The coroner's inqueſt ſat on the body of a young waterman, who having ſtruck his ſiſter in a violent paſſion under the eye, was ſuddenly ſeized with contrition, and inſtantly ſtabbed himſelf. The jury brought in their verdict *lunacy*.

18th. The ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey. At this ſeſſions ten were capitally convicted, thirty-three received ſentence of tranſportation for ſeven years, and two for fourteen years.

Among thoſe capitally convicted, was an officer in the train of artillery, charged with committing an unnatural crime.

Came on in the Court of King's Bench, before Lord Mansfield and a ſpecial jury, a criminal proſecution at the ſuit of the crown, in behalf of a pretended lunatic, againſt the keeper of a private madhouſe, and others. The trial laſted from nine o'clock in the morning, till paſt four in the afternoon, when the jury, without leaving the court, found the defendants guilty, and acquitted the ſervant. The court is to pronounce judgment early next term.

The following advertiſement appeared in the St. James's Chronicle.

"Wanted immediately, fifteen hundred, or two thouſand pounds, by a perſon not worth a groat, who having neither houſes, land, annuities, or public funds, can offer no other ſecurity, than that of ſimple bond, bearing ſimple intereſt, and engaging the repayment of the ſum borrowed, in five, ſix, or ſeven years, as may be agreed upon by the parties.

Whoever this may ſuit (for it is hoped it will ſuit ſomebody) by directing a line for A. Z. in Rocheſter, ſhall be immediately replied to, or waited on, as may appear neceſſary."

The following is an inſcription on an elegant entablature of braſs, with a marble border highly poliſhed, juſt put up at the head of

the ſtair-caſe leading into the Marine-Society's office over the Royal-Exchange:

"In 1763, William Hickes, Eſq; of Hamburgh, left a generous token of regard to this his native country, worthy to be recorded to the lateſt poſterity: He bequeathed to this Society a ſum of money which produces 300 l. per annum, for fitting out poor boys, in time of war, to ſerve the officers on board the royal navy, in order to be brought up as ſeamen: In time of peace, one half of the produce to be expended in fitting out poor boys as apprentices to owners and maſters of ſhips in the merchants-ſervice and coaſting veſſels; the other half in placing out poor girls to trades, whereby they may earn an honeſt livelihood. This memorial was given by Thomas Naſh, Eſq; citizen of London."

Extract of a Letter from Marſeilles, June 19.

"A young man of this town, who was violently in love with a girl whom he deſpaired to ſucceed with, on account of the great diſproportion of fortune between the two families, lately poiſoned his father, mother, brother, and ſiſter, at one meal, in order to get all their fortunes. The precaution he had taken to bring two eggs for his own ſupper, was the means of diſcovering his crime; but he found means to make his eſcape."

Extract of a Letter from Paris.

"Mad. d'Orcay died here lately, of a diſtemper little known in this country, but diſtinguiſhed in Poland by the name of the *pliqua*. One of the ſymptoms of this diſtemper is looked upon as incurable, which is, that blood iſſues from the hair."

Copenhagen, June 23. The Counſellor of Juſtice Struenſee ſet out on his departure from hence this day for Lubec. The king has reſtored to him his effects, which are valued at 6000 rixdollars, including the preſents he had received before his impriſonment, from his majeſty and the late Count Struenſee, his brother.

Colonel Falkenſchiold ſent a requeſt of ſome kind to his majeſty before his baniſhment to Munkholm, but it was not complied with.

The report was made to his majeſty of the convicts under ſentence of death in Newgate, when the following were ordered for execution, viz. George Lovell, Robert Ayſtrop, John Devine, James Dempſey, and Robert Jones, on Wedneſday the 5th of Auguſt next: Thomas Maſey, John Rogers, Richard Cole, John Fryers, and James Aſſent, were reſpited during his majeſty's pleaſure. 24th.

A cauſe was tried before Lord Mansfield, for criminal converſation, brought by a watchmaker againſt an agent to an attorney. It appeared, that a familiar intercourſe being diſcloſed to the plaintiff, to have been carried on between his wife and the defendant, he charged her with it, and ſhe declared that the defendant had committed a rape on her, and that ſhe would ſwear it, which ſhe did before the lord-mayor, and preferred a bill of indictment againſt the defendant for an actual rape, which was found ignoramus. On this the defendant brought his action againſt the plaintiff for a malicious proſecution, on which he recovered a verdict for 50 l. damages. The watchmaker in this laſt ſuit proving

ing clearly the criminal converſation between his wife and the defendant, the jury, after half an hour's conſideration, gave him a verdict, with 300l. damages.

29th. Came on a cauſe to be tried before Lord Mansfield at Guildhall, by a ſpecial jury, in which the aſſignees of a bankrupt were plaintiffs, and a merchant of London defendant, for the recovery of 500l. Eaſt-India capital ſtock, which had been transferred to the bankrupt for the purpoſe of voting at an election for Eaſt-India directors, and which the ſaid bankrupt had re-transferred to the ſaid merchant after the ſtatute of bankruptcy had taken place. The jury ſhewed their deteſtation to this practice, by giving a verdict to the plaintiffs, with 1272l. damages, beſides coſt of ſuit.

The ſame day a tythe-cauſe came on to be tried before the barons of the Exchequer, wherein the Rev. Mr. John Glaſſe, Rector of Pencombe, in Herefordſhire, was plaintiff, and his pariſhioners defendants. The queſtion was, Whether notice given ten days, previous to the expiration of the year 1769, was ſufficient to make void a compoſition in lieu of tythes, that had ſubſiſted in the pariſh many years; which the court determined in the affirmative.

The pregnancy of the princeſs, conſort to the young pretender, was declared at Rome. This princeſs is grand-daughter to Thomas Bruce, Earl of Ayleſbury, father of Charles Bruce, the laſt Earl of Ayleſbury, in whoſe perſon that title became extinct. The ſaid Thomas, being a papiſt, ſettled at Bruſſels, in the low countries, where he married to his ſecond lady Charlotte, Counteſs of Sanna, of the noble houſe of Argenteau; by whom he had an only daughter, Charlotte Maria, who married in 1722 the Prince of Horne, one of the princes of the empire; by whom he had five children, the youngeſt of whom is the abovementioned Princeſs of Stolberg, who, as appears by the foreign accounts, is firſt-couſin to her Grace the preſent Ducheſs of Richmond, (her grace's father and the princeſs's mother being brother and ſiſter) ſecond-couſin to his Grace the Duke of Chandos, and allied to the principal nobility in this kingdom.

Extract of a Letter from Stockholm, July 3.

"We have juſt received advice from Avaſaæa in Lapland, that the wood on mount Horrilakers had, by ſome accident, been ſet on fire on the night of the 22d of June, which burnt with ſuch amazing rapidity, that the flames ſoon communicated to the foreſts at the foot of the mountain, and the trees being dried by the hot weather, were in leſs than half an hour in one continued blaze. The light was ſoon ſeen from Avaſaæa; and the inhabitants immediately ran to ſome villages that were near the foreſt ſide, but the little wooden huts that formed thoſe villages, were ſoon reduced to aſhes; happily no lives were loſt. The flames continued ravaging the foreſts till the 24th in the afternoon; when a heavy ſhour of rain falling, it was almoſt immediately extinguiſhed. This is the fourth fire of the kind that has happened on the Horrilakers ſince the year 1736."

Died lately, aged upwards of 70, Mr. Richard Child, farmer, at Coſall

Colſall, in the pariſh of Amerſham, Bucks. This covetous man, in the year of the hard froſt, 1739, laid up upwards of an hundred quarters of wheat, which he might then have ſold at 19l. a load, but he would not take leſs than 20l. and kept it to his death. It has ſince been brought out of the granary, but ſo damaged by vermin and time, that only about ſeventeen quarters were ſaleable, and ſold laſt week at Uxbridge market at 11 l. 10s. a load. He died worth about 3000 l.

At Newington-Butts, in one houſe, and on one day, Mrs. Elizabeth Weſt, aged 79, and Mrs. Ann Weſt, aged 72, maiden ladies and ſiſters.

Thomas Store, Eſq; aged 96, at Epſom.

John Meggs, Eſq; aged 101, at Tamworth, in Staffordſhire.

Jean Merot, in the royal hoſpital of invalids at Paris, in the 108th year of his age.

AUGUST.

3d. At Kirkſtall, near Leeds, a very affecting ſcene happened. One Armley, with his two ſons, the one ſeven, the other about ſixteen, viewing ſome embankments there, the youngeſt fell into the river; the father jumped in to ſave him; and the eldeſt, ſeeing both in danger, followed to give his aſſiſtance, and all three periſhed together.

The Earl of Harcourt arrived in town from his embaſſy at the court of France.

Prince Poniatowſki, nephew to the King of Poland, arrived in London.

The following is the ſtate of gratuities beſtowed by his majeſty on the gentlemen of the faculty, who attended the Duke of Glouceſter in his late illneſs in Italy; to Dr. Jebb, 2000 l. to Mr. Adair, 1500 l. and to Mr. Charlton, houſhold ſurgeon to his royal highneſs, who has attended him in all his tours to the continent, 200 l. and a penſion of 100 l. per annum.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman at Liſbon, to a merchant in Corke, July 13.

"On the 3d inſtant was executed, purſuant to her ſentence, Louiza de Jeſus, for the murder of thirty-three infants, that were at different times committed to her care by the directors of the foundling-hoſpital at Combra, for which (as appears by the ſentence publiſhed) ſhe had no other inducement but 600 reas in money, a covado of baiz, and a cradle, that ſhe received with each of them. She was but twenty-two years of age when executed. Going to execution ſhe was pinched with hot irons, and at the gallows her hands were ſtruck off; ſhe was then ſtrangled, and her body burnt."

His majeſty has been pleaſed to reſpite the execution of the two following capital convicts in Newgate, till further ſignification of his royal pleaſure, viz. Robert Aiſtrop, for robbing Mr. John Stearne on the highway, in Park-lane, Groſvenor-ſquare, of a ſilver watch; and James Dempſey, who (with John Devine) was convicted of robbing Richard Glover, Eſq; on the highway, of a gold watch.

6th. The affair of Mr. Morris, who went abroad with his ward, the natural daughter of the late

late Lord Baltimore, was taken into conſideration by the lord-chancellor; when his lordſhip was pleaſed to diſmiſs him from his wardſhip, and to order him to ſtand committed. On the contrary, it is ſaid, that Meſſrs. Wilkes and Glynn have received letters from Mr. Morris, preſſing them to call upon the miniſtry, to remonſtrate againſt his impriſonment at Liſle, as an infringement of the law of nations.

8th. Sir Joſeph Yorke ſet out to re-aſſume the function of his embaſſy to Holland. He was lately preſented with the freedom of the city of Dublin in a gold box, when in Ireland to review his regiment.

Four perſons were tried at York aſſizes, for ſmothering a boy, that had been bitten by a mad dog, and was raving mad himſelf, between blankets. They are ſaid to have been acquitted for want of evidence.

The following extraordinary account is ſaid to be true: On the 2d of July laſt, the wife of John Charlſworth, who keeps the croſs-keys-inn at Balſover in Derbyſhire, was ſafely delivered of three children. The good woman continued in tolerable health ten days, when ſhe was delivered of a fourth child; and ſhe was on the 22d of July ſeized in labour for the third time, and brought two more children into the world. Theſe ſix children, though very ſmall, were perfectly well formed: four are dead, but a boy and girl, with the mother, are likely to live.

A moſt remarkable cauſe came on to be tried at the aſſizes for the county of Norfolk, where a clergyman of Cambridge was plaintiff, and his uncle defendant. It appeared upon the trial, that the plaintiff's father, from a variety of diſtreſsful circumſtances, had been reduced to the melancholy ſituation of wanting bread; he had been an hoſtler at an inn in London, had married the maid, and had been reduced to beggary; that, while he was ſtrolling about as a vagabond, his father died, and his eldeſt brother took poſſeſſion of the eſtate; but it being held in gavel kind, the plaintiff brought his action for the recovery of his father's right of inheritance, and obtained a verdict.

Eleven of the hearts of ſteel, who were indicted in the county of Down, and tranſmitted to Dublin for trial, purſuant to a late Act of parliament for that purpoſe, were brought to the bar, by virtue of a commiſſion for holding a ſpecial gaol-delivery. The court ſat three days, the two firſt of which were taken up in diſputes concerning the legality of the commiſſion under which they ſat; on the third, a great number of witneſſes were examined on behalf of the crown, and, after a long and excellent charge given to the jury, the priſoners were all brought in *not guilty*. 11th.

Late laſt night a farther reſpite, during his majeſty's pleaſure, came to Newgate for Capt. Jones, who was to have been executed this day for a deteſtable crime; and it is ſaid an expreſs is diſpatched to York, requeſting the preſence of Judge Willes, who tried him, in town.

The foundation-ſtone of the new bridge over the Wear, belonging to the dean and chapter of Durham, was laid. The ancient and honourable fraternity 17th.

of

of free and accepted maſons attended the ceremony; as did likewiſe the dean, moſt of the prebends, and many of the neighbouring gentlemen.

19th. This day Jacob Benider was introduced to his majeſty, as miniſter from the Emperor of Morocco. The letter which he then had the honour to preſent to his majeſty, was to the following effect:—"The bearer of this imperial letter, is Jacob, ſon of Abram Benider, a perſon equally beloved by his ſovereign and his country, and who has your majeſty's intereſts truly at heart. I have intruſted him with full powers to treat, and, from his knowledge of public affairs, and his attention to our mutual intereſts, I truſt your majeſty will give him that degree of credit which his fidelity to me, and inclinations to ſerve you, juſtly merit. He is particularly acquainted with the motives of this embaſſy, which regard your conſul's withdrawing himſelf from Tetuan, in a manner ſo contrary to the eſtabliſhed uſages on ſuch occaſions. I have ſent him to your majeſty, becauſe I know he has ability to ſerve both you and me."

At the aſſizes held at Bury St. Edmond's, an elderly gentleman of an opulent fortune, was tried for enticing a girl into his garden, and attempting to injure her: he was found guilty, and fined 400l.

21ſt. The water in the Thames was ſo remarkably low in the afternoon, that people might have waded acroſs from Pepper-alley-ſtairs to the oppoſite ſhore, without danger of drowning.

From the Viſtula, July 12. Advices from Sniatyn, in Pocutia, mention a melancholy event that has ſpread a general conſternation. In the year 1770, when the peſtilence raged with the utmoſt violence, a rich Jew, who had quitted Jaſſy, took the road to that town, where they refuſed him admittance: he reſolved then to ſettle with his family in a foreſt diſtant only one mile from the town; there he died, and all his people alſo, except one valet, whoſe ſtrength of conſtitution overcame the contagion. The Jew on his arrival in the foreſt buried his treaſure, and ſeveral pounds of infected coral. The domeſtic knew this: when he recovered his ſtrength, he removed from the ſpot where the dead bodies were depoſited, in order to avoid the diſmal ſight, and alſo to ſeek a more wholeſome air, fully reſolved to return ſoon to dig up his treaſure: he was met by ſome ſoldiers who enliſted him; he deſerted the beginning of the ſpring of this year, and immediately repaired to the place where the treaſure was hidden; and, digging up the gold, and as much of the coral as he could carry, he repaired to Sniatyn, where he ſold ſome of the coral to a brother Jew. The purchaſe proved fatal; the Jew's family ſoon died of the plague, the news took air, and the houſe was burnt, but the infection could not be reſtrained; it ſpread, and continued to rage with great violence when the letters that brought this account were written.

By accounts from the Archipelago, it was computed that no leſs than 700 houſes have been deſtroyed in the iſlands of that ſea, ſince Chriſtmas laſt, by earthquakes, and that 5000 inhabitants have periſhed.

One Nicholas Goldſmith, a cow-herd,

herd, in Saxe Gotha, was lately broke upon the wheel there, for the murder of children, whom he had killed and eaten. There was a cave near his cottage in which he cooked and feaſted on the fleſh of the unhappy victims; and before he was diſcovered he had made away with no leſs than fifteen, which he confeſſed at the place of execution. Another herdſman traced him to his cave, and caught him in the fact, and gave information againſt him to a magiſtrate, by which his inhuman cruelty was detected.

The lords of the admiralty ſurveyed Greenwich Hoſpital, and diſcharged ſeveral who had not a right to that charity. In 1742 a like ſurvey was made by Sir Charles Wager, when 800 perſons were diſcharged, among whom were footmen, coachmen, and other menial ſervants.

Extract of a Letter from Amſterdam, dated Auguſt 7.

"About five years ago a Greek gentleman named Gregory Suffras, came from Iſpahan, in Perſia, and brought with him an extraordinary large diamond, weighing 779 carats, which he depoſited in the Bank here till he could meet with a purchaſer, and has lately ſold it to the Empreſs of Ruſſia for 1,200,000 Florins, which is upwards of 100,000l. ſterling, and an annual penſion of 4000 rubles; and about the middle of laſt July, this valuable jewel was ſhipped on board a veſſel for Peterſbourg, which paſſed the Sound the 21ſt of laſt month. 550,000 Florins were inſured on it in this country, and the ſame ſum in London."

Richard Chiſwell, Eſq; a merchant of this city, who died a few days ago, has left the following charities by his will, viz. to the poor of Hackney, 20l. to the poor of the pariſh of Finchfield in Eſſex, 20l. to the poor of Dibden in Eſſex, 30l. to Morden college on Blackheath, 100l. to the four hoſpitals of St. Thomas in the Borough, the London, Chriſt, and St. Bartholomew's, 100l. each.

By the will of the late John Calcraft, Eſq; who died in the 46th year of his age, it appears that he has left to his brother the colonel, and his heirs male lawfully begotten, ſeveral of his eſtates in Lincolnſhire; and ſeveral others in the ſame county to his ſiſter Mrs. Lucas (the wife of Anthony Lucas Eſq; a commiſſioner of excife) and their heirs male, who are to take and bear the name and arms of Calcraft.

To his eldeſt ſon Henry Calcraft (by Mrs. Bellamy) 5000l. and (to his executors in truſt for him till he attains the age of 21) all his other eſtates in Kent, Eſſex, Somerſetſhire, and Dorſetſhire.

To Elizabeth Calcraft his daughter (by Mrs. Bellamy) 5000l. and the reverſion of the Lincolnſhire eſtates, in caſe of default of iſſue male in the family of Colonel Calcraft, or Mr. Lucas.

To his three ſons and a daughter, by Miſs Bride, 10,000l. each, and 10,000l. to the child, if ſhe is pregnant at his death.

To Miſs Bride 3000l. a clear annuity for her life of 1000l. and another of 500l. to expire on her marriage, or the arrival at age of the youngeſt child.

To the male children by Miſs Bride, the enjoyment, according to ſeniority, of all the eſtates which he

he has bequeathed to his eldeſt ſon, in caſe he dies without lawful iſſue.

All the legacies to his children are to commence intereſt at four per cent. from the day of his death, and to be paid to them on their coming of age, or the daughter's marrying.

To Philip Francis, Eſq; 1000l.

To Mrs. Francis, 200l. per ann. for her life.

To his executors, Anthony Lucas, Eſq; 1000l. Edward Barwell, Eſq; of the Houſe of Commons, and Mr. Williams of Dartford, 500l. each.

He has alſo left a few legacies to his friends, and a year's wages to all his ſervants.

28th. Was executed, and afterwards hung in chains, on a gibbet 30 feet high, on Campden-hill, in Glouceſterſhire, William Kelly, for the murder of Richard Dyer, a gardener at Campden. He perſiſted in denying the fact, and called God to witneſs his innocence, till he came near the ſpot where the murder was committed, and then he confeſſed, that he overtook Dyer on the road, walked with him till he came to a ſtyle, where, in getting over, he ſtruck him with a hedge-ſtake, and killed him; that, when he firſt came up with him, he had no thought of hurting him; that he murdered him for his money, but, when he had committed the fact, he had not power to rob him, but ran away frighted. He was about 22 years of age, was married, and had children.

A boy was baptized at St. Dunſtan's church, by the name of Count Piper, from a remarkable dream, by which the father was informed, a fortnight before the child was born, that he ſhould have a ſon, that he ſhould be named Count Piper, that he ſhould be brought up to the uſe of arms, and that, being taught the art of war, he ſhould prove an honour to his king and country.

Copenhagen, July 21. The commiſſion of enquiry has received orders to conſider in what manner the perſons employed in convicting the priſoners of ſtate ſhould be rewarded; in conſequence of which it was allotted that Dr. Hee and Dr. Munter ſhould each receive 300 Rixdollars; but the court was of a different opinion, and judged it moſt proper to make preſents to theſe eccleſiaſticks. Accordingly theſe gentlemen were ſent for to Frederickſberg, where Prince Frederick, on the part of the king, preſented to Dr. Hee, a ſnuff-box of Saxon China, mounted in gold and ſet with diamonds; and likewiſe to Dr. Munter a chryſtal ſnuff-box, mounted in gold and ornamented with diamonds. The two civil officers who drew up the protocol each received 150 Daniſh ducats.

Naples, July 16, A horrid murder has lately been committed at Nola. A ſurgeon who was frequently at the houſe of an officer there, was looked upon by the wife with a too favourable eye, which the officer obſerving, deſired the ſurgeon no more to enter his doors; the latter complied, ſeemingly without the leaſt diſſatisfaction, but afterwards aſſociating with a bravo, they way-laid the officer in the ſtreet one evening, and, after giving him many wounds with a dagger, left him for dead. The officer was ſoon found, and being carried home, the wife immediately diſpatched

patched a meſſenger for the ſurgeon who had been the aſſaſſin, not thinking him capable of ſuch an act: on the arrival of the ſurgeon, finding the officer living, he declared his wounds were not mortal, but that it would be neceſſary to dilate that given on his breaſt, as it ſeemed to be the moſt dangerous; he then took one of his inſtruments and thruſt it into the officer's heart, and he preſently died. The bravo, his accomplice, has confeſſed the whole, and they are now both in priſon.

Paris, Auguſt 10. Capt. Trebuchet, commander of a ſhip lately arrived at Nantes River, from St. Domingo, met with a very extraordinary event in his paſſage. The 16th day after he ſet ſail, about eleven o'clock at night, he felt a great ſhock, and the whole crew imagined the ſhip had ſtruck upon a rock; they immediately ſet the pumps to work, finding a great deal of water in the hold, and were all very much alarmed. When the day appeared, they found a monſtrous fiſh, 30 or 40 feet long, faſtened to the ſhip, and endeavoured by every means to get it off, but to no purpoſe. The captain therefore made up to a ſhip about three leagues diſtant, which happened to be an Engliſh ſhip, commanded by Captain Smith, and with his aſſiſtance they at laſt cut away this monſtrous fiſh: but it was then ſo much cut and diſfigured that it was impoſſible to make out what it was, and they were afraid to ſend down the divers to examine the damage done to the ſhip, for fear they ſhould become a prey to theſe voracious animals. The next day they examined the ſhip, and found her pierced in two places above four feet above her keel, by a kind of horn, which had made an orifice of three inches in diameter. They were obliged to pump night and day, and the Engliſh ſhip kept in company in order to give any aſſiſtance that might be neceſſary.

Vienna, July 29. A very rich private gentleman in this city keeps open houſe for all thoſe who can prove that they have been of any ſervice to the ſtate.

Paris, Auguſt 3. A rencontre has juſt happened on the frontiers between the Marquis de Fleury, ſon of the Duke de Fleury, and an officer, who, as well as himſelf, is a captain in the regiment of Touraine. They fought with piſtols; the officer was killed; and M. de Fleury had his arm broken. This duel, it is ſaid, was occaſioned by an old quarrel ſubſiſting between them.

Married lately, William Chamberlain, Eſq; of Leeds, Yorkſhire, aged 85, to a fine young girl of 16, whom his firſt wife brought up.

Died, Henry Montague, Eſq; Maſter in Chancery, aged 92.

Dr. Richard Paſſingham, aged 97, late a minor canon of Rocheſter Cathedral.

Mr. Burnier, at Blackheath. He has left the bulk of a large fortune to poor houſe-keepers, and to one induſtrious young man 200 l.

Mrs. Lydia Hewlett, aged 85, who upwards of fifty years kept a boarding ſchool for young ladies.

Mary Winter, at Lambeth, in the 105th year of her age.

Capt. Forbes, at Harwich, in the 109th year of his age.

One Rice, a cooper, in Southwark, aged 125.

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SEPTEMBER.

7th. A moſt aſtoniſhing rain fell at Inverary, in Scotland, by which the rivers roſe to ſuch a height, as to carry every thing along with the current that ſtood in the way; even trees that had braved the floods for more than 100 yeas, were torn up by the roots, and carried down the ſtream. Numbers of bridges were ſwept away, and the military roads rendered impaſſable. All the Duke of Argyle's caſcades, bridges, and bulwarks, are deſtroyed, at his fine palace in that neighbourhood.

The communications of the Birmingham, Staffordſhtre, and Worceſterſhire canals, were this day opened.

His majeſty's pardon, on condition of tranſportation during life, hath been obtained for Capt. Robert Jones, a convict in Newgate.

By letters juſt received from the Eaſt Indies, there is an account of the blowing up of the powder-magazine in the fortreſs of Trichinopoli, by which exploſion the whole fortification was ſhaken to the foundation, many houſes were levelled with the ground, above 100 Europeans buried under their ruins, and more than 200 natives. The company have ſuſtained beſides a very conſiderable loſs, 340,000 ball-cartridges having been blown up, all the gun-carriages deſtroyed, and almoſt all the arms, tumbrills, &c. The whole loſs is almoſt irretrievable.

Paſſed the ſeal, a proclamation, promiſing a reward of 500 l. for the diſcovering and apprehending any of the perſons concerned in burning the Gaſpee ſchooner in Providence river, on the 10th of June laſt; alſo a further reward of 500l. and his majeſty's pardon, to any of the offenders, for apprehending each of the ringleaders.

At the aſſizes at Dorcheſter, Elizabeth Taylor, charged with the murder of her baſtard child, was found guilty. By ſome error in the indictment, by which Elizabeth Taylor was firſt tried, ſhe was acquitted; and being tried again on a ſecond indictment, was found guilty of murder; but a doubt ariſing how far ſhe could be tried a ſecond time for the ſame offence, her ſentence was reſpited.

At Carliſle aſſizes, a cauſe was tried before Judge Willes, in which the matter in diſpute was, whether the plaintiff (againſt whom a commiſſion of bankruptcy had ſome time before been iſſued, upon the affidavit and petition of the defendant) could be deemed a bankrupt; and the defendant not being able to make out a debt of more than 26 l. due to him, the Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff.

8th. The late Sir Robert Kite, alderman of Lime-ſtreet ward, has left the following charitable legacies; to the charity-children of Lime-ſtreet, Cornhill, Bridge, Candlewick and Dowgate wards, 100 l. each; to Chriſt's-hoſpital 100 l. to Bridewell and Bethlem-hoſpital 100 l. to St. Bartholomew's-hoſpital 100 l. to St. Thomas's-heſpital 100 l. to the London-hoſpital 100 l. and to the poor of Lubbenham and Littleſtreeton, in Leiceſterſhire, where he had a conſiderable eſtate, 20 l. each.

In the will of John G——e, Eſq; who died at Lambeth, a ſhort time ſince, is the following very remarkable clauſe: 'Whereas it was

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my misfortune to be made very uneasy by Elizabeth G——e, my wife, for many years, from our marriage, by her turbulent behaviour; for she was not content with despising my admonitions, but she contrived every method to make me unhappy; she was so perverse in her nature, that she would not be reclaimed, but seemed only to be born to be a plague to me; the strength of Sampson, the knowledge of Homer, the prudence of Augustus, the cunning of Pyrrhus, the patience of Job, the subtilty of Hannibal, and the watchfulness of Hermogenes, could not have been sufficient to subdue her; for no skill or force in the world would make her good; and as we have lived separate and apart from each other eight years, and she having perverted her son to leave and totally abandon me, therefore I give her one shilling only."

His Swedish majesty was pleased to dissolve the diet with the usual ceremonies, when he told the states he would assemble them again after six years.

The King of Prussia took possession of the district of Great Poland, situate between the Drage and the Netze, after publishing a manifesto, in which he pretends to make out a right to all the country known by the name of Polish Prussia.

12th. Richard Daw, a wealthy farmer in Gloucestershire, was executed at Gloucester, for being accessary, before the fact, to the murder of a bastard-child, of which he was the father. He was upwards of seventy years of age, and had a wife and family. He caused the poor innocent to be exposed to the inclemency of the weather, in a cold frosty night, where it must be either destroyed by vermin, or frozen to death.

York, Sept. 8. At the anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy, on Thursday last, at Newcastle, the collection amounted to 337l. 10s. 2½. which was distributed to sixteen clergymen's widows, nine clergymen's sons, and twenty-eight clergymen's daughters, according to their several necessitous circumstances.

14th. Came on at the sessions in the Old Bailey the trial of one Male, a barber's apprentice, for robbing Mrs. Ryan, of Portland-street, on the highway, on the 17th of June last. The evidences swore positively to the identity of the lad, and the whole court imagined him guilty. He said nothing in his defence, but that he was innocent, and his evidences would prove it. His evidences were the books of the court, to which reference being made, it appeared, that, on the day and hour the robbery was sworn to be committed, the lad was on his trial, at the bar where he then stood, for another robbery, in which he was likewise unfortunate enough to be mistaken for the person who committed it; on which he was honourably acquitted.

A bow and quiver were found in New-Forest, Hampshire, supposed to have lain there ever since the reign of William Rufus.

A set of villains broke into the convent of Newburgh, in Germany, and robbed it of 200,000 florins in cash.

15th. There fell ten inches of water in twelve hours at Marseilles in France; a thing hardly credible.

It is said, that the captain who carried

carried out the late Mr. Eyre, who was convicted at the Old-Bailey for ſtealing paper at Guildhall, has depoſited in the bank 2100 guineas he found ſewed in the lining of his coat and breeches after he was dead. Quere, to whom doth it belong?

17th. This day the ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey. At this ſeſſions ſixteen priſoners were capitally convicted, four to be tranſported for fourteen years, forty-two for ſeven years, and four branded. This ſeſſions laſted eight days, a thing hardly to be remembered.

John White, was one of thoſe capitally convicted, for feloniouſly and traiterouſly coining and counterfeiting the current coin of this realm called ſhillings, in an upper room in Bartlett's-court, Holborn, where were found upwards of 1400 counterfeit ſhillings, and ſeveral not finiſhed, and a great number of implements proper for that pernicious buſineſs. The intrinſic value of each piece appeared to be about four-pence-halfpenny, they being compoſed of half ſilver and half metal, but conſiderably ſhort of weight, ſo as to reſemble worn money.

The ceremony of baptizing the Hereditary Prince of Orange and Naſſau, who is named William Frederic, was this day performed at the Hague, with great ſolemnity.

The marriage of the Duke of Glouceſter with Lady Waldegrave, was declared at court.

23d. At Portſmouth they had the moſt violent ſtorm of wind and rain ever remembered. The wind blew off the roofs of ſeveral houſes, threw down chimnies, eſpecially thoſe of the marine barracks, where a whole ſtack fell at once on the roof. Providentially no perſon was hurt, nor much damage done among the ſhipping. This ſtorm, though pretty general along the ſea-coaſt, has been attended with leſs damage than others on former occaſions, that were leſs violent.

The Prince Stadtholder of the United Provinces, has aboliſhed one ſpecies of luxury practiſed in Holland, and that was, the extravagant entertainments given at the interment of the dead, which are now prohibited under penalties.

The foundation ſtone for improving the harbour of Ayr in Scotland was laid. At which were preſent the Earl of Dumfries, grand-maſter maſon, and 500 of the brothers.

A new coach is finiſhed in an elegant manner, and is to be put on board a veſſel next Monday for Peterſburgh, as a preſent from the Ruſſia merchants to the empreſs; it coſt 1500 l. The body of the coach is ſupported by dolphins and mermaids; on the pannel of one door is curiouſly painted the empreſs ſitting in a triumphal car, ſurrounded with trophies of war, &c. on the pannel of the other, is a Turk in a ſupplicating poſture, ſurrendering to the empreſs the implements of war; and on the quarter pannels, are painted coronets and crowns of laurel, and ſeveral other devices; the naves are gilt in ſuch a manner, that they appear like ſolid ſilver, and the ſpokes are carved and gilt.

Laſt night and this morning, there was a moſt dreadful hurricane, beyond any thing we have known for ſome years; and great damage was done among the ſhipping in the river, and to the houſes in the city and ſuburbs that 25th.

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were moſt expoſed; ſome were ſtript of their tyling, ſome had their chimnies blown down, and ſome old houſes, that were unable to reſiſt the fury of the tempeſt, fell to the ground; many trees were torn up by the roots, in the neighbourhood of London, and one old tree in the park was broke off in the middle; ſome lives were loſt by the fall of bricks from the chimnies, and, in ſhort, the damage is incredible.

Whitehall, Sept. 26, 1772. Letters have been received from Sir Ralph Payne, K. B. his majeſty's governor-general of the Leeward Iſlands, containing advice, that, on the 13th of July laſt, he received an account from Anguilla, that a Spaniſh man of war of 70 guns, called The Royal Council, and another Spaniſh ſhip of 40 guns, called The Royal Pruſſian, were wrecked on the eaſt end of that iſland; that a great part of their cargoes, which were ſaid to be of great value, were ſaved; that, by the aſſiſtance of one of his majeſty's ſhips of war, ſent thither by Rear-Admiral Mann, and by a timely ſupply of proviſions ſent by Sir Ralph Payne, the crews of thoſe ſhips had been relieved from the diſtreſs they muſt otherwiſe have been expoſed to; and that five hundred of them had been accommodated with a paſſage to Porto Rico, and the reſt were to follow as opportunity offered.

29th. The price of milk was this day raiſed in London, from two pence-halfpenny to threepence the quart.

There are three Ruſſians arrived here in the Queen Indiaman, who travelled on foot from Moſcow to Canton in China, through the deſerts of Perſia, which is upwards of 5000 miles. They were three years on their journey, and endured incredible hardſhips.

By order of her imperial majeſty the empreſs queen, a ſtone pillar, about an hundred feet high, has been erected on the outward works of the fortification neareſt to the weſt ſide of the entrance into the port of Oſtend. On the top of the pillar, a coal-fire, large enough to be ſeen a great diſtance at ſea, is to be kept burning every night throughout the year, commencing on the 15th day of next month, in order to direct veſſels into the harbour. There will alſo conſtantly lie in that road, both day and night, a boat, with a ſufficient number of able pilots, acquainted with the coaſt, to be ready to give all neceſſary aſſiſtance to veſſels arriving there, either in anchoring or otherwiſe.

Died lately, Lewis Davis, at Llalhyndrid, Flintſhire, remarkable for his memory and other natural powers. He could repeat (after a ſecond reading) two or three hundred lines, either of proſe or verſe, and could converſe agreeably on almoſt every ſubject of ſcience, though he never had a liberal education.

Mr. William Acres, famous for his ſkill in the Iriſh, Erſe, and Welch tongues.

Mrs. Redrick, aged 105, at Shrewſbury.

John Symmonds, aged 105. He acquired 2000l. by vermin-killing.

OCTOBER.

On Wedneſday evening, a German, who had been drinking 1ſt.

ing at the ſpotted dog ale-houſe, in Clement's-lane, near Clement's-Inn, with Mr. Taaffe, a barber, in that neighbourhood, and others, on a ſudden left his company, and went to Taaffe's houſe, deſired to ſee his wife, and after aſking her if her huſband was come home, he took up a razor, and made two violent attempts to cut her throat; but ſhe holding her head down, he cut her cheek and chin in a ſhocking manner; then cut his own throat from ear to ear, and expired immediately. This horrid act is ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by the German bearing malice againſt Mrs. Taaffe, at whoſe houſe he lodged ſome time ago, becauſe ſhe obliged him to leave it, on a ſuppoſition that he dealt in ſmuggled goods.

Extract of a Letter from Algiers, Aug. 6.

"A moſt remarkable eſcape of ſome Chriſtian priſoners has lately been effected here, which will undoubtedly cauſe thoſe that have not had that good fortune, to be treated with the utmoſt rigour. On the morning of the 27th of July, the Dey was informed, that all the Chriſtian ſlaves had eſcaped the over night in a galley; this news ſoon raiſed him, and upon enquiry it was found to have been a preconcerted plan. About ten at night 74 ſlaves, who had found means to eſcape from their maſters, met in a large ſquare near the gate which opens to the harbour, and, being well armed, they ſoon forced the guard to ſubmit, and, to prevent their raiſing the city, confined them all in the powder magazine. They then proceeded to the lower part of the harbour, where they embarked on board a large rowing polacre, that was left there for the purpoſe, and, the tide ebbing out, they fell gently down with it, and paſſed both the forts. As ſoon as this was known, three large gallies were ordered out after them, but to no purpoſe; they returned in three days, with the news of ſeeing the polacre ſail into Barcelona, where the galleys durſt not go to attack her."

This day Lord North was choſen chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, without oppoſition. 3d.

They write from Copenhagen, that the king has advanced 50,000 crowns, without intereſt, to the projectors of a ſcheme for erecting a foundery for cannon and mortars in Norway, and has agreed to take all that ſhall be caſt, even at a higher price than the propoſer demanded.

A letter from Stockholm, dated Sept. 8, ſays, "The king, to perpetuate the memory of the alacrity with which the body-guards declared themſelves in his favour on the 19th of Auguſt, by tying a white handkerchief round their left arm, hath permitted them to wear always for the future a white ribbon."

Old Macdonnel, the Iriſh officer, who lately died at the age of 118, at Madrutz, in Croatia, was father to the brave officer of that name, who in 1702, in the war about the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, made priſoner at Cremona, the Marſhal de Villeroi, who offered him on the ſpot 10,000 louidores, and a regiment, if he would releaſe him. Young Macdonnel was then but a captain; and the offer, though made by a perſon who was ſufficiently able to keep

keep his word, and which would have tempted many, did not in the leaſt ſtagger that honeſt and faithful officer, who refuſed it. Such greatneſs of ſoul ſo well eſtabliſhed his reputation, that his father, interrogated by his friends, "How he managed to look ſo freſh and well in his old age," uſed commonly to reply, "That the remembrance of the diſintereſtedneſs and fidelity of his ſon, contributed greatly to prolong his days."

Providence, New-England, Aug. 1. At the Inferior Court of Common-Pleas, held laſt week at Eaſt-Greenwich, came on the trial of a cauſe, wherein Meſſrs. Jacob Greene and Co. were plaintiffs, and Lieutenant Dudingſton, late commander of the armed ſchooner Gaſpee, was defendant. The action was brought for taking a ſmall boat, with a quantity of rum and ſugar, in Narraganſet-Bay, and ſending the ſame to Boſton; which rum, &c. was tranſporting from Eaſt-Greenwich, in this colony, to Newport. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, with 295 l. lawful money, damages. Lieutenant Dudingſton has appealed to the next ſuperior Court.

The ſudden melting of the icy mountains in the Tyroleſe, ſwelled the waters of the rivers Iſer and Inn to ſuch a height, that the towns of Brixen, Bolzano, Moran, were ſuddenly ſurrounded by the inundation; and at Inſpruck, the ſuburbs were immerſed ten feet deep. What is remarkable, the violence of the torrent moved a mountain; and in the valleys, many houſes and churches, built of ſtone, were demoliſhed.

The poll ended for the election of two perſons to be returned to the court of aldermen for the choice of one of them to be lord mayor of this city, when the numbers were, for 6th.

Mr. Alderman Wilkes	2301
Townſend	2278
Hallifax	2126
Shakeſpear	1912
Sir H. Banks	3

The numbers being declared, the ſheriffs gave notice, that on Thurſday they ſhould make their return.

This day the vice-chancellor, proctors, public orator, and other officers of the univerſity of Oxford, waited on Lord North, in Downing-ſtreet, and inſtalled his lordſhip chancellor of that univerſity.

Gilbert Laurie, Eſq; was choſen Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh.

The duke of Bridgewater has eſtabliſhed regular paſſage-boats from Mancheſter to within two miles of Warrington and other places. Forty, fifty, or ſixty people, are conveyed above twenty miles for a ſhilling a-piece, in a ſhorter time than they can travel even in a carriage by land. They are allowed to carry with them a certain quantity of goods at the ſame expence.

Extract of a Letter from Smyrna, Aug. 21.

"This day a terrible fire broke out here, and continued burning all the next day. Three thouſand houſes, which made three parts of the city, were deſtroyed; from 3 to 4000 ſhops, 16 moſques, 12 caravanſeras, 7 bagnios, 9 ſynagogues, and 8 public markets, have been all conſumed; a large quantity of corn, 2000 ſacks of rice, and 150

bales of coffee, have been loſt in the conflagration. The whole loſs is computed at twenty millions of dollars. It did not affect the Engliſh quarter."

7th. Lord Carysford attended the levee at St. James's, and delivered up the enſigns of the order of the Bath, with which his late father was inveſted; as did the Hon. Mr. Dillon the ſtaff of the late Earl of Litchfield, which he poſſeſſed as captain of the band of gentlemen penſioners.

At a meeting of the juſtices of Surry, being the quarter ſeſſions for Surry, held at Kingſton, application was made for a licenſe for a new Sadler's-Wells, when the ſame was unanimouſly rejected.

The report was made to his majeſty of the malefactors under ſentence of death in Newgate, when the following were ordered for execution: John Jones and John Sunderland, for burglary; John Chapman, for houſebreaking; Benjamin Rogers, for forgery; and John Creamer, for returning from tranſportation.

The other ten convicts were reſpited.

8th. This day a court of aldermen met at Guildhall, for the ſheriffs to make their report of the numbers on the poll for the election of a lord-mayor for the year enſuing, which ended on Tueſday laſt; and Meſſrs. Wilkes and Townſend were to be returned to the aldermen, as having the majority of votes, for them to make choice of one; but a ſcrutiny was demanded in favour of Meſſrs. Hallifax and Shakeſpeare.

9th. The Right Hon. Simon Earl Harcourt was this day declared by his majeſty, Lieutenant-general and General-governor of his majeſty's kingdom of Ireland.

Lord Viſcount Stormont was appointed his majeſty's ambaſſador extraordinary to the court of Verſailles.

13th. At the general ſeſſions of the peace for King's-Lynn, in Norfolk, William Pulling, near ſixty years of age, found guilty of raviſhing a child under ten years of age, received ſentence of death, and was ordered for execution.

The ſtatue of his majeſty on horſeback, erected in the centre of Berkeley-ſquare, was opened, and makes a fine appearance.

Several workmen were this day employed at the Old-Bailey, in making a new ventilator, and other neceſſary precautions, to prevent the effects of any malignant diſtemper at the enſuing ſeſſions, ſeveral perſons having died who attended the laſt ſeſſions. Among other precautions, a contrivance is made by a pipe, to carry the fumes of vinegar into the ſeſſions-houſe, while the court is ſitting.

Extract of a Letter from Paris.

"A Swiſs, who had been hired before the vintage, in a neighbouring province, to take care of the vines, took advantage of the abſence of the huſbandman to attempt the ſeduction of his daughter; but, not being able to effect this by perſuaſion, he ſatisfied his brutal appetite by force. To prevent detection, he then killed the young woman and fled. Being immediately purſued, he was overtaken, and delivered up to the juſtice of his own nation; (for the Swiſs nation, by treaty, have a ſovereign right to decide in all cauſes civil and

and criminal, relative to their own nation in France.) He was adjudged, after trial, to the uſual puniſhment in the like caſes, viz. to be ſawed alive into two. He was accordingly jammed in (all except his head) between two large logs of wood hollowed for that purpoſe, and in that poſture underwent the dreadful puniſhment. He was then expoſed to public view, as a warning to others whoſe paſſions are ſtronger than their reaſon."

14th. John Jones, John Creamer, John Sunderland, and John Chapman, were, purſuant to their ſentence, executed at Tyburn. Rogers, who was to have ſuffered the ſame puniſhment, died in Newgate.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough was choſen preſident of the Radcliffe infirmary at Oxford, in the room of the late Earl of Litchfield.

A poor man at Waterbeach, in Cambridgeſhire, being very deſirous of his children having the ſmall-pox, got ſome matter for that purpoſe, and putting it between two pieces of bread-and-butter, gave it them to eat. They took the ſmall-pox, and are now perfectly recovered.

Rome, Sept. 20. The Romiſh ſeminary ſo well known, which has ſubſiſted 200 years under the direction of the Jeſuits, and where four popes and 96 cardinals were educated, beſides great numbers of biſhops, generals, doges, and men of learning in every rank of life, was ſhut up the 17th inſtant. The debts of this houſe amount to 378,000 ſcudis. The Jeſuits and their ſcholars were ſent away very humanely, except five of the latter, who wait for an anſwer from their relations, to know how they are to be diſpoſed of.

Extract of a Letter from Stockholm, Sept. 28.

"The pardon which the kings of Sweden have been accuſtomed to grant, on occaſion of their coronation, had been hitherto ſuſpended, on account of the difficulties ariſen with regard to ſome public officers, who had been accuſed of having prevaricated at the election of deputies of the diet. Circumſtances having changed by the late revolution, a pardon hath at length taken place, and the act has already been ſigned by the king."

The finiſhing ſtone was laid of the tower near Sutton, Wilts, erected by Henry Hoare, Eſq; in memory of King Alfred, who, on the ſpot it ſtands upon, erected his ſtandard in the year 871, to make head againſt the Danes, and ſoon after gained a great victory over them. It is a building of brick, 155 feet in height, and commands a moſt fine and extenſive proſpect; over the door-way, in a niche, properly ornamented, ſtands the ſtatue of Alfred; and under, the following inſcription cut in marble: "In memory of Alfred the Great, who on this ſummit erected his ſtandard againſt Daniſh invaders. He inſtituted juries, eſtabliſhed a militia, created and exerted a naval force: a philoſopher and a chriſtian, the father of his people, the founder of Engliſh monarchy and liberty."

23d. A prodigious concourſe of people aſſembled on Tower-hill, where a temporary ſtage had been built, with back-ſeats, on which appeared eight divines, ſeven of whom had been educated at

the ſole charge of the Counteſs of Huntingdon, who was preſent. After pſalm-ſinging, a ſermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Piercy, chaplain to the counteſs, ſuitable to the occaſion, the aforeſaid ſeven gentlemen being to ſail as miſſionaries to America.

At a meeting held this day at the India-Houſe, the following gentlemen were nominated as proper perſons to be ſuperviſors of the company's affairs in India, viz. the Hon. Lieut. General Monckton, George Cuming, Eſq; William Devaynes, Eſq; Peter Laſcelles, Eſq; Daniel Wier, Eſq; and Edward Wheeler, Eſq;

28th. This day the ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey. At this ſeſſions, fifteen priſoners were capitally convicted, 38 to be tranſported for ſeven years, and two branded.

Among thoſe capitally convicted, was Evan Maurice, for forging a promiſſory note for 103 l. 10 s. This was moſt artfully contrived: Maurice, who was a lodger, paid the proſecutrix ſome money for rent, but by taking two pieces of paper, lapping them over each other, and making them juſt ſtick together with a little gum water, he ſo ordered it, that the body of the receipt ſhould fall on the uppermoſt piece, and the name on the lowermoſt, ſo that when the paper came to be ſeparated, the body of the receipt, which was taken off, left room for the body of the note to be written in its ſtead, and the name at the bottom appeared in its true place.

29th. This day the ſheriffs made the report of the ſcrutiny lately held at Guildhall, declaring that Meſſrs. Wilkes and Townſend had the majority, and accordingly returned them as duly elected, to the court of aldermen, who fixed upon Alderman Townſend to ſerve the office of Lord mayor.

By a letter from Capt. James Wilder, of the Diligence brig, fitted out by ſubſcription in Virginia, with a view to the diſcovery of the long-ſought-for N. W. paſſage, it appears, by the courſe of the tides, there is a paſſage, but that it is ſeldom or never open, and he believes impaſſable. He ſailed as high as 69 degrees, 11 min. and diſcovered a large bay before unknown.

Hamburgh, Oct. 16. A ſtranger was taken up here yeſterday and put in priſon, who ſerved as a captain of the Confederates; during which time he inſinuated himſelf ſo much into the friendſhip of ſome of the chiefs, that he found means to diſcover from them, where they had hid their principal effects, and then ſtole the jewels belonging to a lady of one of the Confederate chiefs, valued at 70,000 rixdollars; he ſet off immediately for Vienna, where he lived in a very ſplendid manner; from thence he went to Berlin, and after that came here, where, after living four months, his theft was found out, and he was arreſted in conſequence of it.

30th. In Monmouthſhire, one of the greateſt floods ever known in that country, did incredible damage, by bearing down bridges, carrying away cattle, deſtroying mills, ſweeping away houſes with their inhabitants. A moſt providential eſcape is related, which deſerves to be remembered: a woman, the wife of a tinman at Caerleon, croſſing Caerleon bridge when

when it fell, happened to lay hold of a beam, upon which ſhe floated through Newport bridge, and three miles below that town was taken up by a ſmall boat. As ſoon as ſhe was put on ſhore, ſhe procured a horſe and rode home, and was the firſt perſon who carried the news to her huſband of the accident that had happened to her.

This evening, as Thomas Oſling and his wife were returning from Doncaſter-market to their houſe at Edington, in Yorkſhire, they were ſtopped by two footpads, who demanded their money, which Mr. Oſling refuſing to deliver, one of them ſhot him dead upon the ſpot.

William Gill was likewiſe robbed and murdered, as he was returning from Appletreewick fair to his houſe at Linton, in Craven, Yorkſhire.

During the month paſt, a peſtilential fever raged in the Lewis Iſlands; but all accounts agree that its violence is abated.

The wife of one Collins, a labouring man, at Sutton-Colefield, in Warwickſhire, was delivered of four children, two boys and two girls, who are all alive.

The wife of a chairman in Petty-France, Weſtminſter, of two boys and a girl.

Married lately, Capt. Shenton, of Deptford, aged 79, to Mrs. Whitehead, of Peckham, aged 72, whoſe grand-children were at the wedding.

Died, Walter Mallet, Eſq; aged 98, formerly member in two parliaments for Cambridge.

John Brooks, Eſq; aged 96, at Chelſea, a C..ptain under George I.

Peter M'Cloud, Eſq; in North-Audley-ſtreet, aged 105.

In the 109th year of his age, Mr. Shepherd, gardner to King George I.

At Edinburgh, Peter M'Donald, a fiſherman, in the 109th year of his age, whoſe father lived to the age of 116, and grandfather to 107.

NOVEMBER.

Extract of a Letter from the Sieur Seignette, Secretary to the Academy at Rochelle.

" The diſcovery of Mr. Walſh, member of the Engliſh parliament, and of the Royal Society of London, was mentioned in the Gazettes for the month of Auguſt laſt. The experiment, of which I am now to give an account, was tried before the academy of this city. A live torpedo was placed upon a table upon a wet napkin. Round another table ſtood five of the members of the ſociety ſingly, not one touching the other. Two braſs wires, thirteen feet long each, were ſuſpended to the cieling, by ſilken cords. One of theſe wires was ſupported at one end by the napkin on which lay the fiſh, the other end was immerſed in a bowl full of water that ſtood upon the table on which there were placed four other bowls, all equally filled with water. The firſt perſon who ſtood round the ſecond table, put the fore-finger of one hand in the bowl in which the end of the braſs wire was immerſed, and the fore-finger of his other hand in the ſecond bowl that ſtood next to it. The ſecond perſon in like manner, put the fore-finger of one hand in the ſecond bowl, and the fore finger of his other hand in the third bowl,

and ſo on ſucceſſively till all the five communicated by means of the water in the bowls. In the laſt bowl, one end of the ſecond braſs wire was immerſed, and with the other Mr. Walſh touched the back of the torpedo, when all the five perſons whoſe fingers were in the water, felt a ſhock at the ſame inſtant, which differed in nothing from the Leyden experiment, except in the degree of violence. Mr. Walſh, who ſtood himſelf diſtinct from the circle of conduction, felt no commotion. This experiment was ſeveral times repeated, and every time with the ſame ſucceſs. The action of the torpedo is communicated by the ſame medium, as that of the electrical fluid; whatever intercepts the action of the one, will intercept the action of the other. The effects produced by the torpedo, reſemble in every reſpect a faint electricity."

6th. Being the firſt day of Michaelmas Term, the lord-chancellor proceeded in form to Weſtminſter-hall, where the new chief baron of the Exchequer, Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, took the oaths to qualify himſelf for that office; after which, Sir James Eyre, the newly-appointed baron, and George Hill, Eſq; were introduced at the bar of the Court of Chancery, and were admitted ſerjeants at law in the uſual manner.

The Right Hon. Sir Jeffery Amherſt, Knight of the Bath, was ſworn of his majeſty's privy-council.

7th. The great cauſe between Lord Pomfret and Mr. Smith, relative to the lead-mine on Belby-hill, in Yorkſhire, was, upon a new trial, determined in favour of Mr. Smith. The right of this lead-mine was firſt tried at the aſſizes at York, afterwards carried into Chancery, from thence to the Houſe of Peers, and from that houſe referred to the Court of King's-Bench for a new trial. Lord Mansfield, in ſtating the evidence, informed the jury, that notwithſtanding all the proceedings that had been had in this conteſt, the plain ſimple fact which they had to determine was, whether the moor or paſture in queſtion, was part of the freehold purchaſed by Mr. Smith in 1738, or part of the common or waſte; if the former, they muſt find for Mr. Smith; if the latter, for Lord Pomfret. They declared for Mr. Smith.

10th. A fire broke out at a linen-draper's, the corner of Round-court, in Chandos-ſtreet, and burnt ſo furiouſly, that the whole row of houſes from Round-court to Caſtle-court, were all in flames in leſs than an hour's time. No water could be immediately procured, and when it was laid on, Round-court was ſo ſurrounded with fire, that the engines durſt not enter to extinguiſh it.

Extract of a Letter from Cheſter, Nov. 6.

"Yeſterday being the anniverſary commemoration of the gun-powder-plot, a great number of people of both ſexes, men, women, and children, went in the evening to ſee George Williams's puppet-ſhow, exhibited at a place called Eaton's dancing-room, in Watergate-ſtreet: it unfortunately happened, that a neighbouring grocer had, within a few days before, lodged a quantity of gun-powder in a cellar under the ſhow-room, which proved the cauſe of the moſt

dreadful catastrophe ever known in these parts: for between eight and nine o'clock the powder took fire, (how, or by what accident, is not yet ascertained) and blew up the floor, a room over it, and the roof; shattered the walls, which were of stone, and amazingly thick, and communicating with the scenes, cloaths, &c. instantly set the whole room in a blaze. Thus in a moment were the major part of the company buried under massy ruins, surrounded with flames, without any possibility of extricating themselves; so that (besides those who were burnt to death, or killed upon the spot by the fall of heavy stones and timber) scarce one escaped, without being either so miserably scorched or crushed, that few can survive. The explosion was very great, and attended with a convulsion which was felt in the extremities of the city and suburbs. This alarming circumstance incited many people with a curiosity of enquiring into the cause; which, when known, it is impossible to express the dread which every one was possessed with for the safety of their family and friends. But when the dead and wounded were seen borne upon men's shoulders along the streets, the scene became affectingly deplorable. Some fainting away, others crying in the bitterest anguish, distracted [redacted] the loss of husbands, wives, children, and relations; in short, the general horror and confusion on this melancholy occasion, is much easier to be imagined than described.

"The number of dead are computed at forty; that of the maimed, scorched, and wounded, forty-two, in the general infirmary. Among the former, are Williams the showman, his wife, and a child about four years old. The number of the wounded are, by later accounts, increased to sixty-six.

"Much damage is likewise done to the adjacent buildings; several houses being overthrown, and windows shattered to pieces at an incredible distance by the explosion."

11th. The report was made to his majesty of the convicts under sentence of death, when Benjamin Murphy, Thomas Murphy, Charles Earle, William Wiggins, John Savage, James Kennedy, James Devett, and Henry Duffield, were ordered for execution.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Oct. 26.

"Not long ago there was a considerable sale of furniture and other effects, at a gentleman's seat near Fontainbleau, which drew together a great number of brokers and others, many of whom were permitted to eat in the house; on which occasion they made use of the kitchen utensils; but some of these being badly tinned, 27 persons, who eat of things cooked in them, were taken ill, ten of whom have died, and several others are not yet out of danger."

Extract of a Letter from Norwich.

"On the 5th of this month, being a public holiday, as some people were letting off fireworks in and about the market-place, a serpent accidentally fell into a cellar of one of the outhouses belonging to an oilman, which unluckily got among some shavings that lay near a barrel of oil, and presently catching fire, set the whole cellar in flames, which communicating to the

the houſe, ſoon burned it down, with eight others. The loſs is thought to be upwards of 10,000l. one family is totally ruined, and a wall falling, killed one perſon, and ſadly bruiſed five or ſix more."

13th. The following motions were this day paſſed at the Court of Common-Council;

Reſolved,

That the late lord-mayor having refuſed to call a common-hall on a moſt important public buſineſs, at the requiſition of many reſpectable gentlemen of the livery; having denied a conſiderable body of this court, to call a court of common-council; having refuſed to put queſtions in common-hall of the utmoſt conſequence to the rights of the livery; and having ordered the ſword to be taken up, both in common-hall and in this court, before the public buſineſs was finiſhed, has been guilty of violating the rights and privileges of this city. Declared to be carried in the affirmative. A diviſion being demanded on this queſtion, there appeared to be,

For the above queſtion.	Againſt the queſtion.
Six aldermen	Five aldermen
Ninety commoners	Forty-five commoners
Two tellers	Two tellers

Majority for the vote of cenſure, 46.

Reſolved,

That if any future recorder ſhould accept the office of a judge in any of his majeſty's courts at Weſtminſter, or has or may hereafter accept the office of attorney or ſolicitor-general to the king or queen, or any patent of precedence from the crown, if appointed recorder of this city, ſhall from that time receive only the ancient ſalary of 120l. for himſelf and deputy." This was alſo carried in the affirmative by a prodigious majority.

The weather continues remarkably mild and warm at Peterſbourg in Ruſſia; there is as yet no appearance of winter. The Neva, which is uſually frozen at the beginning of October, ſtill remains navigable.

At a proof of cannon at Woolwich, an 18 pounder, intended for ſea ſervice, burſt in firing the fourteenth time, with a charge of nine pounds of powder: but, notwithſtanding a number of officers and matroſſes were preſent, and that the cannon burſt into more than an hundred pieces, ſome of which were picked up at a great diſtance, yet no one perſon received the leaſt hurt. Some of the cannon on this occaſion, were fired forty-eight times with the like quantity of powder, and continued perfectly ſound.

Among the vagrants found begging in the ſtreets of London, and carried before the lord-mayor to be paſſed to their reſpective pariſhes, was a woman with a child in her arms, which, upon her examination, appeared to be hired at the rate of eight-pence a day of its mother in petticoat-lane. She was committed to Bridewell to hard labour, and the child returned to its parent.

17th. At a court of aldermen held this day, for the election of a recorder for the city of London, in the room of Sir James Eyre, Mr. Serjeant Glynn was choſen by a majority of one voice. It is remarkable, that every alderman was preſent; and the numbers were, for Mr. Serjeant Glynn 13;

Mr.

Mr. Bearcroft 12; Mr. Hyde, ſenior city-council, 1.

18th. This morning the two Murphys, Earle, Wiggins, Savage, and Duffield, ordered for execution on the 11th, were carried to Tyburn and executed accordingly; Devett and Kennedy, who were to have been executed at the ſame time, were reſpited.

Some peaſants, digging in a ſand pit, in the foreſt of Villers Cotteretz, in France, found fifty-one pieces of gold coin of the ſize of French double Louis. Upon the greater part were repreſented a king dreſſed in a Roman habit, and crowned, holding in his right hand a ſword, in his left the balance of juſtice, and having on his breaſt five fleurs de lys. The legend was, *Karolus Dei gratia Francorum Rex.* On the reverſe was a croſs, terminated by three trefoils, and having two fleurs de lys between each branch and two crowns. It is conjectured from the cyphers of the exurgue, that theſe pieces were ſtruck under the reign of Charles VI. He began his reign in 1380, and died in 1422.

Extract of a Letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated June 25, 1772.

"The governor of the Cape, in the year 1770, ſent a veſſel in ſearch of two ſhips, which had been loſt in their paſſage from Bengal to this place. The above veſſel, in the month of Auguſt, being off the river of Lagoa, ſent thirteen Hollanders to reconnoitre the country, but the chaloupe and canoe in which they embarked, were overſet, and one man was loſt; the reſt by ſwimming got to ſhore, where they were immediately ſeized by the negroes, and carried to one of their towns, which conſiſted of nothing but huts, or cabins, lined and covered with ruſhes made into mats. The next day they were ſent off, and travelled through a country of great length, ſometimes over vaſt deſarts, and at other times meeting with negro towns in their way, during which they ſuffered every thing that hunger, and the uncertainty of their fate, could dictate to them. In this unhappy ſtate of ſuſpenſe, two of their companions, who were no longer able to undergoe the fatigue, were abandoned in the deſert. At length, the remaining ten reached a Portugueze factory at Hihambani, in 23 deg. 30 min. ſ. lat.: here two died of the fatigues they had ſuſtained, and three more engaged with the Portugueſe ſettled there; five embarked for Mozambique, at which place they left one of their companions in the hoſpital, and the other four paſſed from Diu to Surat, and from Surat to Ceylon, from whence they have been juſt landed at the Cape. So that of thirteen ſhipwrecked mariners, in the courſe of two years, one was loſt in the canoe, two periſhed in the African deſerts, two died of fatigue, one was left in a Portugueſe hoſpital, three have entered into foreign ſervice, and four only are returned to the port from whence they ſet out."

Joſeph Banks, Eſq; Dr. Solander, and Dr. Lind, ſet 20th. out from Edinburgh, on their return for London, after having viſited the northern iſles of Scotland, and particularly that of Staffa, which is reckoned one of the greateſt natural curioſities in the world: this iſland is about three miles in circumference; it is ſurrounded by a row

a row of many pillars of different ſhapes, ſuch as pentagons, octagons, &c. they are about 55 feet high, and near five feet in diameter, ſupporting a ſolid rock of a mile in length, and about 60 feet above the pillars. There is a cave in this iſland, which the natives call the cave of Fingal; its length is 371 feet, about 115 feet in height, and 51 feet wide; the whole ſides are ſolid rock, and the bottom is covered with water 12 feet deep. The Giant's Cauſeway in Ireland, or Stonehenge in England, are but trifles when compared to this iſland.

His majeſty was pleaſed to appoint Edward Bayntun, Eſq; his conſul-general at Tripoli, in the room of Edward Barker, Eſq; deceaſed.

22d. The rock known by the name of the Needle, or Lot's Wife, more than 120 feet above high-water-mark, at the weſt end of the Iſle of Wight, was overſet, and totally diſappeared. It has ſtood ever ſince the firſt diſcovery of the iſland, as a ſignal for mariners.

A moſt dreadful hurricane having done infinite damage in the Weſt-India iſlands, the following are ſome of the particulars.

From the St. Chriſtopher's Gazette, Sept. 2.

"We inſerted in our laſt, the account of a hard gale of wind from S. W. with ſome accidents that attended the ſame, which, to this iſland's inexpreſſible grief, were no more than a prelude of our deſtruction: for on Monday laſt, the 31ſt of Auguſt, at the dawn of day, our angry hemiſphere predicted violence from the N. E. which by degrees broke forth upon us with ſuch rage, not to be paralleled in memory by the oldeſt man living, in devaſtation on the ſugar-works and plantations in general, and in its courſe nothing eſcaped its fury; the veſſels of all denominations for ſafety put to ſea, and by twelve at noon we were in hopes, that the all-gracious Providence had finiſhed this fatal cataſtrophe, but to our mortal ſorrow, we were diſappointed; for about that time the wind ſhifted to S. W. and S. which brought on ſuch an inceſſant horrible ſcene of deſtruction, till eight o'clock in the evening, that is beyond the power of man to relate; nothing leſs threatened us than a total annihilation of the iſland; and thoſe veſſels that in the morning went in ſearch of ſafety, and were not foundered, returned, and were driven on ſhore in ſeveral parts of the iſland, and ſcarce a houſe, ſugar-mill, tree, or plant, in this town, Sandy-Point, Old-Road, or Iſland, but what was blown down, or very much damaged; the loſs ſuſtained by the planters, houſe owners, and inhabitants, is ineſtimable; the loſs of lives is, as we hear, conſiderable; the only names as yet come to our knowledge, are Richard Mathews, Eſq; Mrs. Thomas, relict of Mr. Thomas, ſilverſmith, and a great number dangerouſly wounded.

The ſame hurricane has done incredible damage to the Daniſh iſland of St. Croix, and the Dutch ſettlement of Euſtatia; alſo to the iſlands of St. Martin and Turtola."

The following authenticated account has ſince been received.

St. Euſtatia, 400 houſes on the higher grounds deſtroyed, or rendered

dered untenantable; many houſes carried ten or twelve yards, and others quite into the ſea. Plantation houſes all down except two; and the canes in the ground all twiſted up; the Dutch church blown into the ſea.

At Saba, 180 houſes blown down, and the cattle carried away from their ſtakes.

At St. Martin's, ſcarce a houſe ſtanding, all their plantations deſtroyed.

St. Croix, every houſe almoſt at Chriſtianſtadt, and all the plantations and negro-houſes levelled: only three houſes left ſtanding at Frederickſtadt, and numbers of people killed. A letter from thence ſays, "Words are wanting to deſcribe the horrors of the night; the dreadful roar of raging winds and waves; the craſh of falling buildings; the cries and groans of the ſufferers, of the dying and wounded, together with a tenfold darkneſs, made viſible only by the meteors, which, like balls of fire, ſkimmed along the hills, formed a moſt terrible and moſt diſtreſsful ſcene."

At St. Kit's, almoſt all the eſtates are deſtroyed, there being ſcarce a mill or boiling-houſe left ſtanding.

At Antigua, all the men of war, except the admiral, are aſhore, and ſeveral ſhips at St. John's foundered at their anchors; and the towns on the iſland, and the eſtates thereon, in as bad a ſituation as at St. Kit's.

At Dominica, eighteen veſſels are drove aſhore and loſt. Montſerrat and Nevis have ſcarcely a houſe left ſtanding.

By accounts from Antigua, we hear, that the houſe of Major Douglas, near St. John's, was blown down in the late hurricane, by which accident two white ſervants, and four negroes, were killed on the ſpot, and Mr. Cox, and two young ladies who were there on a viſit, wounded ſo terribly that their lives are deſpaired of.

A letter from St. Kit's, dated the 5th of September, ſays, the general loſs ſuſtained by the violent hurricane there, cannot, on the moſt moderate calculation, be computed at leſs than 500,000l.

The following extract of a Letter from Santa Cruz, contains ſtill more extraordinary particulars.

"A moſt violent hurricane, the like to which has never been known before, began to ruſh moſt terribly, accompanied with moſt ſhocking whirlwinds and ſtorms of rain; ſo that we really believed theſe three elements had determined to ſwallow us up. The ſea began to roar ſo much, that the noiſe was heard above a hundred miles off. The wind raged in ſuch a manner, that every one thought it was the laſt day. The ſea ſwelled up 70 feet above the uſual height, tore all the houſes near the ſhore even to the foundations; beams, planks, and ſtones flew through the air like feathers. The wall round the king's ſtore-houſe, which was above a yard thick, was tumbled nown to the ground, and hurled a hundred yards off. The fruit which was in the open fields, was totally ruined, as well from the hurricane as from the heavy water-floods. The plantations are ruined in ſuch a manner, that it is impoſſible for them to be cultivated next year, as all the trees were rooted up, which occaſioned holes of four, five, and ſix feet in the ground. Several heavy ſtones were thrown down from the mountains. The ſea ſwelled in

ſuch

ſuch a rapid manner, that it overtook above 250 perſons who ran up to the mountains to ſave themſelves. At Chriſtianſtadt 460 houſes were thrown down, beſides the houſes which were built upon the plantations, which are computed at 63. All the magazines, ſtores, and proviſions are quite ruined; ſhips which were expected here with proviſions, are loſt in the hurricane. No planter has proviſion for his negroes; ſo that we are under a perpetual fear of an inſurrection amongſt them. All the ſhips at the different harbours were caſt aſhore, fifty or an hundred yards on the land. The damage at St. Croix is computed at 5,000,000 of dollars, and at St. Thomas's at 200,000 dollars.

26th. This day his majeſty went in the uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and opened the preſent ſeſſion of parliament with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

27th. The keeper of a private mad-houſe, and his wife, were brought to the Court of King's Bench, to receive ſentence for confining and ill-treating two women, who had been ſent to their houſe by their huſbands, under pretence of lunacy, (ſee p. 90) when the court fined them ſix ſhillings and eightpence, ordered them to pay fifty pounds to each of the women, and all coſts of ſuit on both ſides.

This day Mr. Capon, of Loweſtoffe, who had been formerly ſubject to fits, and who about twenty months before had forcibly ſwallowed a crown-piece, which was placed between his teeth to prevent his biting his tongue, brought up the ſame, but was almoſt choaked in the effort. He has enjoyed a continued ſtate of health, which before was frequently interrupted with pains in the ſtomach, and a diſagreeable taſte in his mouth. The piece, when brought up, was ſo black that the inſcription could not be read, and it ſtill continues very much diſcoloured.

The wreck of the Brotherly Love, was driven with ſuch violence againſt Dunchurch-wall, near Dover, in Kent, that it beat down a part of the wall, and the ſea rolling furiouſly in, has rendered the ſame impaſſable. It will coſt more than two thouſand pounds to repair the damages.

A ſhip from Newfoundland with fiſh and oil, was wrecked upon Lydd beach, the captain and crew ſaved; but a man and his wife, paſſengers on board, not being able to get into the boat, joined hand in hand, and periſhed together.

Cadiz, Oct. 6. The Emperor of Morocco has ordered all chriſtians to quit the town of Tetuan, and thoſe who were charged to put theſe orders in execution, went about it with ſo much rigour, that one would have thought the place had been taken by ſtorm. The foreign merchants were to go and ſettle at Tangier, where there were no houſes for them; but the Emperor means to force them to build their own habitations. The Spaniſh vice-conſul, and the Engliſh, were obliged to depart upon very ſhort notice; the former went to Larrache, and the other retired to Gibraltar. The European jews muſt undergo the ſame fate, unleſs they will take the black habit, like thoſe of the country; and in that caſe, the emperor will take them for his ſubjects and ſlaves.

Ratiſbon,

Ratiſbon, Oct. 19. The accounts we receive from Bohemia are very melancholy. The putrid fevers that prevailed there are ſucceeded by a dyſentery, which carries off great numbers of the people; and the mortality among the horned cattle increaſes. The harveſt has likewiſe proved very indifferent this year; and to complete the miſery of that country, it is over-run with mice to that degree that every thing upon the ground is deſtroyed, by which the price of poviſions is conſiderably increaſed.

We learn from Teſchen, that the Marchioneſs of Wielopolſka, after having formerly ſold all her jewels in ſupport of the confederates, and ſince borrowed 1,200,000 ducats upon her eſtates, that are ſituated in the part which is fallen to the lot of the houſe of Auſtria, threw herſelf into a well in a fit of deſpair; but was taken out again, againſt her conſent, with only her arm broken.

Aarhus, in Norway, Oct. 9. The celebrated Chriſtian Jacobſen Drackenburg, of whom mention has been ſo frequently made in the public prints on account of his great age, died here this day at ſeven in the morning, aged 146, having been born Nov. 11, 1626.

Died, the 12th inſt. near Monmouth —— Edmunds, Eſq; who hath bequeathed a fortune of upwards of 20,000l. to one Mills a day labourer, near that place. Mr. Edmunds, who has ſo amply provided for this man at his death, would not ſpeak to or ſee him whilſt he lived.

Daniel Legro, Eſq; aged 103, at Leeds.

John Richardſon, of Truro, aged 107.

John Jones, of Horton-lane, near Shrewſbury, aged 102.

Mary Butler, of Shrewſbury, aged 102.

DECEMBER.

Was held a general court of proprietors at the Eaſt India-houſe, when the chairman acquainted the court, that the ſecret committee of the Houſe of Commons, were then ſitting under the ſame roof for the benefit of receiving information from the direction; upon which Mr. Mackworth expreſſed his diſapprobation of the company's application to parliament for redreſs of grievances, and declared it next to infatuation in the directors to ſuffer the books and papers of the company to be carried before a ſet of gentlemen in general unacquainted with mercantile affairs, and wholly incapable of judging of things at ſo great a diſtance. He therefore moved for a committee of 25 proprietors to be appointed, previouſly to inſpect the company's affairs, and to report their proceedings and informations to the committee appointed by parliament, which was agreed to, and Mr. Mackworth was requeſted to retire and prepare a liſt of 25 fit perſons; in the mean time Governor Johnſton moved for a petition to parliament, expreſſing the privileges the company derive from their charter and the laws of the land, and praying the inſpection into their affairs may be in as public a manner as poſſible, which motion was alſo carried, and when Mr. Mackworth returned, the liſt he produced was approved, to which Governor Johnſton, with the conſent 1ſt.

ſent of the proprietary, added eight other names for the purpoſe of drawing up the petition.

A ſeſſions of Admiralty was held at the Old Bailey, when Thomas Obrian and Jacob Moſman were indicted for turning pirates, and on the 4th of October, 1770, on the coaſt of Africa, running away with a long boat and tackle belonging to the Patty merchant ſhip, of which Robert Parkington was maſter: but the maſter being ſince dead, and no evidence appearing againſt them, they were both acquitted.

At the ſame ſeſſions one Johannes, a Portugueſe, was indicted for piratically running away with a certain ſchooner belonging to the Venus merchant ſhip on the ſame coaſt of Africa, and for the murder of Colen Watſon, the maſter thereof, by ſtriking him ſeveral blows with an ax between the nape of his neck and his head, and afterwards throwing him over-board; but on his petition his trial was put off.

They write from Toulouſe, that a quarrel lately happened there between the ſons of two rich merchants, which roſe to ſuch a height, that one of them challenged the other ſeveral times, which was as often refuſed: this provoked the challenger to ſuch a degree, that, in the fury of reſentment, he ran the other through the body, and killed him on the ſpot. The aſſaſſin was immediately taken up, tried, condemned, and executed, in 24 hours.

The Diſpatch ſloop of war, which was ſent home expreſs by the admiral at Antigua, with an account of the hurricane at the Leeward iſlands, foundered at ſea; the crew were taken up by the Panther man of war from Newfoundland, and landed laſt Wedneſday at Portſmouth, as were the letters brought by the Diſpatch.

A ſtone coffin of a vaſt ſize was lately dug up in a barn belonging to William Hickmott, at Beckenfield, in Kent, in which were ſeveral coins, impreſſed with the antient Britiſh characters.

Dublin Caſtle, Nov. 30th. The Earl of Harcourt, who embarked at Holyhead on Saturday night laſt, arrived ſafe at Dublin very early this morning, and immediately proceeded to the caſtle; and the council having been ſummoned to meet at two o'clock, his Lordſhip was introduced in form to Lord Townſhend, who received him ſitting under the canopy of ſtate, in the preſence chamber; from whence a proceſſion was made to the council chamber, where his lordſhip's commiſſion was read, and the oaths adminiſtred to him; after which, his lordſhip having received the ſword from Lord Townſhend, the great guns in his majeſty's park and the Phœnix were fired, and anſwered by the regiments on duty, which were drawn up in the Royal Square at the barracks: his excellency then repaired to the preſence chamber, where he received the compliments of the nobility and other perſons of diſtinction, upon his ſafe arrival to take upon him the government of the kingdom.

It is worthy of obſervation, that during the two laſt years of the laſt war, viz. 1759, 1760, the number of criminals condemned at the Old Bailey amounted to 29 only, and the days of the judges attendance to 46; but that during the two laſt years of peace, viz. 1770, 1771, the number

number of criminals condemned have amounted to 151, and the days of the judges attendance to 99.

Letters from Paris mention, that the French East India ſhips, fitted out on account of private trade, will not defray the expences of their voyage, not even thoſe to whom the king lent ſhips; ſo that an end is nearly put to the French East India trade, unleſs they can deviſe ſome new ſcheme to revive it.

Berlin, Nov. 6. The king, willing to encourage and extend the commerce of his ſubjects, granted a patent the 14th of October for the eſtabliſhment of an aſſociation, or a company of maritime commerce, which will be compoſed of 2,400 actions, each valued at 500 crowns, which will make a fund of 120,0000 crowns; and to encourage his ſubjects and foreigners to intereſt themſelves in and take theſe actions, his majeſty has taken ſeven-eighths of them (2100 actions) for his own account, which makes a capital of 1,050,000 crowns.

Vienna, October 21. They write from Tyrol, that the inundation they have had there was occaſioned by an earthquake, which threw down the ice mountains that are in that country. The Iſir and Inn, the two rivers that water it, have overflowed their banks, and ſeveral towns are almoſt entirely covered, The violence of this immenſe volume of water has undermined, at a quarter of a league from Inſpruck, a mountain ſituated between the river and the high road.

The vintage has this year been ſo abundant in France, that great quantities of grapes have been left on the vines for want of caſks to hold the wine.

The following capital convicts were reſpited during his majeſty's pleaſure, viz. William Godſtone, Iſaac Holmes, William Herbert, William Rogers, John Copes, and William Hughes.

Evan Maurice received a free pardon.

This day his majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, which paſſed the Houſe of Lords yeſterday, viz. 4th.

The bill for allowing the free importation of wheat, Indian corn, &c. for a limited time.

The bill for allowing the free importation of wheat, barley, &c. from Africa, or any part of Europe, for a limited time.

Yeſterday was held a general court of the East India company to conſider of a dividend for the half year ending at Chriſtmas; but the farther conſideration of that article was referred to a future day, as was that of the petition moved for by Governor Johnſton, which though ordered to be drawn up, was upon a ballot rejected 137 to 107.

A letter from Mecklenburgh ſays, that a remedy has been diſcovered there for the diſtemper incident to the horned cattle. It is no more than feeding the diſeaſed beaſt with crab apples. The ſame fruit put into the water given to cattle to drink has been found to prevent the diſtemper.

Mr. Alderman Harley delivered a paper from the ſecret committee, containing a ſort of narrative of the ſteps the company had taken for eſtabliſhing a ſuperintending commiſſion at the three preſidencies of Bengal, Fort Saint George, and Bombay; which being read, the alderman moved for leave 8th.

to bring in a bill for ſuſpending the ſaid commiſſion for a limited time. This produced a very warm debate, but was in the end carried 114 to 45.

9th. A grant paſſed the great ſeal to Sir Thomas Parker, late Chief Baron of the Exchequer, of an annuity of 2400l. a year, for his long and faithful ſervices to his king and country. Of this reward it may be truly ſaid, that no ſervant of the crown ever wiſhed it leſs, or deſerved it more.

The East-India Company paid two hundred and five thouſand four hundred and ſixty-eight pounds and eightpence, in one bank note, to the revenue of cuſtoms, being the amount of duties due on certain unrated goods imported under the company's bond.

Londonderry, Nov. 24. Laſt Saturday in the morning, began a moſt terrible ſtorm of wind and rain, which continued with unremitting violence till night. It is impoſſible fully to deſcribe the variety of miſchief ſuſtained by this moſt dreadful ſtorm. In this city, almoſt every houſe ſuffered, and ſeveral chimnies were entirely blown down, and broke in the roofs: but theſe were only trifling accidents, when compared with the woful devaſtation on the ſea-coaſts. In Lough Swilly, it is ſaid that the ſhore is alternately covered with the dead bodies of the unfortunate ſeamen, the wrecks of ſhips, ſloops, wherries, and boats; and one boat in particular, with five men on board, was ſeen to ſink to the bottom, within a very ſmall diſtance of land: in Lough Foyle, a number of fiſhing-boats have been loſt, fourteen bodies have already been caſt on ſhore, and a brig, bound for Whitehaven, parted her anchors and drove on ſhore near Ballykelly, with the loſs of her boat. The only thing that can be ſaid, in ſome meaſure, to leſſen the horror of this amazing hurricane was, that it providentially happened in the day-time. But we have the greateſt reaſon to fear the moſt melancholy accounts from other parts.

10th. Mr. Alderman Harley brought in a bill to reſtrain the East-India Company from ſending out ſupervifors for a limited time.

Extract of a Letter from Surinam, dated Sep. 5, 1772.

"This colony is in the greateſt diſtreſs, occaſioned by an inſurrection of the ſlaves; they are aſſembled 1000 ſtrong, very formidable, ſupplied with arms and ammunition, and have defeated our ſoldiers, and taken ſome ſix-pounders from them, with which they have fortified themſelves on an iſland, committing great depredations, and annoying and terrifying the inhabitants daily. We have made ſeveral ineffectual attempts to ſubdue them; and about three months ago they defeated our eſcort ſent againſt them. I happened to be at a plantation where one of their parties, fifty in number, came and carried off about eighty negroes, and all the guns and ammunition furniſhed to guard it. We have been obliged to ſet three or four hundred of our ſtouteſt negroes free, to defend us."

On the 26th ult. there was an entry at the cuſtom-houſe, of Iriſh linen, to the almoſt incredible amount of 1,954,496 yards, of which, 776,625 yards came from Belfaſt, which are eſteemed the finer

finer fabricature, and worth at an average 1s. 6d, per yard. Beſides the above, great quantities are brought to town by land from Cheſter.

14th. This day the following bills were paſſed by commiſſion, viz.

A bill for the importation of wheat, wheat-flour, meal, bread, and biſcuit, and for prohibiting the extraction of ſpirits or low wines from wheat, wheat-flour, and meal, for a limited time.

A bill for the importation of ſalted proviſions from Ireland, and for ſalt beef, pork, and butter from any of his majeſty's plantations in America, for a limited time.

And a bill for the diſcontinuance of the duties on hog's-lard and greaſe, and for the free importation of hams, bacon, and all ſorts of ſalt proviſions, from any part of Europe, for a limited time.

The Eaſt-India Company preſented a petition to the Houſe of Commons, relative to the bill depending in that houſe, to reſtrain the company from appointing ſupervifors, &c.

Lord Viſcount Townſhend, late lord-lieutenant of Ireland, waited on his majeſty at St. James's, when he kiſſed the king's hand, on being appointed maſter-general of the ordnance.

17th. This day the ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey; at this ſeſſions the twelve following priſoners were capitally convicted. viz. William Simpſon, George Turner, Joſeph Harriſon, John Mitchell, James Crompton, William Griffiths, (this laſt robbed the Rev. Dr. Dodd and his lady, of a purſe of money, and diſcharged a piſtol into the carriage) for highway robberies, John Bagnall, Francis Booth, Michael Boyle, John Law, and Nathaniel Bayley, for returning from tranſportation; and Benjamin Bird for forgery.

Edward Bockett, for being one of the ringleaders in the riot at Guildhall laſt lord-mayor's-day, after a trial of four hours, was acquitted.

Among the perſons acquitted at this ſeſſion, was an apprentice to a grocer in Wapping, for ſhooting the maid-ſervant through the head with a piſtol, charged only with gunpowder and wadding. Only three bills were found true by the grand jury, out of ſeven that were preſented againſt the rioters at Guildhall.

This day came on in the Court of Chancery a final hearing of the lead-mine cauſe, between Lord Pomfret and Mr. Smith of Gray's-Inn, when the court ordered his lordſhip's ſuit to be diſmiſſed with coſts.

During the five years the above cauſe was in agitation, there were three ſeveral appeals to the Houſe of Lords. The two firſt were actually heard, and the third withdrawn only a few days ago: beſides which there have been two trials at law, one of them at bar, each of which laſted two whole days, and the whole coſts of each party are ſaid to amount to little leſs than 10,000 l.

18th. The third reading of the Eaſt-India ſuperviſion bill came on, when Mr. Impey and Mr. Adair attended as counſel, in behalf of the company, againſt it, and ſpoke for near three hours; but after a long debate the houſe divided, when the numbers were, for the bill 153, againſt it 28.

21ſt. His majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills:

The bill for granting an aid to his majeſty by a land-tax, for the ſervice of the enſuing year.

The bill to continue the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry.

And to three other bills.

Yeſterday morning about one o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Owen's, jeweller, in Fenchurch-ſtreet, which conſumed the inſide of the houſe (leaving only the front ſtanding), with the ſtock in trade and furniture; it likewiſe burnt the greateſt part of Mr. Viner's houſe, chymiſt, next door, and two backwards.

An Eſquimaux India captain, with his ſquaw or wife, appeared in town. They were brought by Commodore Shuldham from Newfoundland, in order to be preſented to his majeſty, to eſtabliſh a laſting friendſhip with the Eglots, as theſe people call the Engliſh nation. The Eſquimaux nation inhabit the country on the north of the river St. Lawrence, between whom, and the inhabitants of Greenland, there has been found a remarkable affinity of language.

23d. This morning, during a great fog, two horſes belonging to a dray-cart, got looſe from their driver in the Hay-market, and running furiouſly along, beat down two men, and killed them on the ſpot. One Mr. Wiſhaw, a taylor in Palſgrave-head-court, Temple-Bar, narrowly eſcaped the ſame fate. A poor man in the Strand, taking up an old pipe, was run over, and taken up ſpeechleſs, with little hopes of recovery. The darkneſs was ſo great, that the carriages of the nobility and gentry were attended with lights, the ſame as at midnight; and in the morning, a man decently dreſſed was found dead near the Three Crowns, at the bottom of Gray's-Inn-Lane, ſuppoſed to have periſhed through the inclemency of the weather. A gentleman and a lady were overturned in a one-horſe chaiſe, about one o'clock, from not being perceived by the driver of one of the weſtern ſtages, by which accident the lady had one of her arms broke, and the gentleman's ſkull was ſo fractured, that he died before he could be brought to town.

Laſt night a meeting of the creditors of Meſſrs. Neale, James, Fordyce, and Down, was held at Guildhall, to declare a dividend, when it appeared that the proofs and claims under the commiſſion, amounted to 181,330l. 19s. 5d. and the aſſignees having produced their accounts, a balance remained in their hands of 33,019l. 15s. 2d. whereupon a dividend of 4s. in the pound was ordered to be made.

24th. This day the following bills received the royal aſſent by a commiſſion, viz.

The bill for better regulating his majeſty's marine forces.

The bill to allow the free importation of rice from America.

The bill to reſtrain the Eaſt-India Company from appointing ſupervifors, &c. for a limited time.

The bill for making a branch of the river Trent navigable near Newark.

And to ſuch other bills as were ready.

The Eaſt-India committee will ſit during the receſs of parliament, in order to prepare their report againſt the firſt meeting after the adjournment.

By

By a report made it appears, that a great company have now in their warehouſes, no leſs than 16,000,000 pounds of tea.

It likewiſe appears, that the value of the company's eſtates in the city of London, that is, the India-Houſe and the different warehouſes, as eſtimated by a ſurveyor expreſsly employed for the purpoſe, amount to about 214,000 l.

The long-depending cauſe between the colony of Connecticut, and the Mohegan Indians, which has been in a courſe of litigation upwards of thirty years, was determined in favour of the colony, by the lords of his majeſty's privy-council, at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

It appeared by the evidence given at the bar on Friday night laſt, that the rapacity of ſome of the company's ſervants in Bengal alone, for the laſt ſix years, made an actual difference in the company's affairs of no leſs than 3,200,000 l.

Mrs. Cornely's houſe and furniture, in Soho-ſquare, was ſold by auction for 10,200 l.

Paris, Nov. 27. Strict ſearch is daily making after the authors and publiſhers of libels againſt the miniſtry. Some officers of the police, ſuſpecting them to be concealed in a convent, paid their viſit there accordingly, but found only one of theſe publications in the poſſeſſion of a monk, whom they immediately ſent to the Baſtile.

Copenhagen, Nov. 17. By an ordinance juſt publiſhed, his majeſty, willing to conciliate the affections of his ſubjects in the kingdom of Norway, has converted the extraordinary impoſts on that country, into that of a free gift, for the term of ſix years.

Iſland of St. Vincent, Oct. 1. The expedition againſt the Caribbees, or natives of the iſland, has taken place; ſome have been killed on both ſides; and ſome taken priſoners. The whole iſland is under arms, and it is expected that the event will be bloody.

Boſton, Oct. 25. A town meeting was held at Fannuil-hall, to enquire into the grounds of a report, that ſalaries are annexed to the office of the judges of the ſuperior court of judicature in New-England, whereby they are rendered independant of the grants of the general aſſembly for their ſupport, contrary to ancient cuſtom: when it was reſolved to prepare a meſſage to the governor, humbly to requeſt, that his excellency would be pleaſed to inform them, whether he had received any advice relative to a matter ſo deeply intereſting to the inhabitants of the province. To which his excellency gave for anſwer, "That it was by no means proper for him to lay before the inhabitants of any town whatſoever, any part of his correſpondence as governor of the province, or to acquaint them whether he had or had not received any advices relating to the public affairs of government:" which anſwer being read, was deemed unſatisfactory, and a committee was appointed to prepare a petition to the governor, to call the general aſſembly together, at the time to which it ſtands prorogued; which being preſented, his excellency gave reaſons why he could not comply with their requeſt. They then concluded to petition the king for redreſs of grievances, and to communicate their reſolution to other towns.

Dr. Kennicot has received advice

from Mr. Burnes at Rome, that he has found an old MS. in the Vatican, in which is written part of the 91ſt book of Livy, ſuppoſed to be loſt. Mr. Burnes has tranſcribed it, and finds it contains an account of the Sertorian war in Spain; people and places are mentioned in it, which have not been noticed by any other author. The MS. is thought to have been written in the ſecond century.

In digging a grave near the communion-table in Chatham pariſh, it is ſaid, a hand entire was found among the crumbled bones, except the extreme joint of the fore-finger, which was fallen off. It had the fleſh, ſinews, nails, and veins like thoſe of a living perſon, and graſped the handle of a dagger, which it is thought preſerved it.

On the 22d paſt, ſome men were perceived on a barren rock off St. David's, making ſignals of diſtreſs, but nobody durſt venture to their aſſiſtance till the 25th, when ſome reſolute ſailors, at the hazard of their lives, undertook to bring them on ſhore. On their approaching the rock, the ſurge and ſuction were ſo great, that they were forced to throw ropes to the ſufferers, and to drag them on board through the ſea, by which means nine lives were ſaved, who otherwiſe muſt have periſhed in another day. They belonged to the Libertas, Peter Zittenberg, maſter, from Stockholm, for Dublin, laden with tar and iron, and wrecked on the rocks, called the Biſhop and his Clerks, where four of the crew periſhed. Thoſe who were brought on ſhore, were treated with the greateſt humanity by the clergy and gentry of the place.

The members of the Sçavoir Vivre Club have reſolved to give the following premiums in Feb. 1774, for the beſt performances in their different kinds, which ſhall make their appearance in the courſe of the year 1773, viz. For the beſt poem, a gold medal, and 100 guineas.—For the beſt picture, ditto, ditto.—For the beſt ſculpture, ditto, ditto.—For the beſt muſical compoſition, a gold medal, and 50 guineas.—For the beſt engraving, ditto, ditto.—As ſoon as the club have adjudged the different premiums, their treaſurer is to wait on the author or artiſt, and to beg his acceptance of the ſame, as a token of their approbation and regard.

Peterſbourg, Dec. 18. Notwithſtanding the appearance there was ſome days ago of the froſt being ſet-in, and that the Neva would have been immediately frozen, it ſtill continues open; which has never before happened in the memory of man ſo late in the ſeaſon. The only inſtance that is remembered of its remaining unfrozen ſo long as the 1ſt of December, was in the year 1717.

Warſaw, Dec. 16. They write from Pizeminſt, that proviſions there are at an immenſe price; and to increaſe the miſery of the inhabitants, the lands are ſo infeſted with mice, that the wheat and rye in the ground are devoured by them; inſomuch, that in ſome places they have been obliged to ſow their corn three times over. Theſe animals likewiſe deſtroy great quantities of hay and corn in the barns; and there are ſuch multitudes of them, that it ſeems as if they were collected there from all parts of Europe.

The French conſul at the Dardanelles

danelles has turned Mahometan. This Frenchman is the firſt chriſtian officer who has ſo far diſgraced chriſtianity. The French miniſter here immediately ſent orders to take his authority from him, as likewiſe all his accounts.

A pamphlet lately appeared in Holland, intitled, "Obſervations on the declarations of the courts of Vienna, Peterſburg, and Berlin, concerning the partition of Poland;" in which the author has taken ſuch liberties with the character of the King of Pruſſia, that his miniſter has obtained a ſuppreſſion of the ſale of his work.

The diſturbances which have lately happened at ſome of the Portugueze ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, particularly at Arverri, Mogador, and Arebo, are now intirely ſettled, through the bravery and conduct of the Portugueze commander at Benin, who, with about 700 Europeans, (moſt of them irregulars) and about 800 friendly negroes, gave battle to an army of between 30 and 40,000 negroes, under the command of the King of Whidah, a negro prince, and obtained a compleat victory; ſince which, peace has been effectually re-eſtabliſhed.

The ſhips and troops intended to quell the diſturbances that prevail in the Spaniſh ſettlements in South America, are already ſailed under the command of Don Juan Antonio del Caſtro, from whoſe powers, the Spaniſh miniſtry have formed very ſanguine hopes of ſucceſs.

Letters from Holland mention, that there is ſuch a ſcarcity of proviſions in ſeveral parts of that province, that the ſtates have ordered a conſiderable bounty over and above the market price, to be paid to ſuch perſons as will ſupply them with live cattle, wheat, rye, &c. It is further added, that a great number of poor die daily for want of the common neceſſaries of life.

In ſome of the provinces of Sweden, the ſcarcity is ſo great, that the poor people have pounded bran and the bark of trees together, and made the ſame into bread.

Vienna, Nov. 22. The inhabitants of Bohemia having reaped a very fine harveſt, the government again laid on the duty paid on tranſportation from one hereditary province to another, which had been ſuſpended during the late great ſcarcity; but this impoſition having occaſioned great diſtreſs among the people by the price of grain, the duty has again been laid aſide for an unlimited time, and grain is permitted to be brought free from Hungary to Bohemia. The fertility of Hungary is ſo great, that it is reckoned the granary of the hereditary provinces, as Sicily was formerly to Rome. This country is ſo vaſtly prolific, that there is no occaſion, in many parts, for further huſbandry than that of ſlightly turning up the earth; and in many places the ſcattered grain produces fine crops.

The preſent diſtreſs of the Eaſt-India Company, cannot be deemed ſurprizing to thoſe who conſider one moment the cauſes which have contributed to haſten their ruin: Let us attend to the following fact. —Our colonies ſent annually to England 600,000 l. for the ſingle article of tea; but when it became a queſtion, whether they ſhould be ſlaves under that importation, or freemen importing it from a foreign market, the tea remained in

the company's warehouſes, and the 600,000l. went to Holland and Denmark. That non importation, or loſs of market, having now continued for five years, it makes three millions difference in their caſh account—is the true cauſe of the great quantity now on hand——is an immenſe loſs to the revenue, to the merchant, to the ſtate, and has operated very conſiderably towards producing the preſent ſcarcity of money, and univerſal ſtagnation to all buſineſs. This is not all;—the ſame motives which prevented our coloniſts from conſuming the company's tea, alſo prevented the purchaſe of many other valuable articles—'tis difficult to aſcertain the amount, but it is very conſiderable, and makes a monſtrous difference in the ſtate of their affairs. In ſhort, it has been the principal cauſe of their approaching diſſolution.

Stockholm, Dec. 5. The importation of ſalt, uſed for ſalting herrings, &c. into the ports and provinces of Gottenburgh and Bahus, which hitherto has been confined to Swediſh ſhips only, has, by a reſcript, dated the 3d inſtant, been allowed to any foreign ſhips, notwithſtanding an ordinance made in the year 1724, which forbids the entry of any foreign veſſel into any of the ports of Sweden with that commodity.

Prague, Dec. 18. According to the informations received by the government, relative to the progreſs of the epidemical diſtempers which prevail in Bohemia, there have died in that kingdom, from the 1ſt of January to the 1ſt of Sept. 1772, 168,331 perſons, during which time there have been but 82,050 children born; ſo that the depopulation amounts to 89,281 perſons: and we apprehend that the four following months will preſent us with an account ſtill more terrible. The ravages of the preceding year were greater ſtill.

Algiers, Oct. 31. The Winchelſea Engliſh frigate, Capt. Wilkinſon, which ſailed from hence the 27th of September, returned the 27th inſtant. The Engliſh gave it out that ſhe had only been to Marſeilles, to put ſome diſpatches into the poſt for London, relative to the differences between the commander and this regency, which the Algerines affected to take no notice of. After the uſual ſalutations, the Dey ſignified to the commandant, that he was at liberty to have an audience whenever he pleaſed, provided he did not bring with him the conſul, whom he was determined not to ſee again, for reaſons which he had given to his Britannic majeſty. The commandant made anſwer, that as the conſul was an officer appointed by his majeſty, he could not diſpenſe with introducing him; and rather than not bring him, he would have no audience himſelf. The Dey perſiſting in his reſolution, Captain Wilkinſon was equally determined, and went away again without an audience. During the time that the Engliſh frigate was here, all the chriſtian ſlaves were chained, for fear they ſhould recover their liberty, and go on board her.

Peterſburg, Nov. 13. The ſenate paſſed ſentence the 16th ult. againſt the fabricators of ſome falſe bank-bills. Their puniſhment was as follows: The two Puſkins were degraded from their rank of nobles, and are ſent to work in the mines of Siberia, together with a foreigner,

reigner, who calls himſelf an Italian, and one other perſon concerned with them. And M. Sukin, chief of the college of commerce at Moſcow, has been condemned to ſerve at Orembourg, in quality of a private ſoldier, for the remainder of his days.

29th. At the cloſe of the ballot at the India-houſe on the queſtion, that the dividend for the laſt half year ſhall be at three per cent. the numbers were, for the queſtion, 131; againſt it, 12.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Dec. 31.

'On Tueſday laſt, about ten o'clock at night, a fire broke out in the Hotel Dieu, occaſioned by the melting of tallow, which caught fire, and burnt with too much rapidity to be ſtopt. The Governor of Paris, and all the chief magiſtrates attended, and ſtrong detachments of guards were planted at all the avenues. Three rooms, occupied by ſick people, were burnt, and a great number of the miſerable objects therein loſt their lives. The nuns ſleeping-room, the laundry, and all the old chapel, fell a prey to the flames, which rage ſtill; and ſeveral of the firemen and ſoldiers were killed. The cathedral of Notre Dame is filled with beds and ſick people from the hoſpital, who are viſited and relieved by ladies of the higheſt diſtinction. Great numbers of the ſick are daily removed in covered carriages to the hoſpital of St. Louis, out of Paris. All the avenues to the Hotel Dieu are ſtopt. It is now midnight, and the fire is not yet extinguiſhed. We have, however, the ſatisfaction to aſſure the public, that not near ſo many lives are loſt as was firſt reported.'

Genoa, Dec. 26. On the 22d inſtant, at two o'clock in the morning, died, of an inflammation in his ſtomach, the ſerene John Baptiſt Cambiaſo, Doge of this republic, after a ſhort illneſs of five days. His death is generally lamented by all ranks of people in this ſtate, for his amiable qualities, and his extenſive charities to the poor, to whom he diſtributed annually near twelve thouſand pounds ſterling. The body has been expoſed to public view in one of the rooms of the palace, where four altars were erected for celebrating maſſes; and this morning it was brought from the palace, and placed on a ſcaffold erected for that purpoſe in the middle of the cathedral church, and is to be interred tomorrow in the church of St. Siro.

The following is an account of the toll collected at Blackfriars Bridge.

	l.	s.	d.
From Sept. 1770 to 1771,	4700	16	8½
Sept. 1771 to 1772,	5996	4	2½

Mrs. Manſel, wife of Mr. Manſel, ſilver poliſher, in Corbet-court, was ſafely delivered of two boys; and next morning about four o'clock, ſhe was delivered of a girl; the children and mother are likely to do well.

Peter Paul Puget, grandſon of the famous painter and ſculptor of that name, lately died at Marſeilles in the 94th year of his age. He had enjoyed for 42 years a penſion of 500 livres, in conſideration of a fine piece of Bas relief in marble, repreſenting the plague at Milan, which was left him by his grandfather. He had a preſent of 12,000 livres, beſides the penſion abovementioned, for that fine piece of ſculpture.

Died, John Story, Eſquire, in Greek-

Greek-ſtreet Soho. By his will he has left 100l. to the ſociety for propagating the Goſpel; 100l. to St. George's Hoſpital; 50l. to the Foundling Hoſpital; 100l. to the Middleſex Hoſpital; 50l. to the Charity-ſchool of Saint Ann's, Soho.

Mr. Roger Hunt, one of the greateſt ſtocking manufacturers in Nottingham, ſaid to have died worth upwards of 40,000l.

At the Hague, Solomon Emmanuel, a Jew, native of Moravia, aged 109 years and 8 months; he has left ſixty-ſeven deſcendants behind him.

Iſabel King, widow, at Fochaber's in Scotland, aged 108. Her huſband, who died about two years ago, was 98 years old at his deceaſe. They had lived in a married ſtate upwards of 66 years.

In Off-alley, in the Strand, Frances Beet, who for many years received charity of the pariſh and others; in her apartment, and about her bed, money was found to the amount of eight hundred pounds.

Mary Simes, a beggar woman, aged 109, in the Mint, Southwark, ſaid to have died worth 1500l.

At Whittingham, in Eaſt-Lothian; Barbara Wilſon, aged 120 years.

Aged 112, Thomas Pearce, a labouring man, at Hawley-hill farm in Wilts.

At Truro, in Cornwall, Mr. John Richardſon, a tradeſman in that town, aged 137, who retained his ſenſes till a few days before his death.

At Benham in the County of Suſſex, one Joan Godfrey, aged 110, who till within a week of her death fetched water from a well near two miles diſtance from her houſe.

A General Bill of all the Chriſtenings and Burials, from December 10, 1771, *to December* 15, 1772.

Chriſtened.		Buried.	
Males	9172	Males	13185
Females	8744	Females	12868
In all	17916	In all	26053

Increaſed in the Burials this year 4273.

Increaſed in the Chriſtenings 844

Died under two years of age			9112
Between	2	and 5	2894
	5	and 10	1006
	10	and 20	1056
	20	and 30	2086
	30	and 40	2307
	40	and 50	2301
	50	and 60	1905
	60	and 70	1619
	70	and 80	1205
	80	and 90	473
	90	and 100	84
	100		2
	102		1
	103		1
	105		1

At Paris, Births 18713. Deaths 20374. Marriages 4611. Foundlings received in the Hoſpitals 7676. Increaſed in the deaths this year 1433. Decreaſed in the Births 1972. Increaſed in Marriages 159.

At Amſterdam. Deaths 10,609. Baptiſms in the ſeveral reformed churches 4637. Marriages 2037. Increaſed in deaths 2626. Decreaſed in Baptiſms 70.

At

At Copenhagen, Deaths 4200. Births 2604. Marriages 745. Increaſed in deaths 1056. Increaſed in births 53.

At Whitby, were 59 Marriages, 229 Baptiſms, and 313 Burials; 127 of which Burials were Children, &c. in the Small-pox ſince the 1ſt of Auguſt.

The number of perſons who have died throughout the Ruſſian Empire of the Plague, amount to 62000.

In the courſe of laſt year, 4653 ſhips have been cleared at the Cuſtom-houſe, Newcaſtle, of which 4211 were coaſters, and 442 for foreign parts, which is 309 more than were cleared out the year preceding.

In the courſe of the laſt year 1794 veſſels entered the Texel, nine of which have been damaged by winds or other accidents.

From the 5th of Dec. 1771, to the 5th of Dec. 1772, there have 6680 veſſels paſſed the Sound, of which 2145 were Dutch, 1894 Engliſh, 973 Daniſh, 805 Swedes, 326 Pruſſians, 211 Dantzickers, 170 Bremeners, 38 Lubeckers, 32 Hamburghers, 28 Ruſſian, 21 from Roſtock, 13 Imperial, 13 French, 7 Courlanders, 2 Spaniſh, and 2 Portugueſe.

In the 27th year of Edward the Third, all the commodities exported from England amounted to 294,184l. and all the imports to only 38,970l. ſo that the kingdom cleared in that year the ſum of 255,214l.

An Account of the Felons who were in the Gaol of Newgate in 1772.

1772	FELONS. Lond.	Mid. ſex.	Hicks's Hall.	Weſt. min.
Jan. Seſſion	33	85	1	3
Feb. Seſſion	34	121	10	0
Apr. Seſſion	63	160	11	6
June Seſſion	24	104	7	
July Seſſion	23	121	5	8
Sept. Seſſion	41	183	7	
Oct. Seſſion	34	121	5	6
Dec. Seſſion	75	179	5	
	327	1074	51	23
Total	—	—		1475
Sheriffs Debtors	—	—		138
County Court Debtors	—	—		115
Exciſe Debtors	—	—		7
Total from Jan. 1772, to Dec. 1772, incluſive				1735

The Number of Priſoners who died in Newgate in each Year, from the 1ſt of January 1763 *to the* 31*ſt of December* 1772.

In 1763	27	In 1768	36
1764	14	1769	23
1765	13	1770	34
1766	23	1771	27
1767	33	1772	32

From 1747 to 1764, the number of priſoners never exceeded 1300.

BIRTHS for the year 1772.

Jan. 19. Lady of Sir Thomas Egerton, Bart. of a daughter.

22. Lady of Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Bart. of a daughter.

Right Hon. Lady Digby, of a daughter.

Viſc.

Viſcounteſs Valentia, of a daughter.

Feb. 20. Lady of the Right Hon. Thomas Townſend, of a daughter.

March 3. Lady of Sir John Shelly, Bart. of a ſon.

4. Princeſs of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, of a Prince.

12. Right Hon. the Counteſs of Errol, of a ſon.

25. Lady of Lord Greville, of a ſon.

Lately, Her Grace the Dutcheſs of Leinſter, of a daughter.

April 6. Lady of the Right Honourable Lord Archibald Hamilton, of a daughter.

Lady of Lord Viſ. Milſington, of a ſon.

28. Lady Deering, of a daughter.

May 6. Right Honourable the Counteſs of Wigton, of a daughter.

13. Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle, of a ſon.

24. Dutcheſs of Buccleugh, of a ſon.

30. Counteſs of Tyrone, of a ſon.

June 3. Right Hon. Lady Eliz. Herbert, of a ſon.

Lady of William Blackburne, of twins, both ſons.

7. The Queen of the Two Sicilies, of a Princeſs.

24. Counteſs of Hopetown, of a daughter.

July 3. Conſort of Prince Frederic Eugene, of Wurtemburg, of a prince.

19. Princeſs of Naſſau Weilbourg, of a Prince.

28. Lady Viſc. Powerſcourt, of two ſons.

29. Lady of the Earl of Granard, of a daughter.

Aug. 8. Hereditary Princeſs of Heſſe Caſſel, of a Prince.

10. Lady Amelia Barrington, of a daughter.

Biſhop of Norwich's Lady, of a ſon.

14. Her Royal Highneſs the Great Dutcheſs of Tuſcany, of a prince.

20. Lady of Lord Viſc. Downe, of a ſon.

24. Princeſs Royal of Pruſſia, conſort to the Prince of Orange, of a prince.

Lady of the Hon. and Rev. William Digby, of a daughter.

Sept. 19. The Right Hon. the Counteſs of Weſtmoreland, of a daughter.

Lady Molineux, of a ſon.

Oct. 2. Right Hon. the Counteſs of Tankerville, of a daughter.

Lady of Lord Garlies, of a ſon.

18. Lady of Lord Hope, of a daughter.

Right Hon. Counteſs of Dalhouſie, of a ſon.

The Counteſs of Egremont, Lady of Count Bruhl, of a ſon and heir, at her Ladyſhip's houſe in Piccadilly.

The Lady of Capt. O'Neal of Greenwich, of twins; being the firſt time of lying-in after a marriage of twenty-one years.

26. Lady of Sir Watkyn Williams Wynne, Bart. of a ſon.

The Lady of the Rev. Dr. Markham, Biſhop of Cheſter,

Cheſter, and Preceptor to their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and the Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, delivered of a daughter: this is his tenth child, and all of them are living.

Nov. 18. Her Royal Highneſs the conſort of the Prince Auguſtus Ferdinand, of Pruſſia, of a prince.

22. Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Brunſwick, of a princeſs.

23. The reigning Ducheſs of Saxe-Gotha, of a prince.

25. Counteſs of Dumfries, of a daughter.

Lady of Sir George Oſborne, Bart. of a ſon and heir.

26. Lady of Sir John Sinclair, of Muire, Bart. of a ſon.

Dec. 19. Lady of the Biſhop of Litchfield, of a ſon.

28. Lady of Lord Viſc. Weymouth, of a ſon.

MARRIAGES, 1772.

Jan. 1. Hon. Francis Count Taafe, ſecond ſon to Lord Viſc. Taafe, Chamberlain to his Imperial Majeſty, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and a General in the Auſtrian ſervice, to the Hon. Miſs Bellew, eldeſt daughter to the late Lord Bellew.

27. Right Reverend the Biſhop of Dromore, to Miſs Smith, in Dublin.

Feb. 10. Right Hon. Lord Villiers, to Miſs Conway, daughter to the Earl of Hertford.

29. Right Hon. Lord Montfort, to Miſs Blake, ſiſter to Pat. Blake, Eſq; member for Sudbury.

Charles Fielding, Eſq; a Captain in the Navy, to Miſs Finch, daughter to Lady Charlotte Finch.

March 28. The Chevalier de St. George, to a Princeſs of Stolberg, by proxy, at St. Germains.

April 1. Hon. Henry Erſkine, to Miſs Fullerton, of New-Hall, in Scotland.

2. David Smith, Eſq; to Miſs Murray, eldeſt daughter of Sir Robert Murray, Bart.

21. Sir William Aſhurſt, one of the Juſtices of his Majeſty's court of King's-bench, to Miſs Whalley, of Oxford.

Sir John Blois, Bart. to Miſs Lucretia Ottley.

25. Jeffery Hornby, Eſq; to the Hon. Miſs Stanley, ſecond daughter of the late Lord Strange.

Lord Hinchingbroke, to the Hon. Lady Mary Paulet, daughter to his Grace the Duke of Bolton.

28. Thomas de Grey, Eſq; ſon to Lord Chief Juſtice de Grey, to Miſs Irby, daughter to Lord Boſton.

May 21. Gen. Carlton, Gov. of Quebec, to the Hon. Miſs Maria Howard, ſiſter to the Earl of Effingham.

25. Tho. Rumbold, Eſq; member for Shoreham, to Miſs Law, daughter of Dr. Law, Bp. of Carliſle.

Right Hon. Earl of Harborough,

rough, to Miſs Robartes, of Glaiſton, Rutland.

June 9. Hon. and Reverend Francis Knollis, to Miſs Hallifax.

29. —— Cotton, Eſq; to Miſs Aſton, eldeſt daughter to Sir William Aſton, Bart.

July 1. Sir Oneſiphorus Paul, Bart. to Mrs. Sarah Turner, of King's-Stanley, in Glouceſterſhire.

8. —— Franco, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Moſes Franco, Eſq; to Miſs Acquilar, daughter of Baron Acquilar, of Alderman's-walk.

The Hon. Mr. Lyttelton, only ſon of Lord Lyttelton, to Mrs. Peach, widow of the late Colonel Peach, in the Eaſt-India company's ſervice.

9. The Earl of Tyrconnel, to Lady Frances Manners, daughter of the late Marquis of Granby, and grand-daughter to the preſent duke of Rutland.

13. Col. John Burgoyne, of the 58th regiment of foot, eldeſt ſon of Sir Roger Burgoyne of Sutton, Bedfordſhire, to Miſs Johnſton, eldeſt daughter of General Johnſton, of Overſtone, near Northampton.

16. Lord Polworth, ſon and heir of the Earl of Marchmont, to lady Arabella Grey, eldeſt daughter to the Earl of Hardwicke, and Marchioneſs Grey, Baroneſs Lucas of Crudwell, by ſpecial licence.

26. Mr. Cooke, private ſecretary to Lord Townſhend, to the daughter of Lady Dyſart, with a fortune of 12000 l.

Aug. 5. Robert Hales, Eſq; collector of the cuſtoms in the port of Lynn, to Miſs Turner, daughter of Sir John Turner, Bart.

8. Lieut. Caldwell, ſecond ſon of Sir James Caldwell, to Miſs Jane Blackett.

Humphrey Oſbaldiſton, Eſq; to Miſs Kitty Pennington, daughter of Sir Joſeph Pennington.

13. Capt. Tho. Fowke, Equery to the Duke of Cumberland, to Miſs Ann Woolaſton, daughter of Sir Frank Woolaſton, Bart.

14, Joſeph Bernes, Eſq; to Miſs Hulſe, ſecond daughter of Sir Edward Hulſe.

Sir Thomas Wallace, of Craigee, Bart. to Miſs Eglatina Maxwell, ſiſter to the Ducheſs of Gordon.

19. Sir George Vandeput, Bart. to Miſs Philadelphia Grey.

20. Sir Henry Somerville, Bart. to the Hon. Miſs St. Leger, of Cork in Ireland.

Rev. Mr. Heathcote, ſecond ſon to Sir Robert Heathcote, to Miſs Letitia Parker, daughter to Lord Chief Baron Parker.

Lord Stavordale, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Ilcheſter, at Clappercullent, in the county of Limeric, to Miſs Mary Grady, daughter of Standiſh Grady, Eſq;

Sept. 3. Adam Hay, Eſq; to Miſs Harpur,

Harpur, ſiſter to Sir Henry Harpur, with a fortune of 30,000 l.

7. Right. Hon. Lord Teynham, to Mrs. Davis, a widow Lady.

Lieut. Gen. Clavering, to Miſs Yorke.

Oct. 11. William Fowler, Eſq; to Lady Fowler, widow of the late Sir Hans Fowler.

30. Dr. Pepys, to Lady Jane Evelyn, ſiſter to the earl of Rothes.

Nov. 4. Sir Thomas Gaſcoine, of Parlington, Bart. to Miſs Montgomery.

13. Rev. Mr. Pitman, of Dunchidcock, near Exeter, to Miſs Eliz. Saliſbury Deane, ſiſter to the preſent Sir Robert Deane.

15. Sir Fernando Poole, Bart, to Miſs White, of Horſham, Suſſex.

16. Sir Harry Moncrief of Wellwood, Bart. to Miſs Robertſon, at Edinburgh.

Sir James Cotter, Bart, member for Taghmon, in Ireland, to Miſs Kearney, ſiſter to James Kearney, Eſq; member for Kinſale.

Dec. 4. Dr. Relhan to Lady Harte.

5. The Rev. James Rudd, B. A. miniſter of St. Paul's chapel in Edinburgh, to the honourable Mrs. St. Clare, widow, daughter of the late Lord Duffus.

26. Sir Willoughby Aſton, Bart. to Lady Jane Henley, ſiſter to the Earl of Northington.

Principal PROMOTIONS *for the Year* 1772, *from the London Gazette, &c.*

Jan. 3. James Harris, Jun. Eſq; Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Berlin.—Right Honourable Lord North, Recorder of Glouceſter.

15. Sir Charles Hotham, and the Hon. Will. Hamilton, Eſq; Knights of the Bath.—A grant paſſed the Great Seal unto Thomas Grey Cullum, Eſq; Bath King at Arms, of the Office of a King at Arms, and principal Herald of the parts of Wales, by the name of Glouceſter, to hold the ſame during his good behaviour; and a clauſe is inſerted for annexing the office of Glouceſter King at Arms, to the office of both Kings at Arms, and declaring his majeſty's pleaſure, that the ſaid Thomas Grey Cullum, Eſq; ſhall, in all aſſemblies and places, have and take place of all other Provincial Kings at Arms whatſoever, with the yearly ſalary of 40l. payable quarterly at the Exchequer, and all other rights, privileges, and advantages, to the ſaid office of Glouceſter King at Arms belonging.

17. John Gilpin Sowry, Eſq; Deputy Governor and Superintendant of the trade of Senegambia.

18. Philip Du Val, B. L. the place of a canonry or prebend in the Collegiate Church or Free Chapel of St. George in the Caſtle at Windſor, void by the death of Richard Wilmot.—Gregory Parry, M. A. the canonry or prebend of the Cathedral of Chriſt Church and the Bleſſed Virgin Mary in Worceſter, now void by the promotion of Philip Du Val, B. L.

21. Anthony Chamier, Eſq; Deputy

puty Secretary at War, in the room of Chriſtopher D'Oyly, Eſq; reſigned.

—31. Capt. John Clarke, of the Prudent man of War, a knight.

Feb. 11. William Jollyffe, Eſq; to be one of his majeſty's Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations.

— 15. The Right Rev. Dr. John Cradock, biſhop of Kilmore, to the Archbiſhoprick of Dublin, with the Biſhoprick of Glandelagh united thereto —The Right Rev. Dr. Deniſon Cumberland, Biſhop of the united ſees of Clonfert and Kilmacdaugh, to the Biſhoprick of Kilmore.—Dr. Walter Cope, Dean of Dromore, to the united Biſhopricks of Clonfert and Kilmacdaugh.—The Rev. Joſeph Deane Bourke, Dean of St. Flanan Killaloe, to the Deanry of Dromore.—William Cecil Perry, A. M. to the Deanry of St. Flanan Killaloe.—The Right Rev. Dr. William Gore, Biſhop of Elphin, to the Biſhoprick of Limerick.—The Right Rev. Dr. Jemmett Brown, Biſhop of the united ſees of Corke and Roſs, to the Biſhoprick of Elphin.—Iſaac Mann, D. D. Archdeacon of Dublin, to the united Biſhopricks of Corke and Roſs.

— 27. John Temple, Eſq; formerly Surveyor-General of the Northern Diſtrict of America, and one of the late Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in America, Surveyor-General of the Cuſtoms in this kingdom, at the eſtabliſhed ſalary of 400l. per annum, to be reſident in London, and a daily attendant on the board of cuſtoms. By this appointment it is deſigned, that the preſent offices of ſurveyors-general for the different coaſts ſhall ceaſe on the demiſe of the incumbents; and it is ſaid, that three other gentlemen will be appointed, who, together with Mr. Temple, are to execute the buſineſs of this new appointment. — Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Murray Keith, his majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary at the court of Copenhagen, a Knight of the Bath.

March 10. Molineux Shuldham, Eſq; to be Governor and Commander in Chief over Newfoundland, and all the coaſt of Labrador, including the iſlands, &c.

— 14. Count Colloredo, Prince Biſhop of Gurck, and ſon of Prince Colloredo, Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, unanimouſly elected Archbiſhop of Saltzburgh.

— 21. James Macpherſon, Eſq; the offices and places of Secretary and Clerk of the Council of his majeſty's province of Weſt-Florida, in North-America, and Regiſter of all grants, patents, and records, of and in the ſaid province.

— 24. John Foſter, D. D. the place of Prebendary of his majeſty's free chapel of St. George, in the caſtle of Windſor, void by the death of Dr. John Sumner.

— 25. Right Hon. Lord North, a Knight of the Garter, in the place of the late Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

— 28. William Moore, Eſq; to be Attorney-General of Barbadoes, in the room of Henry Beccles, Eſq; deceaſed. —Edward Morſe, Eſq; Chief-Juſtice of Senegambia, in Africa, in the room of Chriſtopher Milles, Eſq; deceaſed.—John Fenton, Eſq; Provoſt-Marſhal of Nova-Scotia.—James Magra, Eſq; to be Conſul in the Canary Iſlands.

April 3. A patent paſſed the great ſeal, appointing John Skynner, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the

court of ſeſſion for the county of Cheſter, Montgomery, Flint, and Denbigh, in the principality of Wales, in the room of Taylor White, Eſq; deceaſed.—Alſo a like patent, appointing James Foſter, Eſq; Chief-Juſtice of Ely, to be one of the King's Serjeants at law, in the room of Serjeant Leigh, deceaſed.—Sir Robert Murray Keith, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the court of Denmark, to the command of the 47th regiment of foot, in the room of Lieutenant-General Laſcelles, deceaſed.

May 6. Thomas Bradſhaw, Eſq; to be one of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High-Admiral of Great-Britain and Ireland, &c. — Rev. Thomas Thurloe, B. D. Maſter of the Temple.—Rev. James Stillingfleet, M. A. Prebend of Worceſter.

— 26. Colonels Lord Adam Gordon, Frederick Haldimand, William Alexander Sorrell, Rich. Lambert, Alex. Maitland, John Pomeroy, Archibald Earl of Eglintoun, Simon Fraſer, Hunt Walſh, Tho. Deſaguliers, George Preſton, Guy Carleton, Sir Charles Hotham, Baronet, William Napier, Tho. Townſhend, Robert Clerk, Sir William Draper, Robert Cunninghame, William Howe, John Bradſtreet, Lord George Henry Lennox, Henry Campbell, John Hale, Robert Boyd, Henry Clinton, Charles Fitzroy, Bernard Hale, John Burgoyne, to be Major-Generals in the army.— As likewiſe Major-Generals John Gore, James Murray, Geo. Williamſon, Cyrus Trapaud, Sir Willam Boothby, Baronet, William Keppell, Rich. Pierſon, Benjamin Carpenter, John Owen, Bigoe Armſtrong, Edward Harvey, William Earl of Shelburne, William Haviland, William Rufane, Hamilton Lambart, John Irwin, Cadwallader Lord Blayney, Charles Vernon, William Ganſell, David Græme, Edward Urmſton, to be Lieutenant-Generals in the army.—As likewiſe Lieutenant-Generals Cuthbert Elliſon, Peregrine Duke of Ancaſter, Evelyn Duke of Kingſton, Hugh Viſcount Falmouth, Simon Earl Harcourt, Arthur Earl of Powis, Michael O'Brien Dilkes, John Earl of Sandwich, Henry Seymour Conway, James Abercromby, George Earl of Albemarle, Francis Leighton, Lord Robert Manners, John Moſtyn, John Earl of Waldegrave, His Royal Highneſs William Duke of Glouceſter, to be Generals in the army.

— 29. Right Hon. Sir George Macartney, a Knight of the Bath.

June 15. Sir George Oſborne, Bart. Stanien Porten and Thomas Mills, Eſqrs, Captain Baſil Keith, Captain Peter Parker, and Horatio Mann, Eſq; to the honour of knighthood. — Lord Mountſtuart, to be Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Glamorgan.

July —. Charles Logie, Eſq; to be Conſul-General to the Emperor of Morocco. — Richard Johnſton, Eſq; of Gilford, in the county of Down, to the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Ireland.—Montague Burgoyne, Eſq; to the office of one of the Chamberlains of his Majeſty's Exchequer—John Williams, Eſq; Inſpector of the Cuſtoms in North-America, made a Commiſſioner of Cuſtoms in the port of Boſton, in New-England. —Henry Fane, Eſq; made Keeper of his Majeſty's private roads, and Guide to his royal Perſon in all progreſſes, &c. in the room of

the late Thomas Whateley, Eſq;—Thomas Wonder, Eſq; appointed Collector of the port of Cork in Ireland, 1000l. a year.

Lately, James Cuffe, Henry Mitchell, Wm. Gamball, and Tho. Tiſdall, Eſqrs, Commiſſioners and Overſeers of the Barracks of Dublin, in the room of the Earl of Ely, Thomas Adderley, John Magill, and John Monk Maſon, Eſqrs.—Thomas Adderley, Treaſurer to the Barrack-Board, in the room of Henry Mitchell, Eſq;

Auguſt 12. Right Hon. Allen Lord Bathurſt, and his iſſue male, the dignity of an Earl of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the title of Earl Bathurſt, of Bathurſt, in Kent. — The Right Hon. Wills Hill, Earl of Hillſborough, in Ireland, and Lord Harwich, Baron of Harwich, in Eſſex, and to his iſſue male, the dignities of Viſcount and Earl of Great-Britain, by the titles of Viſcount Fairford, and Earl of Hillſborough, in the county of Glouceſter.

— 14. The Right Hon. William Earl of Dartmouth to be one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.—Sir Robert Murray Keith, Knight of the Bath, his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the court of Vienna. —Ralph Woodford, Eſq; late his Majeſty's Reſident with the Hanſe towns, to be his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary at the court of Copenhagen. — Emanuel Mathias, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Reſident with the Hanſe towns, in the room of Ralph Woodford, Eſq;—Horace St. Paul, Eſq; Secretary to the Embaſſy at the court of Verſailles.

— 15. Hon. John Stewart, Eſq; commonly called Lord Garlies, a Commiſſioner of Trade and Plantations.

Auguſt 31. The Right Hon. Will. Earl of Dartmouth, firſt Lord of Trade and Plantations.

Sept. 19. Charles Cocks, of Dumbleton, in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq; Patrick Blake, of Langham, in Suffolk, Eſq; Paulet St. John, of Farley, in Hants, Eſq; Sir Robert Wilmot, of Oſmaſton, next Derby, in Derbyſhire, Knt. Sir James Wright, Knt. his Majeſty's Reſident to the Republic of Venice; Lyonel Lyde, of Ayot St. Lawrence, in Herts, Eſq; and Egerton Leigh, Eſq; his Majeſty's Attorney-General of South-Carolina, to the dignity of Baronets of Great-Britain. — James Williams, and Francis North, Eſqrs, to the office of Receiver-General of all his Majeſty's revenues within his colony and dominions of Virginia.—Rev. Joſeph Dean Bourke, now Dean of Dromore, to the united Biſhopricks of Leighlin and Fernes, Ireland. — Reverend Ralph Walſh, M. A. to the Deanry of Dromore, Ireland.

— 25. To Richard Sutton, Eſq; of Norwood-Park, Nottinghamſhire, the dignity of a Baronet of Great-Britain.

— 30. Francis Willes, Eſq; ſon to the Biſhop of Bath and Wells, one of the Under Secretaries of State in Lord Rochford's department, in the room of Sir Richard Sutton, who has reſigned.

Oct. 3. Right Hon. Lord North, Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford.

— 6. Gilbert Laurie, Eſq; Lord-Provoſt of Edinburgh.

— 9. The Earl of Harcourt, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of Lord Townſhend, and a Privy-Counſellor. — Lord Clive, Lord-Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum

lorum of the counties of Salop and Montgomery, in the room of the late Earl Powis.—Lord Viſcount Stormont, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador-Extraordinary to the court of Verſailles.

Oct. 14. His Grace the Duke of Marlborough was choſen Preſident of the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford, in the room of the late Earl of Litchfield.—Alexander Wood, Eſq; to be Commiſſary of Stores and Proviſions in the iſlands of Grenada, in the room of Alexander Cope, Eſq; deceaſed.—Col. Blaquier of Hale's dragoons, Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of Sir George Macartney.

— 17. The Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Townſhend, Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's forces, the office of Maſter-General of the Ordnance.

— 22. The Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, General of his Majeſty's forces, the office of Governor and Captain of the iſle of Jerſey, &c. in the room of the late Earl of Albemarle.—Lieutenant-General Sir Jeffrey Amherſt, Knt. of the Bath, the office of Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's Ordnance.—Major-General Charles Fitzroy, of the 14th regiment of dragoons, to be Colonel of the 3d, or King's own regiment of dragoons, in the room of the Earl of Albemarle, deceaſed.—Lieutenant-General Daniel Webb, Colonel of the 14th regiment of dragoons, in the room of Colonel Fitzroy.—Lieutenant-General Bigoe Armſtrong, of the royal American regiment, to be Colonel of the 8th or the King's regiment of foot, in the room of Lieutenant-General Daniel Webb.—Major-General Frederick Haldimand, to be Colonel-Commandant of a battalion in the royal American regiment, in the room of Lieutenant-General Armſtrong.

Oct. 23. John Hawkins, Eſq; the honour of Knighthood.

— 24. George Marſh, Eſq; to be Comptroller of his Majeſty's Navy, in the room of Thomas Hanway, Eſq; deceaſed.—James Wallace, and Robert Pett, Eſqrs, Sir Roger Burgoyne, Bart. Jonas Hanway, Alexander Chorley, Thomas Colby, and William Gordon, Eſqrs. to be Commiſſioners for victualing his Majeſty's Navy.—Wenſley Bond, M. A. the Deanry of St. Faghnan, in the dioceſe of Roſs, in Ireland, void by the death of Dr. Arthur St. George.

— 28. Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the room of Sir Thomas Parker, reſigned.—James Eyre, Eſq; Recorder of London, Puiſne Judge in the ſaid court, and the honour of Knighthood.

— 31. Richard Stonhewer, Eſq; the office of Auditor of the Revenue of Exciſe and other duties within England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed.—William Lowndes, Eſq; to be a Commiſſioner for the management and receipt of his Majeſty's Revenue of Exciſe and other duties within England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed.

Nov. 3. William Courtenay, of Hartley-Row, in the county of Hants, Eſq; and John Benſon, of Chriſt-Church in the county of Oxford, Eſq; the office of making, writing, and engroſſing, all writs of ſubpœna iſſuing out of the High Court of Chancery, commonly called the Subpœna-Office in Chancery.

Nov. 6. Sir Jeffery Amherſt, a Privy-Counſellor.—The Hon. Edward Hay, Captain-General and Governor in Chief of his Majeſty's iſland of Barbadoes, in America, in the room of William Spry, Eſq; deceaſed. — Daniel Horſmanden, Eſq; Chief-Juſtice of his Majeſty's province of New-York, in America.

— 20. Right Hon. Sir Thomas Parker, a Privy-Counſellor.—Edward Bayntun, Eſq; Conſul-General at Tripoli, in the room of Edward Barker, Eſq; deceaſed.

— 30. Sir John Pringle, Preſident of the Royal Society.

Dec. 5. The dignity of a Baronet of Great-Britain, unto James Wright, Eſq; Governor of his Majeſty's province of Georgia, in America. — To William Eddington, Eſq; the office of Inſpector of the Out-ports Collectors Accompts within that part of Great-Britain called England, with the dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed.

— 8. Right Hon. Lord Edgecumbe, Captain of his Majeſty's Band of Gentlemen Penſioners, in the room of the Earl of Litchfield, deceaſed.—Charles Jenkinſon, Eſq; a Joint Vice-Treaſurer of Ireland, in the place of Lord Edgecumbe. —Hon. Charles Fox, one of the Lords of the Treaſury, in the room of Mr. Jenkinſon.—Daniel De Laval, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Agent in the cities of Rotterdam, Dordrecht, and Schiedam, and town of Delſhaven upon the Maeſe, in Holland.

— 18. George Chetwynd, Eſq; one of the Clerks of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council in Ordinary. — Leonard Thompſon, Eſq; the office of Maſter or Regiſter, and the taking cognizance of the free conſents of ſuch perſons as ſhall voluntarily go or be ſent as ſervants to any of his Majeſty's plantations in America or elſewhere.—Lieutenant-General James Adolphus Oughton, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Antigua, in the room of Francis Lord Hawley, deceaſed.—Thomas Moore, Eſq; to be one of the Deemſters of the Iſle of Man, on the reſignation of Peter John Haywood, Eſq; — Stephen Cottrell, Eſq; one of the Clerks of Privy-Council, to be Keeper of the Privy-Council Records, in the room of Philip Sharpe, Eſq; dec. —Sir Charles Cocks, Bart. to be Clerk to the Board of Ordnance, in the room of William Rawlinſon Earle, Eſq; reſigned.—Benjamin Langlois, Eſq; to be Clerk to the Deliveries in the Board of Ordnance, in the room of Sir Charles Cocks.—John Paterſon, Eſq; to be Clerk to the Commiſſioners of Land-Tax for London, in the room of Francis Ellis, Eſq; deceaſed.—Rev. Dr. Kaye, a Truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum, in the room of the late James Weſt, Eſq;—Mr. Joſeph Ramus, made Clerk of the Spicery at St. James's, in the room of Mr. White, reſigned.

DEATHS, 1772.

Jan 2. Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Boyne, in Dublin.

3. Vice-Admiral Sir John Bentley, at Buckland, in Kent.

8. Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonſtown, Bart.

13. Sir John Warrender, of Lochead, near Dunbar.

14. Right Hon. Robert Henley, Earl of Northington. He is ſucceeded

ceeded in honours and eſtate by his ſon Lord Henley, knight of the ſhire for Hants. In 1757, the great ſeal, being put in commiſſion, was given to Mr. Henley, as Lord-Keeper. In 1760, he was created Lord Henley, Baron of Grange. In 1761, having delivered up the great ſeal, it was again reſtored to him, with the title of Lord High-Chancellor. In 1766, he was created Viſcount and Earl of Northington, Lord-Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Hants. In the ſame year he reſigned the ſeals, and was appointed Preſident of the Council, which, in 1767, he reſigned.

Her Royal and moſt Serene Highneſs the Landgravine of Heſſe-Caſſel, aunt to his preſent Majeſty.

17. Lady Delves, at Tadworth-Court, Surry.

20. Sir William Maynard, Bart. knight of the ſhire for Eſſex.

At York, Lord Viſcount Fairfax, of Emely, in the kingdom of Ireland. His lordſhip dying without iſſue male, the title is extinct.

22. Sir Philip Boteler, Bart. of Teſton, in Kent, aged upwards of 80.

Marchioneſs de Montandre, Lower Brook-Street.

Feb. 2. Mrs. Kinchant, at Park-Hall, in Shropſhire. She was the only daughter of the late Sir Job Charlton, Bart. and aunt to Sir Francis Charlton, Bart.

6. Sir John Aſtley, Bart. knight of the ſhire for the county of Salop, aged 84 years.

Hon. James Howe, brother to Lord Chedworth, at his ſeat at Glantowy, in Wales.

8. At Carleton-Houſe, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales. Her Royal Highneſs was youngeſt daughter of Frederick II. Duke of Saxe-Gotha, born on the 30th of Nov. 1719, N. S. She was married at St. James's, on the 27th of April, 1736, to Frederick, late Prince of Wales.

His Excellency Mr. Marhard, late miniſter from the court of Heſſe, at North-End.

11. Lady of Sir Brownlowe Cuſt, Bart.

Alicia Viſcounteſs Beauchamp, daughter of the late Lord Viſcount Windſor.

13. Sir Robert Auſten, Bart. at Hazlemere, Surry.

The Lady of Sir Alexander Purvis, at Purvis-Hall, near Berwick.

22. Lord Cantelupe, ſon to the Earl of Delawar.

Sir Alexander Holborne, Bart.

23. Right Hon. Lord Mandeville, eldeſt ſon of his Grace the Duke of Mancheſter.

27. Prince Joſeph Wenceſlaus de Lichſtenſtein, grand field-marſhal in the ſervice of their royal and imperial Majeſties, at Vienna.

29. Lady of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart. at Nettlecombe, Somerſetſhire.

March 3. Sir Edward Boughton, Bart. ſuddenly, at his ſeat in Warwickſhire.

6. Hon. Thomas Liddell, Eſq; brother to Lord Ravenſworth.

7. Sir Roger Twiſden, Bart. at Bradborne, in Kent.

The Hon. Thomas Leſlie, third ſon of John ninth Earl of Rothes, and uncle of the preſent Earl.

10. At his palace at Friedenſtein, in the 73d year of his age, after a long and painful illneſs, his Serene Highneſs Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Gotha, brother to her late Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales.

Lady of Sir John Shelly, Bart. treaſurer of his Majeſty's houſhold.

Lady Seybridge, of Charles-ſtreet, Berkley-ſquare.

Helena Sophia, mother to the Elector of Mentz, aged 92 years.

Mrs. Shanks, of Devonſhire-ſquare, worth 60,000l. which ſhe has left to charitable uſes.

26. Lieutenant-General Laſcelles, aged 88; a brave and worthy officer.

30. Robert Knight, Earl of Catherlough, Viſcount Barrells, and Lord Luxborough of Shannon. He was member for Milbourn-Port, Dorſetſhire, and Recorder of Great Grimſby, in Lincolnſhire.

April 3. Right Hon. Lady Greville, wife to Lord Greville, and daughter to Sir John Peachy, Bart. She died in childbed.

5. Lady Heathcote, mother of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, in St. James's ſquare.

Lady Elliot, relict of the late General Elliot, in New Burlington-ſtreet.

12. Lady Caroline Bouverie, daughter to the Earl of Radnor.

14. Sir William Anderſon, Bart. at Richmond.

15. Charles Bathiani, Prince of the Empire, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Croix of the order of St. Stephen, Field-Marſhal, &c. at Vienna, aged 74.

May 7. Sir William Stanhope, member for Buckinghamſhire, and brother to the Earl of Cheſterfield. He was the eldeſt knight of the Bath except one (the Earl of Breadalbane), and has ſerved in parliament ever ſince the year 1742, when he was choſen for Ayleſbury.

18. The Counteſs of Londonderry; to the unſpeakable loſs of the poor.

19. Mary Counteſs of Kintore, widow of the late John Earl of Kintore, at Edinburgh.

22. Lady Elizabeth Bridge, relict of Sir Robert Bridge, late a brigadier-general, at her houſe in South-Audley-ſtreet.

23. Lord William Manners, brother to his Grace the Duke of Rutland.

Right Hon. Abraham Creighton, Lord Erne, of Crom-caſtle, in Ireland.

Lady Elizabeth Wandesford, daughter to the Earl of Wandesford.

Lady Anne Hay, ſiſter to the Marquis of Tweedale.

29. The Counteſs of Kincardin, at Edinburgh.

June 7. Hon. John Frazer, ſecond ſon to Lord Salton, in Scotland.

Prince William of Heſſe, eldeſt ſon of Prince Charles of Heſſe, in the fourth year of his age.

12. William de Lamoignon, Chancellor of France, in his 90th year.

16. Lady of Edward Weld, Eſq; and ſiſter to Lord Petre.

17. The celebrated Baron Van Swieten, firſt phyſician to the court of Vienna.

19. Sir John Millar, Bart. of Chicheſter.

27. Sir Brian Stapylton, Bart.

The Hon. Mrs. Mary Murray, ſiſter to Lord Elibank.

29. Sir Francis Knolles, Bart. of Fernhill, Berkſhire.

July 2. James Weſt, Eſq; preſident of the Royal Society.

6. Sir John Peyton, Bart. Villiers-ſtreet.

The Hon. Mrs. Webb, ſiſter to Lord Teynham, and widow of John

John Webb, Esq; of Hatherope, in Glouceſterſhire.

9. Lady of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Dean of Weſtminſter.

14. The Marquis de Los Rios, Knight of the military order of Maria Thereſa, Lieutenant Veltmarſhal of the imperial armies, and governor of Neuport, aged 49, at Vienna.

Colonel Butler, commander in chief of the Hon. Eaſt-India company's artillery on the coaſt of Coromandel.

Lady of Sir Francis Wyche, at Grantham.

Robert Bruce, youngeſt ſon of Sir Michael Bruce.

Mary, only daughter of the Hon. Walter Moleſworth, Eſq;

Sir John Ingleby, Bart. at Ripley.

25. The young Prince of Naſſau-Weilburg, ſix days old.

27. Hon. Henry Percival, Eſq; third ſon to the late Earl of Egmont, by his ſecond lady, ſiſter to the Earl of Northampton.

Lady of the Rt. Hon. Sir Eardley Wilmot.

31. Sir Horatio Pettus, Bart. of Suffolk. By his death the title is extinct.

Auguſt 1. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart. of Delvy, in Scotland.

Hon. Lady Ann Percival, ſecond daughter of the late Earl of Egmont. Her brother died a few days before: both of a ſore throat.

Edward Bathurſt, Eſq; ſenior Bencher of the Middle-Temple, aged 92.

The Princeſs Frederica Albertina, of Brunſwick Bevern, Abbeſs of Stetterbourg, of an apoplexy.

7. Right Hon. the Counteſs of Weſtmeath, in Ireland.

8. Rev. Henry Willes, prebendary of Wells, and rector of Lee and North-Okendon, Eſſex. He was ſon to Biſhop Willes.

Lady Ann Winſton, Counteſs-Dowager of Holdberry. She was daughter of Sir Rowland Villiars, of Gotham, in Nottinghamſhire.

22. John Calcraft, Eſq; at Ingreſs, Kent, worth 250,000l.

24. Sir Willoughby Aſton, Bart. at Bath.

Right Hon. Francis Lord Hawley, Baron of Donnamore.

The Hon. Col. Richard Maitland, fourth ſon of the Earl of Lauderdale, deputy-adjutant-general to his Majeſty's forces in America.

Mr. Richard Wellborne, in Alderſgate-ſtreet, deſcended in a direct male line from the youngeſt ſon of Simon Montfort, Earl of Leiceſter, who flouriſhed in King Henry the Third's time, and married that king's ſiſter.

Sir William Cummings, Bart. at Edinburgh.

Miſs Anne Trelawny, at Jamaica, ſiſter to the lady of the governor of that place.

Sir John Cartwright, Knight, at Wanſted.

The Rev. Dr. Taylor, at Saliſbury, chancellor of the dioceſe, and canon-reſidentiary of that cathedral.

The Biſhop of Ferns, in Ireland.

Rev. William Borlaſe, L. L. D. F. R. S. author of the Antiquities of Cornwall, and ſeveral other valuable works.

Dowager Lady Kaye, relict of Sir John Leyſter Kaye, Bart.

31. The Right Hon. John Lord Carysfort, Knight of the Bath, and one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council in Ireland, at Liſle.

Sept. 2. Sir Robert Kite, alderman of London.

3. At Hungerford, the Hon. Iſabella Montague, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Beaulieu.

6. Right Hon. Lord Borthwick, at Newcaſtle.

11. The Right Hon. Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis, Viſcount Ludlow, at Bath.

15. In Caſtle-ſtreet, Leiceſterfields, to the unſpeakable loſs of his friends and acquaintance, the learned and worthy Samuel Dyer, Eſq; Fellow of the Royal Society.

19. Right Hon. George Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield, Viſcount Quarrendon, Baron of Spelſbury, and Baronet, chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, preſident of the Aſylum, deputy-ranger of Hampton park, captain of the band of gentlemen penſioners, cuſtos brevium of the court of Common-Pleas, LL.D. and F.R.S. His lordſhip ſucceeded the late Earl, his father, on the 15th of February 1742-3, and married Diana, only daughter of Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. by whom he had no children. His lordſhip's ſurviving brother and ſiſters are, Edward Henry, married, Sept. 29, 1743, to Miſs Derander, who is ſince deceaſed; Lady Charlotte, married, in Jan. 1744-5, to the Lord Viſcount Dillon; and Lady Anne, married, Dec. 17, 1749. to Hugh Lord Clifford: He has alſo an uncle, the Hon. Robert Lee, who married Miſs Kitty Stonehouſe, daughter of Sir John Stonehouſe, of Berkſhire, Bart.

Sir James Reid, of Barra, Bart.

27. Mr. James Brindley, the celebrated engineer, who projected the Duke of Bridgewater's navigation.

29. Right Hon. Ford Lambert, Earl of Cavan, in Ireland.

Charles Iſham, Eſq; only brother of Sir Edmund Iſham, Bart. one of the repreſentatives of the county of Northampton.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur St. George, Dean of Roſs, in Dawſon-ſtreet, Dublin.

Sir Charles Price, Bart. at Jamaica.

Oct. 2. Princeſs Louiſa, of Lorraine.

7. Sir Thomas Butler, Bart. in Ireland.

Sir Thomas Stepney, Bart. in Carmarthenſhire.

10. Sir Abraham Hume, Bart.

11. Lady Houghton, relict of the late Sir Henry Houghton, Bart.

13. Right Hon, George Keppel, Earl of Albemarle, Viſcount Bury, lieutenant-general, colonel of his Majeſty's 3d regiment of dragoon guards, governor of Jerſey, and a knight of the garter.

Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. member for Cornwall.

17. Lady Richinda Gower, at Marybone, daughter of the late Sir Rowland Gower, and niece to the late Lady Winſton.

18. Miſs Aſtley, at Norwich, daughter of Sir Edw. Aſtley, Bart. one of the repreſentatives for Norfolk.

19. The Hon. Mr. Smith, at Bury, brother to the Duke of Dorſet, and captain in the queen's regiment of dragoons.

27. Sir Thomas Munday, Knt. at Oxford.

At Lincoln, Lady Haverſham, ſiſter to the late Lord Angleſey, and aunt to the preſent Lord Valencia.

Lately, the Hon. Mr. Rochford, younger brother of the Earl of Bel-

Belvidere, of a tedious illneſs, at Clontarf, near Dublin.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Meath, in Dublin, who is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon.

Don Louis Velaſques, Marquis de Valda Flores, at Malaga, ſuddenly. He was well known by ſeveral learned works, but more ſo by the diſgrace which he incurred during the troubles of Madrid in 1766. After being confined ſome time in the caſtle of Alicant, he was ſent to Africa, from whence he was releaſed only laſt year, and permitted by his catholic majeſty to reſide at Malaga.

The Hon. Gilbert Vane, at Stanhoe, in Norfolk, uncle to the Right Honourable the Earl of Darlington.

Nov. 9. Sir Adam Inglis, Bart. of Cramond in Scotland.

14. At Clay, in Norfolk, in the 75th year of her age, the dowager Lady Wrotteſley, relict of the late Sir Arnold Wrotteſley, Bart.

16. Prince James Alexander Lubomirſki, knight of the order of the white eagle, general of foot in the Elector of Saxony's ſervice, aged 75 years, at Dreſden.

17. Sir Walter Batteſent, private ſecretary to her late majeſty Queen Caroline.

In Ireland, Michael Byrne, Eſq; member of parliament for St. Mawes, in Cornwall, and nephew to Lord Viſcount Clare.

Mrs. Penelope Gage, the laſt ſurviving daughter of Sir William Gage, of Hengrave, Bart.

18. At his lordſhip's ſeat at Sirlby, near Blyth, in Nottinghamſhire, William Monckton Arundel, Viſcount Galway, and Baron of Killard in the kingdom of Ireland, member of parliament for Pontefract, in Yorkſhire. His lordſhip is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, now Lord Viſcount Galway, a young nobleman of 22 years of age.

22. Hon. Edw. Southwell, uncle to Lord Southwell.

Sir Peter Lynch, formerly a merchant at Gibraltar, at Peterſburgh, in the county of Mayo, Ireland.

Lady Priſcilla Watts, at Worceſter, relict of Sir Rowland Watts, Bart.

Dec. 7. The Right Rev. Dr. Mark Hildeſly, Lord Biſhop of Sodor and Man, of a paralytic ſtroke, at Biſhops-Court, in the iſle of Man, in the 74th year of his age.

8. Lady Clutterbuck, ſiſter of the late Earl of Dyſart, at Windſor.

10. Right Hon. Mary Counteſs-Dowager of Stamford, only child to the late Earl of Warrington, aged 69. In 1736 ſhe married the late Earl of Stamford, by whom ſhe had iſſue the preſent Earl, Lady Mary Weſt, and the Hon. John Grey, member for Trigony.

12. Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart. of Oſmaſton, ſecretary to the Earl of Hertford, lord-chamberlain of his majeſty's houſhold.

13. Miſs Romney, only daughter of —— Romney, Eſq; of St. Anne-ſtreet, Piccadilly, brother of the Lord Lifford.

20. Sir J. Johnſton of Weſterhall, in Scotland, Bart.

22. The ſerene John Baptiſt Cambioſo, Doge of Genoa.

25. Hezekiah Crole, Eſq; Hamburgh merchant, worth 150,000l.

Lady of Sir Thomas Gilbert, in Threadneedle-ſtreet.

27. At Bath, the Right Hon. Lady Scarborough.

Dec.

Dec. 28. The celebrated Count Byron, Duke of Courland, at Mittau.

Mrs. Skinner, lady of William Skinner, Eſq; of Groſvenor-ſquare, ſecond daughter of the late Sir Peter Warren, knight of the Bath.

Mrs. Jennetta Barton, a maiden lady, who acquired a fortune of upwards of 50,000l. in the South Sea ſcheme, by means of a near relationſhip to one of the then directors, whoſe own fortune was taken away by parliament, and he afterwards lived on the bounty of his ſiſter, who purchaſed him an annuity of 1000l. per annum for life.

31. At his houſe at Whitehall, after a few days illneſs, Sir Richard Glyn, Bart. member for Coventry, alderman of Dowgate-ward, London, and preſident of Bridewell and Bethlem hoſpitals.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

Copy of the Petition of the Clergy, &c. relative to the Subſcription to the 39 Articles, offered on Thurſday the 6th of February to the Houſe of Commons.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament aſſembled.

The humble Petition of certain of the Clergy of the Church of England, and of certain of the two Profeſſions of Civil Law and Phyſic, and others, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed,

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners apprehend themſelves to have certain rights and privileges which they hold of God only, and which are ſubject to his authority alone. That of this kind is the free exerciſe of their own reaſon and judgment, whereby they have been brought to, and confirmed in, the belief of the Chriſtian religion, as it is contained in the Holy Scriptures. That they eſteem it a great bleſſing to live under a conſtitution, which, in its original principles, enſures to them the full and free profeſſion of their faith, having aſſerted the authority and ſufficiency of Holy Scriptures in—"All things "neceſſary to ſalvation; ſo that "whatſoever is not read therein, "nor may be proved thereby, is "not to be required of any man "that it ſhould be believed as an "article of the faith, or be thought "requiſite or neceſſary to ſalva-"tion." That your petitioners, do conceive that they have a natural right, and are alſo warranted by thoſe original principles of the reformation from Popery, on which the church of England is conſtituted, to judge in ſearching the ſcriptures each man for himſelf, what may or may not be proved thereby. That they find themſelves, however, in a great meaſure precluded the enjoyment of this invaluable privilege by the laws relating to ſubſcription; whereby your petitioners are required to acknowledge certain articles and confeſſions of faith and doctrine, drawn up by fallible men, to be all and every of them agreeable to the ſaid ſcriptures. Your petitioners therefore pray that they may be relieved from ſuch an impoſition upon their judgment, and be reſtored to their undoubted right as Proteſtants of interpreting Scripture for themſelves, without being bound by any human explications thereof, or required to acknowledge, by ſubſcription or declaration, the truth of any formulary of religious faith and doctrine whatſoever, beſide Holy Scripture itſelf.

That your petitioners not only are themſelves aggrieved by ſubſcription, as now required, (which they cannot but conſider as an encroachment on their rights, competent to them both as men and as members

members of a Proteſtant eſtabliſhment) but with much grief and concern apprehend it to be a great hindrance to the ſpreading of Chriſt's true religion: As it tends to preclude, at leaſt to diſcourage, further enquiry into the true ſenſe of Scripture, to divide Communions, and cauſe mutual diſlike between fellow Proteſtants: As it gives a handle to unbelievers to reproach and vilify the clergy, by repreſenting them (when they obſerve their diverſity of opinion touching thoſe very articles which were agreed upon for the ſake of avoiding the diverſities of opinion) as guilty of prevarication, and of accommodating their faith to lucrative views or political conſiderations: As it affords to Papiſts, and others diſaffected to our religious eſtabliſhment, occaſion to reflect upon it as inconſiſtently framed, admitting and authorizing doubtful and precarious doctrines, at the ſame time that Holy Scripture alone is acknowledged to be certain, and ſufficient for ſalvation: As it tends (and the evil daily increaſes) unhappily to divide the clergy of the eſtabliſhment themſelves, ſubjecting one part thereof, who aſſert but their Proteſtant privilege to queſtion every human doctrine, and bring it to the teſt of Scripture, to be reviled, as well from the pulpit as the preſs, by another part, who ſeem to judge the articles they have ſubſcribed to be of equal authority with the Holy Scripture itſelf: And, laſtly, As it occaſions ſcruples and embarraſſments of conſcience to thoughtful and worthy perſons in regard to entrance into the miniſtry, or chearful continuance in the exerciſe of it.

That the clerical part of your petitioners, upon whom it is peculiarly incumbent, and who are more immediately appointed by the ſtate, to maintain and defend the truth as it is in Jeſus, do find themſelves under a great reſtraint in their endeavours herein, by being obliged to join iſſue with the adverſaries of revelation, in ſuppoſing the one true ſenſe of Scripture to be expreſſed in the preſent eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of faith, or elſe to incur the reproach of having departed from their ſubſcriptions, the ſuſpicion of inſincerity, and the repute of being ill-affected to the church; whereby their comfort and uſefulneſs among their reſpective flocks, as well as their ſucceſs againſt the adverſaries of our common Chriſtianity, are greatly obſtructed.

That ſuch of your petitioners as have been educated with a view to the ſeveral profeſſions of Civil Law and Phyſic, cannot but think it a great hardſhip to be obliged (as are all in one of the Univerſities, even at their firſt admiſſion or matriculation, and at an age ſo immature for diſquiſitions and deciſions of ſuch moment) to ſubſcribe their unfeigned aſſent to a variety of theological propoſitions, concerning which their private opinions can be of no conſequence to the public, in order to entitle them to academical degrees in thoſe faculties; more eſpecially as the courſe of their ſtudies, and attention to their practice reſpectively, afford them neither the means nor the leiſure to examine whether and how far ſuch propoſitions do agree with the word of God.

That certain of your petitioners have reaſon to lament, not only their own, but the too probable misfortune of their ſons, who, at an

an age before the habit of reflection can be formed, or their judgment matured, muſt, if the preſent mode of ſubſcription remains, be irrecoverably bound down in points of the higheſt conſequence, to the tenets of ages leſs informed than their own.

That, whereas the firſt of the three articles, enjoined by the 36th canon of the Church of England to be ſubſcribed, contains a recognition of his majeſty's ſupremacy in all cauſes eccleſiaſtical and civil, your petitioners humbly preſume, that every ſecurity, propoſed by ſubſcription to the ſaid article, is fully and effectually provided for by the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy, preſcribed to be taken by every Deacon and Prieſt at their ordination, and by every Graduate in both Univerſities. Your petitioners, nevertheleſs, are ready and willing to give any farther teſtimony which may be thought expedient, of their affection for his majeſty's perſon and government, of their attachment and dutiful ſubmiſſion in church and ſtate, of their abhorrence of the unchriſtian ſpirit of Popery, and of all thoſe maxims of the church of Rome, which tend to enſlave the conſciences, or to undermine the civil or religious liberty, of a free Proteſtant people.

Your petitioners, in conſideration of the premiſes, do now humbly ſupplicate this Honourable Houſe, in hope of being relieved from an obligation ſo incongruous with the right of private judgment, ſo pregnant with danger to true religion, and ſo productive of diſtreſs to many pious and conſcientious men, and uſeful ſubjects of the ſtate; and in that hope look up for redreſs, and humbly ſubmit their cauſe, under God, to the wiſdom and juſtice of a Britiſh Parliament, and the piety of a Proteſtant King.

And your petitioners, ſhall ever pray, &c.

Sir William Meredith moved to bring up the above petition; but Sir Roger Newdigate objected to the receiving of it, as it came from perſons who had done that which they repreſented to be wrong, and which they wanted to undo. Lord John Cavendiſh wiſhed the petition to be brought up, and examined with temper. Lord North objected to it, as tending to revive the flames of eccleſiaſtical controverſy; and wiſhed never in that houſe to proceed to the diſcuſſion of orthodoxy. On a diviſion it was rejected, Yeas 71, Nays 217.

The following Letter, directed to Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters, has lately been circulated all over England and Wales.

Reverend Sir,

IT is the opinion of ſome very worthy gentlemen, and hearty well-wiſhers to the Diſſenting-Intereſt, that an application to parliament to take off the Subſcription required of Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters by the Toleration-Act, and to put Tutors and Schoolmaſters upon a ſafer footing than they now are, would be highly proper, and might probably be ſucceſsful.

Many of the miniſters think it their duty, and of great importance, to petition parliament for that purpoſe. As they act herein upon the great

great principle common to all Proteſtant Diſſenters, they hope for the unanimous concurrence of their brethren in the miniſtry, in ſo intereſting an affair.

You are, therefore, deſired, if you approve the deſign, to meet your brethren at the Library in Redcroſs-ſtreet, on, &c. to conſider of the beſt means to purſue this great deſign, and to chuſe a committee for that purpoſe.

I am, in the name of many of the brethren, &c.

Some particulars of the proceedings in the great cauſe between Mr. Alderman Townſend, and the collector of the land-tax.

ON Tueſday, June 7, at eleven, came on before Lord Mansfield at Weſtminſter-hall, the cauſe between Mr. Alderm. Townſend, and Mr. Hunt, collector of the land-tax.

The buſineſs was opened by Mr. Davenport; who informed the jury, that this action was brought by Mr. Townſend againſt Mr. Hunt, for diſtraining a large quantity of hay, amounting to the value of 130l. belonging to Mr. Townſend, upon his refuſing to pay his aſſeſſment of the land-tax.

Mr. Serjeant Glynn next entered more fully into the queſtion, and, in a ſpeech which laſted near half an hour, laid before the jury the motives which had influenced Mr. Townſend to bring the matter in agitation, and the grounds upon which he had framed his action.

He ſaid Mr. Townſend had not brought this action into that court from any pecuniary motives, but from an anxious care of the rights of the electors of the kingdom in general, and of the county of Middleſex in particular. He ſaid Mr. Townſend grounded his refuſal of paying his aſſeſſment of the land-tax, upon his not been fully repreſented in the aſſembly who had impoſed that tax, which therefore he thought an illegal impoſition.

Mr. Townſend admitted the commiſſioners and the officer to have done no more than their duty, according to the land-tax act; but he contended that that act was ſo defective, as not to give authority to the commiſſioners to levy the tax.

This defect he proceeded to prove. He ſaid, that to conſtitute the legality of all impoſitions of that kind, it was neceſſary they ſhould have the conſent of all the repreſentatives of the people. That this act had not ſuch conſent; that the county of Middleſex, in which Mr. Townſend lived, was not fully repreſented. Here he entered into a detail of the ſeveral Middleſex elections, ſtated the numbers of the poll on each, recited Mr. Wilkes's different expulſions, rejections, and final incapacitation, the admiſſion of Mr. Luttrell, &c. &c. (all which particulars are well known) and concluded with ſaying, that "Mr. Wilkes was by force with-held from his ſeat." He then expatiated upon the dreadful injuries the right of election might ſuſtain from this power aſſumed by the commons of incapacitating Mr. Wilkes. "God knows (he ſaid) how far theſe incapacities may be multiplied: they may be carried ſo far as even to annihilate the mode of election." As this ſubject has been ſo thoroughly diſcuſſed, it was impoſſible for the ſerjeant to offer any thing

new

new upon it. After telling the jury, therefore, that if they co-incided in opinion with him, that the county of Middleſex was not fully and fairly repreſented, they would find for the plaintiff; but that if they thought the preſent Houſe of Commons had authority to impoſe ſuch a tax, then the defendant was juſtified: he concluded with ſaying, he ſhould produce the evidence of the poll-books, the ſheriff's return, the clerk of the petty-bag-office, &c. to prove Mr. Wilkes was the legal repreſentative for the county of Middleſex.

On the part of Mr. Hunt were retained the attorney-general, (who, however, was not there, though the cauſe was poſtponed from nine to eleven, in expectation of his coming) Mr. Wallace, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Mansfield. Mr. Wallace anſwered Serjeant Glynn no otherwiſe, than by ſhewing the act of parliament by virtue of which the collector had acted; and this was likewiſe the only argument urged by the other gentlemen.

Lord Mansfield told the jury, that the queſtion before them was, in fact, no other than, "Whether there was any legiſlative power in this country?" If they acknowledged there was, then they muſt find for the defendant; and that, as to the evidence offered to be produced by the ſerjeant, it was his opinion, "That it was not by law competent, and was inadmiſſible."

In leſs than two minutes after his lordſhip had done ſpeaking, the uſual queſtion was put to the jury by the proper officer, when anſwer was made, that they found for the defendant; upon which the officer proceeded to record the verdict, when Mr. Reynolds the under-ſheriff interrupted him, by calling out, that one of the jury was not of that opinion. The officer ſtopped; and the jury were ordered to confer together again; when in about five minutes the ſame verdict was given as before, viz. for the defendant.

Mr. Townſend was in court all the time; and after the whole was over, ſaid, that the affair ſhould end here.

Summary of the trial of James Bolland, for forgery.

ON Wedneſday, February 19, came on the trial of James Bolland, who was indicted for feloniouſly forging and counterfeiting on the back of a promiſſory note for payment of money, drawn by one Thomas Bradſhaw, and indorſed by one Samuel Pritchard, a certain indorſement in the name of James Banks, with intent to defraud Francis Lewis Cardineaux, againſt the ſtatute. He alſo ſtood charged with uttering and publiſhing, as true, on the back of the ſaid promiſſory note, the ſaid falſe and forged indorſement in the name of James Banks, knowing the ſame to be falſe and counterfeit.

The note was produced in court by Sir John Fielding's clerk, with whom it had been left by Mr. Levi.

Mr. Levi was examined; and it appeared that he had been informed concerning the note by Mr. Pritchard; that he received it from Mr. Morris, in the preſence of Mr Cardineaux; and that, knowing it to be a forgery, his intention in getting poſſeſſion of it was to proſecute Bolland. It alſo appeared, that

that Cardineaux and Morris went with him to Hickes's-hall, to find a bill of indictment for this forgery; that it was adjournment-day; and that the jury, not ſitting long enough, were gone. That then Cardineaux appointed Levi to meet him at Sir John Fielding's; where, at Cardineaux's requeſt, Jeſſon's evidence was taken. Informations were then drawn, and the note was lodged with Sir John's clerk.

The evidence of Jeſſon was to the following purpoſe:

"—— Jeſſon. I had ſome buſineſs with one Mr. Lilburne, who appointed me to meet him at the George and Vulture tavern, Cornhill, on the 13th or 14th of October. I went about three o'clock; I was ſhewn into a public room; Mr. Lilburne and Mr. Bolland were there. I immediately aſked Mr. Bolland when he would ſettle a note of fifty guineas of his, which I had diſcounted, which was due, and laid unpaid, as the perſon that held it was very deſirous to ſettle it. He produced this note, and deſired me to diſcount it, as he was out of caſh. I read it; I knew Bradſhaw, being a neighbour; and I knew Pritchard. The 50l. note I had diſcounted, was on Pritchard. This note was endorſed James Bolland. I told him, that his name being on the back of it, I could not, or would not negociate it. I ſaid, I looked upon Bradſhaw to be good; but did not chuſe to be on the ſame paper with Mr. Bolland's name, or to offer it indeed; and, I believe, I threw it down upon the table. Upon that, he ſaid, I can take off my name; and Mr. Lilburne took up one of the table-knives, with intention to eraſe all the name. I believe, when he had eraſed all but the B, (for he began at the latter end of the name) Bolland ſaid, Don't ſcratch it all out, for it may diſfigure it, or cancel it, by ſcratching a hole in it. He ſaid he would think of ſome other name that begins with a B; and immediately filled it up with anks, which made the name of Banks; and, when that was done, returned it to me. I did not like the tranſaction, it rather ſtaggered me; but, looking on Bradſhaw to be a very good man, and Pritchard bore a very good character, as far as I could find, I thought I might as well take this ſecurity; it might be a means of getting the other matter ſettled: therefore I put it in my pocket. The next day I aſked Mr. Cardineaux to diſcount me a note of Mr. Bradſhaw's, of Charles-ſtreet, Covent-garden; he was a cuſtomer of Mr. Cardineaux's. He ſaid he would take it, and would probably do it on Friday, which is the day he did his buſineſs at his banker's. I left the bill with Mr. Cardineaux; and, next day, having ſome money to make up, I aſked Cardineaux to let me have 15l. 16s. and, if he did not diſcount the bill, I would return it him. He gave me, in conſequence a draught upon his banker for that ſum. A day or two after, Mr. Bolland came up to my office, (I keep a lottery-office under the piazza, Covent-garden) to enquire whether I had done the buſineſs or no. I told him, I had left the bill in the hands of Mr. Cardineaux, and he might enquire who Cardineaux was, as I could not go into the city then. I underſtood Mr. Bolland, that he ſaw Mr. Cardineaux: however, in the evening, Mr. Handsforth came in, and

and told me Mr. Bolland desired to see me in the piazzas. I went out; he insisted upon having the bill or money; for he was greatly pushed for money, and must and would have it immediately. I believe he told me that he had seen Mr. Cardineaux in the city, and he would call upon me. I told him, if he would go to any public-house in the neighbourhood, I would come to him. Upon that, he and Mr. Handsforth went to the Rainbow-coffee-house, in Queen-street, to wait for me. I sent down one of my clerks to Mr. Cardineaux, and he came up to the office soon after. I told him, that the person I had the note of was gone to the coffee-house; and was anxious to have it settled. We went together to the Rainbow coffee-house; we went into a back room. I told Mr. Cardineaux, That is Mr. Bolland, the owner of the bill of Mr. Bradshaw's, that I left in your hands; and I shall be glad if you will settle it with him. Mr. Cardineaux said, he had never a banker's check in his pocket, and did not like to give a draught upon plain paper. He began to enquire who Mr. Pritchard and who Mr. Banks were. While Mr. Bolland was satisfying him who Pritchard was, I told Mr. Cardineaux, that, rather than have the trouble of another meeting, I would go home and fetch him a check. Mr. Cardineaux gave me his keys, and I went down to his house in Craven-buildings, Drury-lane. I delivered the keys to Mrs. Cardineaux, and she gave me a banker's check. On my coming back, I found Mr. Bolland had satisfied Mr. Cardineaux concerning Banks and Pritchard; and he produced another bill for 10l. which Mr. Cardineaux had agreed to discount for him."

When Mr. Cardineaux observed by the papers that Bradshaw was a bankrupt, he told Jesson to take care of the 100l. note of Bolland; as his banker would certainly return it to him; it being unusual to keep a note after a man is a bankrupt. Jesson took therefore an opportunity to see Bolland, and told him that the note would not be paid, as Bradshaw was a bankrupt. Bolland affected surprize, and asked, "What note are you talking of?" "Bradshaw's note, answered Jesson, which is payable to Pritchard." "Is my name upon it?" said Bolland. "No, replied Jesson, but Banks's name is now upon it, and you must stand for it." Bolland declared he knew nothing of the matter; and, when Jesson threatened to inform Mr. Cardineaux of the transaction, he said he would forgive him all he could do on that account.

Mr. Cardineaux, some time after, having occasion to do business at the Hamburgh coffee-house, saw Bolland there, and told him that the bill he had discounted for him would not be paid. Bolland said, with an air of astonishment, "What bill?" Mr. Cardineaux replied, "The bill I discounted for you." "I never discounted a bill with you, Sir, (said Bolland) you mistake me; my name is James Bolland: I never saw you in my life, nor you have no bill with my indorsement."

After Bolland was taken, a person brought to Mr. Cardineaux the 100l. in the name of James Banks; and Mr. Cardineaux gave his receipt for it in that name.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty

guilty of uttering and publiſhing the bill, knowing the indorſement to be forged.

Abſtract of an Act for the better regulating the future Marriages of the Royal Family.

TO guard effectually the deſcendants of his late majeſty King George the Second (other than the iſſue of princeſſes who have married, or may hereafter marry into foreign families) from marrying without the approbation of his preſent majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors; it is hereby enacted, That no deſcendant of the body of his late majeſty (other than the princeſſes who have married, or may hereafter marry into foreign families) ſhall be capable of contracting matrimony without the previous conſent of his majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, ſignified under the great ſeal, and declared in council, (which conſent, to preſerve the memory thereof, is to be ſet out in the licenſe and regiſter of marriage, and to be entered into the books of the privy council;) and that every marriage of any ſuch deſcendant, without ſuch conſent, ſhall be void and null. It is alſo enacted, That in caſe any ſuch deſcendant of George the Second, being above the age of twenty-five years, ſhall perſiſt in his or her reſolution to contract a marriage diſapproved of by the king, his heirs or ſucceſſors; that then ſuch deſcendant, upon giving notice to the king's privy council, (which notice is to be entered in the books thereof) may, at any time from the expiration of twelve calendar months after ſuch notice, contract ſuch marriage; and his or her marriage with the perſon before propoſed, and rejected, may be duly ſolemnized without the previous conſent of his majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors; and ſuch marriage ſhall be as good, as if this act had never been made, unleſs both Houſes of Parliament ſhall, before the expiration of the ſaid twelve months, expreſsly declare their diſapprobation of ſuch intended marriage. And it is further enacted, That every perſon who ſhall, knowingly, preſume to ſolemnize or to aſſiſt at the celebration of any marriage with any ſuch deſcendant, or at his or her making any matrimonial contract, without ſuch conſent as aforeſaid, except in the caſe abovementioned, ſhall, being duly convicted thereof, incur and ſuffer the pains and penalties ordained and provided by the ſtatute of proviſion and præmunire made in the ſixteenth year of the reign of Richard the Second.

Clauſe extracted from an Act paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, for regulating buildings, and for the better preventing of miſchiefs by fire, within the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the liberties thereof.

WHEREAS many of the pariſhes within the limits aforeſaid, have been frequently put to conſiderable expence, occaſioned by the neglect of the inhabitants, as well lodgers and inmates as houſekeepers, in not cauſing their chimnies to be duly ſwept, by means whereof alarms of fire are frequently made, to the great terror and danger of his majeſty's ſubjects, which might

might, ought, and probably would be prevented, if ſuch inhabitants were obliged to defray, and bear the charges and expences attending ſuch neglects, or ſome reaſonable part thereof: Be it therefore enacted, That from and after the 24th day of June, 1772, in all caſes where any reward or rewards, or other recompence, by this act made payable, ſhall be borne and paid by the churchwarden or overſeer of the poor, for, or on account of any fire being in a chimney only, or firſt beginning in, and occaſioned by, the taking fire of any chimney only, the inhabitant or inhabitants, occupier or occupiers, of any room or apartment to which any ſuch chimney ſhall belong, being a lodger or inmate to or with any tenant, renter, or holder of any houſe or building, wherein any ſuch fire as laſt mentioned ſhall be, or ſhall firſt begin, ſhall reimburſe and pay to the churchwarden or overſeer of the poor, all and every ſuch reward and rewards, or other payments, which ſhall have been by him or them made, purſuant to the directions of this act.—Magiſtrates, upon applications of the churchwardens or overſeers, to examine witneſſes upon oath, and award; and if the ſums ſo awarded are not paid within fourteen days after demand thereof made, the churchwardens or overſeers, by warrant under the hand and ſeal of the magiſtrate, are impowered to levy the ſame, by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods and chattels of the party. The rewards made payable by this act are, to the turncock, who gives the firſt ſupply of water, ten ſhillings; the firſt engine, thirty ſhillings; ſecond engine, twenty ſhillings; third engine, ten ſhillings.

Ceremonial of the Interment of her late Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, in the royal vault, in King Henry the VIIth's Chapel.

ON Friday night the 14th of February, 1772, the body of her late royal highneſs was privately conveyed from Carlton-Houſe to the Princes-Chamber, in the Houſe of Lords. The next evening, about half an hour after nine o'clock, the proceſſion began to move, paſſing through the Old Palace-Yard to the ſouth-eaſt door of the abbey, upon a floor railed in, covered with black cloth, and under an awning, and lined on each ſide with a party of the foot-guards, in the following order;

Knight Marſhals men.
Servants in livery to her Royal Highneſs.
Gentlemen, ſervants to her Royal Highneſs.
Pages of the Preſence.
Pages of the Back-Stairs.
Gentlemen Uſhers Quarter Waiters.
Pages of Honour.
Gentlemen Uſhers Daily Waiters.
Phyſicians and Chaplains.
Clerk of the Cloſet, and Equerries.
Clerks of the Houſhold.

Maſter of the Houſhold.
Secretary.
Purſuivant at Arms, Heralds at Arms.
Comptroller of her Royal Highneſs's Houſhold.
Treaſurer of her Royal Highneſs's Houſhold.
Windſor Herald.
Commiſſioner of the Horſe to her Royal Highneſs.
Chamberlain to her Royal Highneſs.
Norroy King of Arms.
The Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold.

A Gentleman Uſher. { The Coronet upon a black velvet cuſhion, borne by Clarenceux King of Arms } A Gentleman Uſher.

Supporters of the Pall, *Supporters of the Pall,*

Counteſs of Egremont. Counteſs of Powis.

Counteſs of Harrington. Counteſs of Waldegrave.

Counteſs of Macclesfield. Counteſs of Aylesford.

The BODY, covered with a holland ſheet, and black velvet pall, adorned with eight eſcutcheons of her Royal Highneſs's arms, under a canopy of black velvet, borne by eight of her Royal Highneſs's Gentlemen.

A Gentleman Uſher. { Garter Principal King of Arms with his rod. } A Gentleman Uſher.

Supporter to the chief Mourner, *Supporter to the chief Mourner,*

Dutcheſs of Queenſberry. { CHIEF MOURNER, Dutcheſs of Grafton. Her train borne by Lady Gideon. } Dutcheſs of Bolton.

Aſſiſtants to the chief Mourner.

Counteſs of Pembroke, Marchioneſs Grey,
Counteſs of Denbigh, Counteſs of Southampton,
Counteſs of Litchfield, Counteſs of Eſſex,
Counteſs of Holderneſſe, Counteſs of Abingdon,
Counteſs of Ferrers, Counteſs of Coventry,
Counteſs of Dartmouth, Counteſs of Strafford,

Firſt Gentleman Uſher of the Privy-Chamber to her Royal Highneſs.
Ladies of the Bed-Chamber to her Royal Highneſs.
Second Gentleman Uſher of the Privy-Chamber to her Royal Highneſs.
The Maids of Honour to her Royal Highneſs.
Bed-Chamber Women to her Royal Highneſs.
Yeomen of the Guard.

N. B.

N. B. Peers, peereſſes, peers ſons and daughters, and privy-counſellors, were called over according to their reſpective ranks and degrees, and ſeverally attended.

The knights of the garter, thiſtle, and bath, who attended, wore the collars of their reſpective orders.

At the entrance of Weſtminſter-Abbey, within the church, the dean and prebendaries, attended by the choir, received the body, falling into the proceſſion juſt before Norroy King of Arms; and ſo proceeded into King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, where the body was depoſited on treſſels, the head towards the altar, the coronet and cuſhion being laid upon the coffin, and the canopy held over it, while the ſervice was read by the Dean of Weſtminſter; the chief mourner and her two ſupporters ſitting on chairs at the head of the corpſe; the counteſſes aſſiſtants, and ſupporters of the pall, ſitting on ſtools on either ſide.

The part of the ſervice before the interment being read, the corpſe was depoſited in the vault; and, the dean having finiſhed the burial ſervice, Garter proclaimed her Royal Highneſs's ſtile as follows:

"Thus it hath pleaſed Almighty God to take out of this tranſitory life, unto his divine mercy, the late moſt illuſtrious Princeſs Auguſta, Princeſs Dowager of Wales, and mother to his moſt excellent Majeſty George the Third, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith; whom God bleſs and preſerve, with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happineſs!"

The minute guns of the Tower were fired as uſual.

The following particulars, were related of the late Revolution in Denmark; which we inſert, as no authentic documents relative to that extraordinary tranſaction have hitherto appeared.

Letter from Copenhagen, Jan. 18.

"NOtwithſtanding the revolution which happened here in the night between the 16th and 17th of this month is no ſecret, through the many couriers that have been ſent from hence with this important news, yet the following circumſtances deſerve to be mentioned:

"It is not true, as has been reported, that the Counts de St. Germain and Reverdil conducted this affair, but the Queen-Dowager Julia Maria was at the head of it all. She brought over General Eichſtedt to her ſide; and, having founded Count Ranzau, and found him diſpoſed to act againſt Count Struenſee, who was his greateſt enemy, ſhe, by his means, prevailed on Colonel Koller, and the officers of his regiment, which was on duty that night, to join her party. The king was entirely ignorant of every thing that was paſſing; for his majeſty went from the maſked ball, which was given at court that evening, at twelve o'clock, where he had danced and played at quadrille with General Gahler, his lady, and counſellor Struenſee. Prince Frederic, the king's brother, was preſent at the ball, but not much attention was paid to him, and he did not ſtay to ſup there.

"At four o'clock the next morning, Prince Frederick got up and dreſſed himſelf, and went with Queen Julia Maria to the king's apartment, who was aſleep. They

ordered the valet de chambre to awake the king; when they entered, and told his majeſty, that the queen and the two Struenſees were buſy in drawing an act of renunciation, which they intended to force him to ſign. The queen-dowager and Prince Frederick then told the king, that the only means he could purſue to prevent it, would be to ſign orders to arreſt the queen and the others concerned in the affair; which orders the Counſellor of State, M. Guldberg, had made out ſome days before. The queen-dowager told the king, that, if he would not ſign the orders, ſhe and her ſon would; and, after ſome converſation, the king ſigned them. In conſequence of this, Col. Koller, and Captains Maleulle, Frank, and Eiben, went to arreſt Count Struenſee, and, coming to his hotel, though the colonel had not the king's orders with him, he told him his errand. Struenſee aſked him, if he knew who he was? Koller anſwered, he was once the miniſter of the cabinet, but now his priſoner. Struenſee wanted to ſee the king's order; but Koller ſaid, he would anſwer with his life that the king had ordered him to be arreſted.

"The queen was informed of her diſgrace by a billet; immediately after the receipt of which, Count Ranzau, accompanied by the Lieutenants Bay, Pech, and Oldenbourg, entered her apartment. The queen was almoſt diſtracted at her ſituation; ſhe threatened Count Ranzau that he ſhould loſe his head, and would have gone inſtantly to the king; but Lieutenant Bay was poſted at the door to prevent her. Count Ranzau then told the officers, that, if the queen was ſuffered to go to the king, it would coſt them their lives. Her majeſty, finding that her threats ſignified nothing, ſaid that her conduct had always been conformable to her duty, but that of the officers had always been againſt it, (referring, as it is thought, to a deſign which was propoſed by Colonel Nulſen, and other officers of the light troops, laſt ſummer, to paſs an act of renunciation, if ſhe would have agreed to it). Count Ranzau put her into a carriage, and ſhe was conducted under an eſchorte of 30 dragoons to Kronenbourg.

"Prince Frederick is regarded at preſent as prime miniſter, and the queen-dowager holds the reins of government.—A report having been circulated, that ſome accident had happened to the king, his majeſty, attended by the queen-dowager and Prince Frederick, ſhewed himſelf at the window. At noon, the king, attended by the hereditary prince, went in a coach through the principal ſtreets, amidſt the acclamations of the people. In the afternoon the king held a court, and in the evening the city was illuminated.

"During the late revolution, the people having pillaged above 60 houſes, a royal ordinance was publiſhed to put a ſtop to ſuch diſorders.—Count Ranzau, Col. Koller, General Eichſtedt, and all the other officers, who executed the king's orders for this night, have been promoted."

The above relation was confirmed by the following letter, dated

Altena, Jan. 24.

"ON the 17th inſt. her majeſty the queen, with the young princeſs and Lady Moyſtyn, under a guard

a guard of 30 dragoons, were conducted to the fortreſs of Kronenbourg. The Counts Struenſee and Brandt, the Counſellor Struenſee, General Gahler and his lady, are likewiſe ſent to priſon. The Maſter of the Horſe, Bulow, General Gude, Col. Falckenſchiold, Lieutenant-general Heſſelberg, the State's Secretary Zoega, Panning, and more, are arreſted in their houſes under ſtrong guards. The papers belonging to the above-mentioned perſons are ſealed up, and commiſſioners are appointed to enquire into their conduct. His majeſty gave all his orders relative to the above, after he came from the ball, at one o'clock in the morning, which were directed to be immediately executed.

" *Council Office.* Pr. Frederick, Counts Ranzau, Tott, and Oſten; the Prince Charles and his lady, are ordered to attend.

" *Commiſſioners to examine the affair.* Juel, Wind, Braem, Stampe, Lupdorf, Karſtens, Sovel, Koford, Aucker.—Prince Frederick is to be Vicegerent.

An Account of the Coronation of Guſtavus the Third, King of Sweden, on the 22d day of May, 1772.

THE ceremony began by the ringing of bells in all the churches of Stockholm, at eight o'clock in the morning, a lane being firſt formed by the horſe and foot guards, by the regiment of Upland, and by ſeveral companies of burghers, both horſe and foot.

Immediately upon this, the ſenators aſſembled in the council chamber, in their ſenatorial habits; and thoſe who were of the order of Seraphim wore their collars over their mantles; the other knights of this order, who were not ſenators, wore the collar and the mantle of the order.

At the ſame time, the ſtates of the kingdom came in proceſſion to the royal palace, in the following order, viz. Firſt, the order of peaſants; next, the burghers; and then the clergy, with their reſpective ſpeakers at their heads; and, laſtly, the grand marſhal, at the head of the order of nobles, having before him two heralds as uſual. The KING, in his robes, as prince royal, with the prince's coronet on his head, was mounted on a very fine white horſe, which was a preſent to his majeſty from the king of Denmark: his majeſty rode under a canopy borne by ſeveral preſidents, &c. and followed by a great number of officers of ſtate, &c. Then came the proceſſion of the QUEEN, preceded by two kettle-drummers and four trumpeters, on horſe-back, and followed by a great number of heralds, &c. The queen was in the coronation coach, magnificently adorned, and drawn by eight moſt beautiful dappled Daniſh horſes; the horſes were led by eight captains of foot.

On the proceſſion's entering the church, the muſic began, and continued playing till all were placed. The king was received by the archbiſhop in his cope, having the anointing horn in his hand, and being attended by the other biſhops in their copes. Upon his majeſty's entering the church, the biſhop of Lindkioping pronounced the words, *Bleſſed be he who cometh in the name of the Lord*; whereupon the biſhop of Scara read a prayer. The king placed himſelf on his throne. Her

majeſty being entered, the biſhop of Lindkioping pronounced the words, *Bleſſed be ſhe who cometh in the name of the Lord*; after which the next eldeſt biſhop read a prayer. Her majeſty being ſeated on the throne prepared for her, all the reſt of the biſhops went into the choir.

After divine ſervice was performed, the coronation muſic began again, during which the two princes conducted the king from his throne to the altar. His majeſty being ſeated in the ſilver chair, and ſurrounded by all the ſenators, and the ſtandard of the kingdom being placed behind the chair, the grand chamberlain, aſſiſted by the other chamberlains, took off the mantle of prince royal, which the king wore, and it was laid upon the altar: at the ſame time, the archbiſhop and the preſident of the chancery took the royal mantle from the altar, and put it upon the king's ſhoulders; upon which his majeſty kneeled before the ſtool on which the Bible was laid, the muſic ceaſed, and the Bible was opened by the archbiſhop at the firſt chapter of Joſhua. The king then laying three fingers on the Bible, took his coronation oath. This ended, the archbiſhop took the anointing horn; and, the king kneeling, he anointed his majeſty's forehead, breaſt, temples, and both hands, repeating, at the ſame time, the prayer uſual on this occaſion. The anointing being finiſhed, the king roſe, and ſeated himſelf in the chair: then the ſenator count Horn aſſiſted the archbiſhop to take the royal crown from the altar, and to place it on the king's head, the archbiſhop reading the form of prayer for this ceremony; after which the ſenator baron Renterholm took the ſceptre, from the altar, which he, together with the archbiſhop, delivered to the king, and another prayer was read.

The ceremony of crowning the king being finiſhed, the ſenior grand marſhal of the court gave notice to the heralds appointed for that purpoſe, to proclaim that Guſtavus the Third was now crowned King of Sweden and Gothland, with the provinces thereunto belonging; he and no other. The guns were next fired from the artillery and the admiralty, 113 cannons from each; and then the heralds proclaimed, *Long live King Guſtavus!* Afterwards the biſhop of Abo chanted a prayer at the altar with the bleſſing. Immediately after the bleſſing the king left the chair, and went to his throne, clothed in the coronation mantle, with the crown on his head, the ſceptre in his right hand, and the globe in his left. The queen was then anointed and crowned with the ſame ceremonies as the king had been; after which the heralds proclaimed, *Long live Queen Sophia Magdalena.*

After the ceremony was over, the proceſſion moved out of the church in the ſame order in which it had entered.

As ſoon as they were returned to the palace, the king's rent maſter threw out money to the populace, and ſeveral hogſheads of wine, &c. were diſtributed among them.

About nine o'clock their majeſties ſupped in public, in the great hall of the kingdom, which was richly ornamented and magnificently illuminated.

On the firſt of June, when the different orders of the ſtate came to do homage, and to take the accuſtomed

cuſtomed oath of fidelity, his majeſty, in his ſpeech upon that occaſion, ſaid, "Aſſured of your hearts, moſt ſincerely purpoſing to merit them, and to fix my throne upon your love and felicity, the public engagement, which you are going to enter into, would, in my opinion, be needleſs, if antient cuſtom, and the law of Sweden, did not require it of you: — Unhappy the King who wants the tye of oaths to ſecure himſelf on the throne; and who, not aſſured of the hearts of his ſubjects, is conſtrained to reign only by the force of laws, when he cannot by the love of his ſubjects."

Particulars relating to the Sentence and Execution of the State Criminals in Denmark.

ON Saturday the 25th of April, the Committee of Enquiry proceeded to pronounce ſentence againſt John Frederick Struenſee, and Enevold Brandt, which was accordingly preſented to the Privy-Council, without his majeſty's attendance. In the afternoon the Privy-Council met again; in the evening, towards ſeven o'clock, the King arrived from Charlottenburg, and preſided at the Council-Board, when, after confirming the ſentence, he went directly to the Italian Opera.

Same day, at twelve at noon, both the priſoners were acquainted, by their Counſellors, with their ſentences. Struenſee received and read his with extraordinary compoſure, which naturally aſtoniſhed all thoſe preſent; to whom he obſerved, they ought, as he did, to impute it to his conſtant "apprehenſions, and his long preparations for his unhappy fate."——His uneaſineſs appeared much greater, when he found Brandt's ſentence equal to his own. Brandt alſo ſeemed tolerably reſigned on hearing his ſentence; but the following morning his ſpirits totally ſunk, there being no barber ſent, as uſual, to ſhave him. Meſſ. Munter and Hee have been, ſince Saturday, ſeldom abſent from Struenſee and Brandt. Both priſoners delivered into their Counſellors hands, on their leaving them on Saturday laſt, two letters, one for the King, and one for the Committee of Enquiry. Yeſterday they both received the Holy Sacrament.

Struenſee's ſentence takes up five full ſheets of paper: Among the charges therein contained againſt him are, his having aſſumed too great a power to himſelf; his injuring the King's treaſure for more than ſixteen tons of gold; his forging (or falſifying) a draught; his diſcharging the guards; the ſuſpicious arrangements he had been ordering within the walls of the city, &c.

Brandt's ſentence expreſsly ſays, That, on account of his deſigns agitated immediately againſt the ſacred perſon of his Majeſty, the exceptions he made could not be admitted, and was therefore declared guilty, and condemned. Towards the concluſion of their ſentence is added, in virtue of the Daniſh Law Book, B. vi. C. 4. Art 1, "That both Count John Frederick Struenſee, and Count Enevold Brandt, having made themſelves guilty, and, as an example to others, ſtand juſtly condemned to forfeit their honours, lives, and property, and are entirely degraded from the dignities belong-

belonging to their titles of Earls, their Earls coat of arms is to be broken by the hands of the common hangman. This being done, their right hands ſhall be cut off, next their heads; then ſhall their bodies be quartered, and laid upon the wheel, and their heads and hands fixed upon iron ſpikes.

The aforeſaid dead warrants were executed the 28th of April, in a field without the Eaſtern Gate. A ſcaffold was erected, nine yards in height, and eight yards ſquare, whither both the priſoners were carried in hackney coaches: in the firſt went the Attorney-General, and ſome attendants. Brandt appeared firſt on the ſcaffold; he had on a gold-laced hat, a green ſuit of cloaths, with gold binding, and boots. He ſpoke for ſome little time to the Clergyman, Mr. Hee, after which the ſentence was read, and executed; his head was ſeveral times expoſed to the view of an immenſe crowd of ſpectators. Next appeared Struenſee on the ſcaffold, accompanied by Dr. Munter, having his hat in his hand, and dreſſed in a blue ſuperfine ſuit; he ſpoke to Dr. Munter, and, when done, his ſentence was executed in every ſhape like the foregoing one; their corpſes were carried to the uſual place of execution to be there expoſed. Struenſee behaved very penitently; but this cannot be ſaid of Brandt, for his whole conduct was remarkably bold. Several files of ſoldiers and ſailors guarded the ſcaffold, and the town guards were alſo reinforced. Though immenſe numbers were, for want of room, diſappointed of ſeeing this execution, and all ſeeming, for a while, in a violent ferment, yet the whole went off undiſturbed and quietly.

The crimes they were charged with, are as follow: Struenſee was accuſed of having embezzled from the King's coffers a large ſum amounting to 125,000l. ſterling; of having iſſued many orders from the Cabinet without the King's knowledge; of having been guilty of criminal converſation with the ———; of having ſecreted from the King ſeveral letters ſent to his Majeſty, &c. Count Brandt was accuſed of having been privy to Struenſee's criminal converſation, and all his other crimes, without divulging them, and having laid violent hands upon the King's Majeſty, &c.

Extract of a letter from the Mauritias, of the loſs of the Verelſt Eaſt-Indiaman.

"MR. Walter Brown, lately a paſſenger with me, being now going to Europe in a different ſhip, makes it uncertain which will arrive firſt; therefore ſent you the following ſhort, melancholy account by him, viz. I was diſpatched from Bengal the third of March, after which was unfortunately wrecked here the 25th of laſt April about twelve at midnight. Beſides the total loſs of the Verelſt, and all the cargo, five-and-twenty people were unfortunately drowned in attempting to get through a tremendous ſurf, much larger than that at Madraſs, which we were all obliged to paſs through before we could receive any aſſiſtance from the French, who durſt only venture to the edge of it (no boat being able to live a moment in the ſurf) and their anchor between that and the

the land, which was full four miles diſtant from thence. Our ſituation was ſuch, that in all probability every ſoul among us would have periſhed, but for the aſſiſtance of the French, who did every thing in their power to ſave as many of us as poſſible, and in our landing behaved with the greateſt tenderneſs and humanity imaginable to us all.

"I remained on board two days and nights, after the ſhip firſt ſunk, and in a ſituation too dreadful and horrid for pen to deſcribe, with the ſurfs continually battering and making a fair breach all over us. The 27th at 5 P. M. found the ſhip began to ſeparate and part at midſhips, the decks were before all fallen in holes fore and aft; had ſeen the chief mate, and ſeveral others, taken up the day before by the French boats, who could not come within half a mile of us for the ſurf; likewiſe ſaw fifteen people drowned in attempting to get through. Our ſituation was then become deſperate: to continue longer by the wreck had no appearance of ſafety, and to quit her was certain immediate deſtruction to ſome of us. In this dreadful dilemma I preferred the latter for the moſt expeditious and probable means of deliverance; accordingly quitted her upon a large raft of ſpars, booms, &c. as well ſpread, ſecured, and laſhed together, as our unhappy circumſtances would admit of, which we had all along reſerved for the laſt ſtake. Mr. Gruchen, Mr. George Williamſon, Mr. Matthew Miller, and Mr. Martin, paſſengers; Mr. Baldock, ſecond officer; Mr. James Collins, midſhipman; my brother and others, to the number of fifty in all (determining to ſhare the ſame fate with me) came away at the ſame time; Mr. Martin, and Thomas Harriſon, caulker's mate, being too eager in getting on the raft, were drowned along ſide the wreck. Large and ſtout as our raft was, the ſurf overſet it before we had got half through, and turned us all adrift, by which misfortune poor Mr. Matthew Miller, Mr. James Collins, and five others, were drowned. My brother, Mr. Gruchen, Mr. Williamſon, Mr. Baldock, and others, to the number of forty-one of us in all, fortunately ſcrambled on the raft again after it was overſet, and got ſafe to the French boats, who were waiting ready to take us in.

"When firſt we ſtruck, there were 126 ſouls on board in all, 101 of whom were ſaved, and 25 periſhed. Thank God we loſt no more, for a French ſhip, being wrecked in the ſame place a few years ago, had only nine people ſaved out of 250.

"Being obliged, for ſelf-preſervation, to quit the wreck without a coat to my back, I had no opportunity of ſaving a journal, or any papers to aſſiſt me in making out a regular liſt of every body's names that were on board; thoſe of all the drowned I have given you in the incloſed, and of thoſe that were ſaved as far as I can recollect; which is all likewiſe but thoſe of two foreigners, ſhipped at Bengal, whoſe names I cannot remember."

The hardſhips and misfortunes ſuſtained by a lady (Mrs. Grubar) after the Verelſt was beat to pieces, are hardly to be paralleled. She was twice thrown off the raft that carried part of the crew on ſhore, but by an uncommon exertion of fortitude regained it again, and was

was then beat againſt the ſide of a ledge of rocks, where ſhe continued near three hours with the ſurf daſhing on her, before ſhe could be got on ſhore, which, at length, with great difficulty, was happily accompliſhed.

The following is ſaid to be an authentic copy of a Will, made by his majeſty King Geo. I. in favour of the Ducheſs of Kendal, together with a declaration of truſt from Robert Walpole, Eſq; afterwards Sir Robert, to his ſaid majeſty, for the uſe of the Ducheſs—And alſo the opinion of ſeveral of the moſt eminent lawyers of that reign, relative to the diſpoſal of the king's perſonalities.

(COPY.)

WHEREAS I George, king of Great Britain, France and Ireland, &c. am poſſeſſed of and entitled to ten thouſand pounds capital ſtock of the Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain, trading to the South Seas and other parts of America, and for encouraging the fiſhery, commonly called South Sea ſtock, as in and by the books of the ſaid Governor and Company may and doth appear. And whereas twelve thouſand nine hundred eighty-ſix pounds two ſhillings and two pence of the ſame capital ſtock of the ſaid Governor and Company is veſted in our right truſty and well beloved counſellor Robert Walpole, Eſq; and for which laſt-mentioned ſtock the ſaid Robert Walpole has credit given him in the books of the ſaid Governor and Company, by virtue of our warrant under our royal ſign manual, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred twenty-three; which ſaid ſtock was my proper ſtock, and ſo veſted in and allowed to the ſaid Robert Walpole—only upon truſt, and to the intent and purpoſe that he the ſaid Robert Walpole ſhould transfer and aſſign the ſame, with all the dividends, produce and profits thereof, to ſuch perſon or perſons, and to and for ſuch uſes, intents, and purpoſes as I, by any inſtrument in writing, or by my laſt will and teſtament, or by any writing purporting my laſt will and teſtament reſpectively, to be ſigned by me, in the preſence of two or more credible witneſſes, ſhould direct or appoint: and until ſuch direction or appointment ſhall be made by me as aforeſaid; or in default thereof, that the ſaid Robert Walpole ſhould be and remain poſſeſſed of the ſaid twelve thouſand nine hundred eighty-ſix pounds two ſhillings and two pence capital ſtock, and the produce, profits, and dividends of and for the ſame, on truſt for my ſole uſe and benefit, and for no other uſe, intent, and purpoſe whatſoever. And whereas it is my will and deſign to give and diſpoſe all the ſaid capital ſtock, as well that of which I am poſſeſſed, as that which is veſted in the ſaid Robert Walpole, in truſt as aforeſaid, from and after my deceaſe, together with all the dividends and profits that ſhall be then due and in arrear for the ſame, to Ehrengard Meluſine, Ducheſs of Kendal, —to and for her ſole uſe and benefit: and for that purpoſe only I have thought fit to make this my laſt will and teſtament. Now I do hereby give and deviſe, as well the

ſaid

ſaid ten thouſand pounds capital ſtock of which I am poſſeſſed, as aforeſaid, as the ſaid twelve thouſand nine hundred eighty-ſix pounds two ſhillings and two pence, capital ſtock, which is veſted in the ſaid Robert Walpole, in truſt as aforeſaid, together with all the dividends and profits which ſhall be due and in arrear for the ſame, at the time of my deceaſe, and all the right and title I can or may have in or to the ſaid ten thouſand pounds capital ſtock, and the ſaid twelve thouſand nine hundred eighty-ſix pounds two ſhillings and two pence, or any part thereof, either in law or equity, to Ehrengard Meluſine, Ducheſs of Kendal—for her ſole uſe and benefit.—And I do hereby direct and appoint the ſaid Robert Walpole, his executors and adminiſtrators, as ſoon as conveniently may be after my deceaſe, to aſſign and in due manner transfer the ſaid twelve thouſand nine hundred eighty-ſix pounds two ſhillings and two pence, capital ſtock, veſted in him the ſaid Robert Walpole, in truſt as aforeſaid, together with all the dividends then unreceived and due for the ſame, to the ſaid Ehrengard Meluſine, Ducheſs of Kendal, and for the ſole uſe and benefit of the ſaid Ehrengard Meluſine, Ducheſs of Kendal. And to the end that this my will and intention may better take effect, I do hereby make, conſtitute and appoint the ſaid Ehrengard Meluſine, Ducheſs of Kendal ——— of this my laſt will and teſtament, as to the ſaid capital ſtock only, hereby given and deviſed, or hereby mentioned or intended to the ſaid Ducheſs of Kendal to be given and deviſed, as aforeſaid, and to and for no other matter or thing, intent, or purpoſe whatſoever; hereby declaring my will and deſire to be, that this my laſt will, made for the purpoſe aforeſaid, ſhall be conſtrued and expounded in the moſt favourable and beneficial manner, for effecting what is hereby by me intended. And in teſtimony that this is my laſt will and teſtament, I have ſigned and ſealed the ſame, the twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred twenty.

(Signed)

GEORGE R.

Signed, ſealed, publiſhed, and declared, by me George, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, to be my laſt will and teſtament, in the preſence of

R. Walpole.

L. M. Mehmet,

Secretary to the Ducheſs of Kendal.

The Declaration of Truſt from Sir Robert Walpole.

WHEREAS 12986l. 2s. 2d. capital ſtock of the Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain trading to the South Seas and other parts of America, and for encouraging the fiſhery, commonly called South Sea ſtock, was, by virtue of his majeſty's warrant under his royal ſign manual, bearing date the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1723, placed to the credit of Robert Walpole, Eſq; in the books of the ſaid company, as in and by the ſaid books may and doth appear. Now know all men by theſe preſents, that the ſaid Robert Walpole doth hereby acknowledge and declare, that the ſaid capital ſtock, and every part thereof, was and is the proper ſtock of his ſaid majeſty; and that the name of him, the ſaid Robert Walpole,

pole, was only made uſe of; and the ſaid ſtock was ſo placed to the credit of him the ſaid Robert Walpole, in the books of the ſaid company, upon and under the truſts, and to and for the intents and purpoſes hereafter mentioned; that is to ſay, upon truſt, and to the intent and purpoſe, that he the ſaid Robert Walpole, his executors and adminiſtrators, ſhould transfer and aſſign the ſaid 129861. 2s. 2d. capital ſtock, and every part thereof, with all the dividends, produce, and profits of the ſame, to ſuch perſon or perſons, and to and for ſuch uſes, intents, and purpoſes as his majeſty, by any inſtrument in writing, or by his laſt will and teſtament, or by any writing purporting his laſt will and teſtament, reſpectively to be ſigned by his majeſty in the preſence of two or more credible witneſſes, ſhall direct or appoint; and until ſuch direction or appointment ſhall be made by his majeſty as aforeſaid; or in default thereof, that he the ſaid Robert Walpole, his executors and adminiſtrators, ſhall be and remain poſſeſſed of the ſaid 129861. 2s. 2d. capital ſtock, and the produce, profits, and dividends of and for the ſame, on truſt for the ſole uſe and benefit of his ſaid majeſty, and to and for no other uſe, intent or purpoſe whatſoever. In witneſs whereof, the ſaid Robert Walpole hath hereunto ſet his hand and ſeal the 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1723.

Witneſs } R. WALPOLE (L.S.)
L.M. Mehmet.

OPI[illegible]ONS *to whom the Right of [illegible]King's Perſonalities belong.*

S[illegible]SCRIPTI declaramus nos [illegible] certa & indubita lege tenere, quod jocalia & id genus pretioſa ſecundum legem Angliæ ſemper apud nos uſitatam & approbatam denominantur catalla, Angliſe chattels.

Dirimus etiam quod per eandem legem, jocalia, & hujus modi bona & catalla per regem vel reginam Angliæ empta, & in vita eorundem minime diſpoſita non deſcendant poſt mortem eorundem neque deveniant, illi, quem Rex vel regina Angliæ per teſtamentum inſtituerit hæredem, bonorum & catallorum ſuorum, quem nos vocamus executorem teſtamenti, ſed ſucceſſori ad coronam regiam ſolummodo adjudicanda ſunt; & hæc lex ſtabilita exiſtit judicio juris pæritorum, & continua obſervatione in omni ſeculo approbata fuit.

Et hæc bene cognoſcimus & ſcimus per experientiam noſtram perſcripta veterum in jure noſtro Anglicano eruditorum per libros annaliam diverſorum regum Angliæ & memoranda in curiis noſtris fide digniſſima. In cujus rei teſtimonium huit chartæ manus noſtras appoſimus.

Hen. Hatſell, Tho. Powys,
Ja. Mountague, R. Eyre,
Jo. Hawles, Jo. Conyers,
Con. Phipps, Sam. Dodd.

Declarat & ſubſcript per perſonas hic nominat ſtylo veteri 24° Decembris, 1728, coram me,
Tho. Trevor.

An Account of a Man's ſtanding the Shot of a Cannon at a ſmall Diſtance, with the Method of doing it with Safety.

I Was a few days ſince in company with a perſon, who affirmed he had the ſecret of doing a thing I have often heard of, but hitherto

hitherto always imagined impoſſible; that is, ſtanding the ſhot of a cannon charged with a proper ball, and full quantity of powder, at the diſtance of only ten yards. A ſet of us, who were together, on his poſitively aſſerting this, againſt all our objections to the poſſibility of it, offered, in ſhort, to procure a cannon, and powder and ball, if he dared to put it into execution; to which he readily conſented; and the next day we got an iron gun, a nine pounder, a bullet of that weight, and a quantity of powder for a charge.

All that he required was, to have the charging of the gun himſelf, which when he had done, he placed himſelf at ten yards diſtance, ſtrait before the muzzle, and deſired one of us to fire it: We were a good deal ſurprized at his confidence, but, unwilling to be acceſſary to his loſing his life by his raſhneſs, deſired him to ſtand from before the cannon, and only place his hand to receive the bullet. This he did, and I fired it myſelf: The loudneſs of the report gave us no room to doubt but that he had put in the full charge of powder we gave him; but, to our amazement and ſurprize, we ſaw him ſtop the ball with his hand; the ball fell directly down; in ſhort, he received no hurt. Some of the company judged he had done this by putting in a falſe ball made of hollow paſteboard, but, on examining it, we found it the very bullet we had given him; ſo that it was plain there was no cheat.

On the whole, after a thouſand random gueſſes about the way in which this was done, the man offered, for a certain ſum of money, to tell us the ſecret, which we joined to purchaſe, and found to be this:

When you have the proper quantity of powder for a charge, put a very little of it into the cannon, then put in the ball, and over it put in the reſt of the powder, then put in the wadding, and ram it down hard as uſual. This is the whole myſtery, and a cannon thus charged will not carry the bullet twenty yards. The report of the cannon this way is as loud as any other, for all the powder is fired, the bullet not filling the barrel ſo exactly as to prevent its catching; and the effect of the ball is almoſt nothing, becauſe the ball is only thrown forward by the ſmall quantity of powder that is below it, that which is above rather driving it back than forward.

When we had purchaſed the ſecret, we tried it ſeveral times, firing againſt thin deal boards, without hurting them; and, for fear of accidents, that, I think, is much the beſt way of making the experiment.

T. W.

Extraordinary Literary Work.

THERE have lately appeared, at Paris, propoſals for printing, by ſubſcription, a literary work, which is, perhaps, the moſt extraordinary that ever appeared. The author is Monſ. Count de Gebelin, member of the Academy Royal at Rochelle, and of the Oeconomical Society at Bern, whoſe learning and abilities are univerſally acknowledged. It is intitled, *Du Monde Primitif, analyſé, et comparé avec le Monde Moderne; ou Recherches ſur les Antiquités*

quités du Monde: the ancient world, analyſed and compared with the modern; or an enquiry into the antiquities of the firſt ages; under the following heads.

I. Of the origin of language and writing; of univerſal grammar; an alphabet and dictionary of the primitive language; and the relation of theſe with the alphabets, grammar, and languages of the preſent time.

II. The ſymbolical genius of antiquity demonſtrated in the hieroglyphical writing, allegorical language, mythological tables, and ſymbols, that have been in uſe among all nations; with the heraldry, heroic poetry, coſmogony, and theogony of all nations.

III. Of the primitive religion: with a general key to the theology of all ancient nations.

IV. Of the hiſtory, traditions, and cuſtoms of the primitive world, and how far the knowledge of them has been tranſmitted to us.

V. Of its laws and cuſtoms, relative to agriculture, the ſources of the grandeur and power of ancient empires.

VI. Of its calendar and feaſts, and the objects to which they related.

VII. Of its principal monuments, with an explanation of them.

An account of the books, which the author has read upon theſe ſubjects, and of thoſe which he has not been able to procure.

The author is aware, that the nature of his work, including diſcoveries, which, in general, will be thought impoſſible, muſt expoſe it to cenſure, as illuſive and viſionary, like the figures that are ſometimes ſeen in clouds, which depend upon the fancy of the beholder, rarely appearing the ſame to any two perſons, and always vaniſhing as they are approached. 'How,' ſays he, 'can things be traced to their firſt ſource, ſince, in proportion as ſcience and art become perfect, their origin becomes obſcure; as the light of a taper totally diſappears in that of the ſun?"

This objection he removes, by obſerving, that, if ſome common principles can be aſcertained, all things may be traced into their ſource without much aſſiſtance from hiſtory: and that, if the learned have failed in the attempt, it is becauſe they have taken the tree by its branches, and not by its trunk: they have been bewildered by their multiplicity and convolutions, and, not having been able to comprehend them all, have never diſcovered where they unite in a common ſtock. 'I,' ſays he, 'have endeavoured to trace the branches from the trunk, and not the trunk from the branches. As man was placed upon this earth to enjoy and cultivate it, all his knowledge muſt originally be produced by imitation: to trace all his inventions, therefore, to their ſource, it is neceſſary to conſider the objects with which the firſt men were ſurrounded, the ſenſations which ſtruck them, the ideas which were neceſſarily excited, the organs with which they were furniſhed to communicate their thoughts, the ſigns and expreſſions which would naturally reſult, the manner in which abſtracted and metaphyſical ideas were derived from an acquaintance with natural or phyſical objects, from the mutual wants and relations which united families, and from

from the natural progreſs of the human mind towards perfection."

The work will be divided into two parts; one relative to words, and the other to things.

The firſt part, among many other curious particulars, contains a dictionary of the Hebrew language, traced into its true radicals, and both into the primitive and modern languages, by which many difficulties in its conſtruction will be removed.

A dictionary of the Latin language, traced into its true radicals, with the reaſon of each; ſo that the reader may, in a very ſhort time, not only acquire the knowledge of all the words in that language, but aſſign the reaſon of each.

An etymological dictionary of the French language.

A comparative dictionary of the Celtic, the Teutonic, the Northern, the Greek, the Perſian, and the Indian languages, ſhewing their relation to each other, and to the primitive language.

An account of the origin of the Chineſe language and writing, and their relation to the primitive language and alphabet.

An enquiry concerning the languages of Africa and America, and a demonſtration that they are derived from the primitive language.

The ſecond part contains the geography of the primitive world, its hiſtory, traditions, dogmas, laws, &c.

The work will be illuſtrated with a great number of curious copper-plates; and the firſt volume, intitled, "Principes ſur l' origine des langues, et leur rapports," will be delivered to ſubſcribers next Michaelmas. Each volume will contain about 500 pages in quarto, and every volume will make a compleat work of itſelf. The ſubſcription for the firſt volume is twelve livres, half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and half on the delivery of the book.

Subſcriptions are taken in by Mr. Elmſly, bookſeller, over againſt Southampton-ſtreet, in the Strand.

This ingenious author, upon receiving, from Mr. Bonet, a vocabulary of words of the language ſpoken by the inhabitants of the South-Sea iſlands, aſſigned the meaning of ſeveral of them, by an application of his general principles; which is a demonſtration that his ſyſtem is not a chimera, but founded in truth, and capable of being reduced into practice.

State of Smithfield Market for forty Years.

SIR,

IN September laſt I communicated my ſentiments to the public on the dearneſs of proviſions, and endeavoured to prove that a real ſcarcity, ariſing from the unneceſſary breed of horſes, was the principal cauſe of ſo heavy a misfortune. To ſupport the truth of my aſſertion beyond the poſſibility of queſtion, I ſhall now take a comparitive view for forty years back of all the black cattle and ſheep brought to Smithfield-market; from which the reader will ſee at one glance, that, however the buildings in the metropolis, and the inhabitants, have increaſed, no material increaſe has taken place in the conſumption of butcher's meat.

In juſtice to a gentleman equally known to the world for his integrity and his benevolence, I muſt acknowledge that the following table is not my own; but I have a pride

in confeſſing myſelf obliged to ſo eminent a character, and am the more emboldened, with information indiſputably authentic, to labour at leaſt to promote the general purpoſes of humanity.

A Table, ſhewing the Number of Sheep and Black Cattle ſold at Smithfield Market for the laſt forty Years.

From Michaelmas 1730, *to ditto*	*Sheep*	*Average.*	*Black Cattle*	*Average.*
1731	480010		8304	
2	537250		87571	
3	588310	568060	95301	93653
4	597920		94473	
5	636740		102628	
6	617720		100602	
7	637190		100686	
8	615000	599466	96762	97548
9	598000		96404	
40	527420		93285	
1741	555480		85245	
2	518700		86913	
3	479030	531134	85682	85892
4	513320		87441	
5	589140		84179	
6	648350		83149	
7	646930		81988	
8	634750	655516	76060	80878
9	666900		83357	
50	680650		79836	
1751	673650		79983	
2	688970		81847	
3	686810	680618	83677	80843
4	669090		77605	
5	684570		81106	
6	653220		83266	
7	594260		89776	
8	571660	616750	90559	91699
9	610870		96082	
60	653740		98813	
1761	718060	—842080	90232	—121175
2	842030	1 Year &	121175	1 Year &
3	964190		90991	
4	581440	635247	80299	86555
5	547300	4 Years	84702	4 Years
6	587520		78387	
7	588730		81035	
8	655920	632812	84855	84244
9	665240		85862	
1770	666650		90979	

From

From the foregoing table it appears, that the decreaſe in the ſale of black cattle is about equal to the increaſe in the ſale of ſheep, according to the proportion which they bear to each other in point of weight; therefore it is evident that the conſumption of theſe articles of food is now nearly the ſame as it was forty years ago, which makes us naturally aſk, how this can correſpond with the general outcry, that the metropolis requires ſuch extraordinary quantities of proviſions as to advance the price on one hand, while foreſtalling and engroſſing advance it on the other, to the unſpeakable diſtreſs of the community?

Thoſe who have maintained theſe two poſitions may perceive their miſtake by the table in the firſt inſtance; and in reſpect to the ſecond it is manifeſt, that, if the country produced a plenty, this produce muſt be brought to market; unleſs we abſurdly ſuppoſe, that the dealers in proviſions are wicked merely for the ſake of wickedneſs, and deſtroy one part of their property to raiſe the other part on its unavoidable purchaſers. For myſelf, however, I always imagine that the value of a commodity is governed by the quantity on ſale, and am certain that the more live ſtock we bring to Smithfield, the lower the rate of butchers meat muſt be reduced.

The with-holding cattle from market, or taking them away unſold, is ſo apparently hazardous to the owners, that they will ſeldom attempt either; for in the firſt place the longer they are detained in the country, after they have been properly fed, the longer the grazier lies out of his money, beſides the expence of keeping them; and what is ſtill more material, he runs all the various hazards attendant upon accident and mortality. In the ſecond place, let us ſuppoſe that he ſtops them a little ſhort of the market, or takes them away from it in expectation of a better price, can we imagine that the worſe they grow the more profitably they will ſell, or that the owner will keep them near town three or four days at a certain expence, without even a probability of any advantage?

After cattle have been driven from fifty to one hundred and fifty miles, and on the road have been miſerably ſupplied even with food, to which they are unaccuſtomed; after they have been made as fat as poſſible, and then turned out to a long journey, when leaſt able to endure the fatigue; after they have been cruelly beaten, and in general lamed in their progreſs to the capital, and thrown into a ſtate which muſt ſpeedily reduce them, eſpecially if they are off their feed, which is frequently the caſe; I ſay, after all theſe diſadvantages are conſidered, is it credible that any man in his ſenſes would keep ſuch a ſtock willingly upon his hands? No.

The very avarice imputed to the owner muſt induce him to diſpoſe of live ſtock inſtantly, and render him utterly diſinclined to trifle much about terms with a purchaſer. In every point of view, therefore, proviſions being of a periſhable nature, it is, generally ſpeaking, impoſſible to create an artificial ſcarcity, except for a very ſhort time; and if the ſpring of a real ſcarcity ſhould be fortunately traced, it be-

comes the duty of every good ſubject to exert himſelf in cutting it off.

Many writers have found great fault with the preſent mode of collecting live ſtock, and bringing them to market by jobbers; they have alſo found fault with ſaleſmen and carcaſe butchers: but in oppoſition to theſe caſuiſts I muſt declare, that I look upon the perſons thus cenſured as very eſſentially ſerviceable to the public: for inſtance, the ſtock of graziers or farmers cannot all become fat at the ſame time, but when any part is ſo, the ſooner that part is diſpoſed of the better; therefore the jobbers or drovers either buy or drive ſuch ſtock as is fit for ſale to the market, where the ſaleſman has but the ſmall commiſſion of one ſhilling and ſix-pence per bullock, or three-pence per ſheep, for his trouble in diſpoſing of them to the carcaſe or cutting-butcher, and if the latter has not the conveniences for ſlaughtering, he may have the bullock ſlaughtered for four ſhillings, and the whole of his produce fairly accounted for. This expence ſurely cannot materially enhance the price to the conſumers.

A gentleman of my acquaintance, who keeps part of his eſtate in his own hands in the county of Suffolk, one hundred miles from London, informs me that his black cattle are driven from his own grounds to Smithfield market, and there ſold, for which he pays only five ſhillings per head, including the whole of their keep and turnpikes. Can live ſtock be conveyed from the breeder to the conſumer at a leſs expence? ſurely no.

What would the conſequence be if graziers, &c. were to bring their cattle to market themſelves, and to charge the expence of their journeys and time to the public? It is too evident to need a reply. Beſides, the very perſons juſt before complained of, ſeem as ſubject to misfortunes as other men, and in general appear to meet with equal difficulties in procuring a livelihood. For theſe reaſons, and many more which might be urged, it appears to me that the dearneſs of proviſions is owing to a real ſcarcity; and therefore, until a greater plenty of the neceſſaries of life ſhall be produced, or until the preſent produce be applied much more towards the ſupport of the people, and much leſs towards the maintenance of unneceſſary horſes, a reduction of the prices will remain abſolutely impoſſible.

FRANCIS MORE.

Cheapſide, March 4.

Prices of Grain per Quarter at Bear-Key and Mark-Lane, for fifteen ſucceſſive Years.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Jan.	*s.* *s.*	*s.* *s.*	*s.* *s.* *d.*
1742	26 to 29	15 to 20	12 to 15
1743	20 - 23	15 - 20	13 - 16
1744	19 - 21	11 - 13	9 - 12
1745	18 - 20	12 - 15	12 - 16
1746	17 - 24	10 - 13	12 - 14
1747	27 - 30	8 - 12	7 - 11
1748	26 - 28	13 - 14	9 - 12
1749	27 - 32	17 - 18	14 - 16
1750	24 - 27	14 - 17	12 - 13
1751	24 - 27	14 - 17	12 - 13
1752	20 - 25	10 - 13	9 - 11
1753	29 - 35	17 - 18	10 - 12
1754	27 - 33	17 - 19	12 - 13
1755	24 - 26	12 - 14	10 - 13
1756	22 - 26	14 - 15	12 - 13-6

A Table of the Corn exported from England during five Years, diſtinguiſhing the ſpecies thereof, with the Bounties payable thereon, laid before Parliament.

Years.	Barley.	Malt.	Oatmeal	Rye.	Wheat.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
1744	20,090	219,862	1,657	74,169	231,984
1745	95,878	219,354	9,770	83,966	324,830
1746	158,719	282,024	20,203	45,782	130,646
1747	103,140	361,280	2,122	92,718	266,906
1748	73,857	349,363	3,768	103,891	543,387
Totals.	451,684	1,431,883	37,520	400,526	1,497,762

	Quantity.	Bounty.
	Quarters.	£.
Barley	449,289 -	56,159
Malt	1,426,264 -	184,195
Oatmeal	37,366 -	4,668
Rye	399,883 -	69,977
Wheat	1,455,642 -	363,908
Totals	3,768,444 -	678,907

N. B. The difference between the quantity of corn exported, and that of corn exported for bounty, is occaſioned by ſome that has been exported to Alderney, Guernſey, and Jerſey, and ſome in foreign ſhips, which is not intitled to bounty.

OBSERVATIONS.

Theſe great exports have been principally from the ports of London, Ipſwich, Yarmouth, Wales, Lynn Regis, Hull, Briſtol, Southampton, Cowes, Chicheſter, and Shoreham; and the chief countries exported to are, Holland, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, and the Mediterranean: but France and Flanders, on account of the war, had not any tranſmitted, except a certain ſupply ſent to fill the French magazines, previous to opening the laſt campaign, which was the main cauſe of that precipitate and ill-conſidered treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

The total exports of the above period of five years, being 3,768,444 quarters of different ſpecies of corn, may be ſuppoſed to have produced

at 35s. per quarter	£.	6,594,777
at 40s.	——	7,536,888
at 45s.	——	8,478,999
at 50s.	——	9,421,110

or the medium of thoſe ſums, being 8,007,948 l. in either caſe it is an immenſe ſum to flow immediately from the produce of the earth, and the labour of the people, enriching our merchants, and increaſing an invaluable breed of ſeamen.

Tables of Births and Burials, within the Bills of Mortality, for the laſt forty Years.

From Chriſtmas 1730, *to ditto*	*Births.*	*Average.*	*Burials.*	*Average.*
1731	17830		25262	
2	17788		23338	
3	17465	17517	29233	25486
4	17630		26062	
5	16873		23538	

From Christmas 1735, to ditto	Births,	Average.	Burials.	Average.
1736	16491		27582	
7	16760		27823	
8	16060	16164	25825	27494
9	16281		25432	
40	15231		30811	
1741	14957		32169	
2	13751		27483	
3	15050	14419	25200	25270
4	14261		20206	
5	14078		21296	
6	14577		28157	
7	14942		25494	
8	14153	14496	23269	25232
9	14260		25516	
50	14548		23727	
1751	14691		21028	
2	15308		20485	
3	15443	15119	29276	23080
4	14947		22696	
5	15209		21917	
6	14830		20872	
7	14053		21313	
8	14209	14459	17576	19839
9	14253		19604	
60	14951		19830	
1761	16000		21063	
2	15351		26326	
3	15133	15886	26143	23798
4	16374		22230	
5	16574		23230	
6	16257		23911	
7	15980		22612	
8	16042	16422	23639	22888
69	16724		21847	
1770	17109		22434	

Account of the History and Memoirs of the Society formed at Amsterdam, in the Year 1767, for the Recovery of Drowned Persons.

THE same element to which the Hollanders are indebted for their wealth and their liberty, is to them a source of loss and calamity. The sea, when it breaks in upon their ramparts, carries destruction along with it; and the frequent canals with which their country is intersected, are no less fatal and destructive. It is with nations as with individuals: the advantages

advantages they poſſeſs are ever accompanied with inconveniences.

The almoſt incredible number of perſons drowned annually at Amſterdam, excited attention and regret; and it having been found, on enquiry, that the majority of theſe died merely for want of aſſiſtance, a ſociety was formed, which offered premiums to thoſe who ſhould ſave the life of a citizen that was in danger of periſhing by water; and which propoſed, from time to time, to publiſh the treatment and method of recovery followed in ſuch ſituations.

The utmoſt encouragement was every where given throughout the United Provinces, by the magiſtrates in particular, and afterwards by the ſtates general, to ſo ſalutary an inſtitution; and, from the ſhort memorials before us, it appears that it has been attended with very conſiderable ſucceſs, and will be productive of the moſt beneficial conſequences. In a matter of ſuch extenſive and important concern, we think it our duty to extract from this intereſting work a general account of the ſucceſs which has attended the endeavours of this laudable ſociety; and of the methods by which it was procured: promiſing a ſhort rationale of the principles to which it is evidently to be attributed.

It is certainly not very eaſy, in many caſes, to aſcertain preciſely that ſtate of an animal body which is called death; and in none, perhaps, more difficult than in bodies which have lain for ſome time under water. In theſe caſes the principal, and often the only material change produced in the animal œconomy is, that by the preſſure of the water on the epiglottis, and the want of air, an entire ſtop is put to reſpiration; conſequently to the free paſſage of the blood through the lungs; and, as an effect of that obſtruction, to its circulation throughout the whole body; ſo that the heart, after a few ineffectual ſtruggles and efforts to move the maſs through the ſtreightened paſſages of the lungs, at laſt becomes quieſcent. Neither the vital organs, however, nor the animal fluids, have perhaps received any irreparable or even material injury, by this ſtate of reſt in the one, or ſtagnation of the other: and nothing ſeems wanting to reſtore the yet unimpaired machine to the exerciſe of its accuſtomed functions, than merely to put it once more into motion. Former experience has ſhewn the juſtice of this reaſoning, and of the concluſion which we have drawn from it; which is ſtill more ſatisfactorily evinced by the very large number of well authenticated hiſtories contained in theſe three publications.

The moſt obvious methods of renewing the ſuſpended motions of the heart and lungs, on which all the others depend, are, to blow air repeatedly into the laſt-mentioned organ, and to relieve the heart by leſſening the *moles movenda*, the maſs of blood, as quickly as poſſible, by bleeding on the jugulars or arm. The other methods may, we imagine, be all nearly comprehended under this one general indication; of applying to the whole body, or to thoſe parts of it which are more peculiarly ſenſible or irritable, the moſt powerful and appropriate *ſtimuli*. Such are thoſe recommended by the members of this humane and truly patriotic inſtitution; as warmth; the blowing common air, or, which is preferable,

ble, the ſmoke of tobacco, into the inteſtines, either by the chirurgical inſtrument here called a *fumigator*, and which our readers may find deſcribed and delineated in Heiſter's ſurgery; or, if that is not at hand, through a tobacco pipe, or the ſheath of a pocket knife, the point of which is firſt cut off. To theſe expedients muſt be added the application of the moſt pungent volatile ſalts or ſpirits to the noſtrils, or the tickling them with feathers: gentle ſhaking, and continued warm frictions, either dry, or with proper liniments rubbed in, from the neck down the ſpine of the back; the exhibition of ſtimulating clyſters: and afterwards, when the ſigns of returning life begin to appear, the pouring of brandy or other warm and ſtimulating liquors into the mouth, and the adminiſtration of vomiting and purging medicines.

It will give a humane reader pleaſure to be informed, that in this publication the hiſtories are given of no leſs than one hundred and nine citizens, who from the firſt inſtitution of this ſociety towards the end of the year 1767, to the cloſe of the year 1770, have, in the United Provinces alone, been reſtored to their friends and country, by the uſe of ſome or all of the methods above indicated. Of theſe, fifty-five have been thus preſerved in the compaſs only of laſt year: all of them were adjudged to be dead by the by-ſtanders; as they had every ſign or criterion of death except putrefaction. Many of them were already ſtiff, and in none of them was there the leaſt obſervable pulſation, either of the heart or arteries. Several of them had been half an hour, and ſome an hour under the water, and even under ice; the heads of ſome having ſtuck, during that time, in the mud of the canals or rivers: and yet all of them were reſtored to life, and the honorary medal of the ſociety, or their premium of ſix ducats, paid to their preſervers. In a very ſmall number of caſes, indeed, the patients relapſed and died: but ſome of theſe had fallen into the water when in a ſtate of intoxication; others had received injuries in the dragging them out, by means of hooks, from the bottoms of rivers or canals, or from the rough and ill-judged proceeding of the by-ſtanders, rolling them upon caſks with the belly undermoſt, and the head hanging downwards; a practice which the ſociety juſtly condemns.

One of the moſt obſervable circumſtances which we remark in theſe hiſtories, and which confirms what we have ſaid above concerning the ſmallneſs of the injury which the human body may ſuſtain, by being for a conſiderable time immerſed in water, is, that in many of the caſes here recited, we obſerve the ſubjects of them, who formerly would have been numbered among the dead, and moſt undoubtedly been treated as ſuch, walking about the next day, or even in a few hours, to thank their deliverers in perſon. In ſome of theſe inſtances, the human machine appears to have ſcarce ſuffered any greater injury, than a clock ſuſtains by having had the motion of its pendulum accidentally ſtopped. Its works are not affected by the accident, and are all in a condition, and ready to perform their reſpective movement, the moment ſome friendly hand gives it a puſh, and renews its vibrations.

We ſhould not omit to obſerve, that

that thoſe who may find themſelves in a ſituation to put the methods here recommended in practice, ſhould not be diſcouraged at the ſeeming bad ſucceſs of their firſt endeavours. Some of the ſubjects, whoſe complete recovery is related in theſe publications, exhibited no ſigns of returning life, till a very conſiderable time had been employed in the charitable work. Putrefaction alone, more particularly in caſes of this nature, ſeems, as we have already hinted, to be the only certain criterion, that the vital principle is irrecoverably fled, and that all attempts to recall it are fruitleſs.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament aſſembled.

The humble Petition of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies.

(Preſented Dec. 14, 1772.)

Sheweth,

"THAT your petitioners are informed by the votes of this Honourable Houſe, that in purſuance of a report from the Committee of Secrecy appointed to enquire into the ſtate of the Eaſt-India Company, it was ordered, "That leave be given to bring in a bill to reſtrain the Eaſt-India Company, for a time to be limited, from making any appointment of commiſſioners for ſuperintending and regulating the Company's affairs at their preſidencies in the Eaſt-Indies.

"That your petitioners, with all deference to the wiſdom of this Honourable Houſe, and to the ſupreme authority of Parliament, cannot help conſidering ſuch a bill as ſubverſive of thoſe rights which they hold under their charter; the original privileges of which, and the continuation thereof, have been purchaſed by their predeceſſors from the public for a valuable conſideration, and repeatedly confirmed by ſeveral acts of parliament, the proviſions of which your petitioners are not in any degree conſcious of having violated.

"That your petitioners do with all humility conceive it to be their undoubted legal right to ſend out any perſons whom they judge proper to enforce and execute ſuch regulations (agreeable to the powers of their charters) as the ſaid Company ſhall think neceſſary for the good government of their ſeveral ſettlements in India, or for correcting ſuch abuſes as may have prevailed therein.

"That the preſent ſtate of affairs in India, appears to your petitioners to be ſuch as requires many new orders and regulations to be ſpeedily ſent out, as well for reſtraining exorbitant and unneceſſary expences, as for correcting other abuſes; and it has been found upon examination, that ſavings may be made in the ſeveral ſettlements and preſidencies of the Company to the amount of many hundred thouſand pounds.

"That, under theſe circumſtances, your petitioners have thought it neceſſary to chuſe certain commiſſioners, who appeared to them to be qualified for ſo important a truſt, and to grant them a commiſſion with extraordinary powers for carrying into effect ſuch regulations, and enforcing ſuch ſavings as have been, or ſhall be deemed neceſſary and expedient.

"That

"That your petitioners beg leave to repreſent to this Honourable Houſe, that the calculation of expences, upon which (according to the report of the Secret Committee) the preſent bill proceeds, to reſtrain your petitioners in the exerciſe of their legal rights, appears to them to be incomplete and erroneous; and they are confident, if their affairs had been examined in a public manner, agreeably to the genius of this happy conſtitution, whereby your petitioners (as well as the particular perſons who are ſo deeply affected by the preſent bill, ſhould it paſs into a law) might have had an opportunity of attending to their ſeveral intereſts, that the Honourable Members of the Committee would have made a report very different from that which has appeared.

"That as the expences of the commiſſion are intended to be defrayed from a part of the ſavings propoſed to be made thereby, ſuch expences, your petitioners do moſt humbly apprehend, cannot in any degree injure the creditors of the ſaid Company, but on the contrary, muſt tend to their advantage, more eſpecially as your petitioners are determined to proportion them, with the moſt exact œconomy, to the preſent circumſtances of their affairs.

"That your petitioners intreat this Honourable Houſe to conſider the dangerous conſequences of ſuch a bill to the credit of the Company, which, by preventing them from taking the neceſſary ſteps for the arrangement of their affairs, may deprive them of the means of fulfilling their engagements to the public.

"Your petitioners therefore do, with all humility, claim the benefit of the law of the land, and the public faith of the nation, for the free enjoyment and exerciſe of the rights and powers which they hold under their charter; and pray

That they may be heard, by themſelves or their counſel, againſt the ſaid bill, as tending to reſtrain or ſuſpend what appears to them to be the legal operation of thoſe rights and powers."

The following extraordinary Account, in a Letter from Canton, dated Nov. 19, 1771, is ſaid to be authentic.

"TOWARDS the latter end of September, 1771, a veſſel of uncommon appearance arrived at Macao, a Portugueze ſettlement near the entrance of Canton river, with ſixty-five perſons on board, moſt of them military. The commanding officer bore the rank of colonel, and title of Baron de Benyorſky, which he held under the Queen of Hungary. There were in the veſſel five perſons in womens apparel. The following account is taken from the colonel: He was ſent by the Queen of Hungary with a body of five thouſand men in May 1769, to join the catholic Confederates in Poland, againſt the Poliſh proteſtants, who were ſtrongly ſupported by the Ruſſians. A battle ſoon enſued, in which the proteſtants defeated and took priſoners the greater part of their enemies. The colonel, with many of his countrymen, was carried to Caſan. They were cloſely confined and cruelly treated, which

which determined them to reſolve on an eſcape. An opportunity ſoon favoured their deſign, by their guard being reduced, which they overpowered; and, having taken their arms, with incredible difficulties, they directed their rout to Kamſchatka, on the ſea-coaſt of Tartary, where the colonel knew a friend, on whoſe aſſiſtance his hopes depended. On his arrival at Kamſchatka, his friend furniſhed him with a veſſel, in which he embarked with eighty-five of his fellow-priſoners. As he had been formerly in the marine ſervice of the ſtates of Malta, he knew ſomething of navigation, by the aſſiſtance of which he determined to ſail to China; but, being ſcantily provided, he reſolved to keep near the coaſt. A ſtrong gale of wind, which he ſoon met with from the weſtward, defeated his purpoſe. The colonel then giving up all thoughts of regaining the coaſt, ſailed to the eaſtward and ſouthward till he ſaw part of North-America *, in lat. 57. 00. N. Here he refreſhed his people, having encountered every difficulty nature is able to ſuſtain. From hence he endeavoured to go to Acapulca, but contrary winds prevented him. This obliged him to ſail for the Philippine-Iſlands, intending to go into Manilla, but was again diſappointed by contrary winds. He proceeded then for Macao, having once more experienced ſurpriſing difficulties, being five months on his paſſage from Kamſchatka.

I am Sir, &c.

"P. S. Since I wrote the above, the following ſtrange account has reached me from Macao, (every day brings forth new matter concerning theſe people): One of the perſons dreſſed like a woman, died a few days ſince. The body was ſent on ſhore with the following very extraordinary requeſt to the governor, That the corpſe ſhould be interred where none had lain before, and in an honourable ſpot; that the baron might have liberty to attend the funeral to pay particular honours to the deceaſed. This remarkable requeſt producing that never-failing curioſity peculiar to the Romiſh prieſthood, two worthies of the Franciſcan order, taking advantage of the night, peeped into the coffin, and diſcovered the body of a man. This deception diſguſting the Portugueze exceedingly, the body was ordered common interment. Various are the accounts we have of the rank of the deceaſed: ſome ſay the baron declares he was a prince of the empire; others report him a biſhop. This account has produced many conjectures, not very favourable to the remaining petticoats.

Copy of a Paper ſent by Baron de Benyorſky from Macao to a Gentleman at Canton.

"Became priſoner in the year 1769.

"Carried away into exile with the Princes P. Szolti, Biſhop of Cracowia, P. Sanguſko, P. Rzſeviuzky, P. Paez, Biſhop de Kiowe.

"Kamſchatka, under 63d. degree of north lat. 175 deg. longitude, month of May, 1771, ſailed on board the S. Peter Galliot in order to paſs as far as 238 N. deg. of long. and 57 N. deg. of lat. from whence ſailing we were to paſs to the iſle of Marian; with a great tempeſt and very ſtrong wind came

* Probably California.

came to Japan; rounded that place from the port of Namgu; went on ſhore; from thence came to the iſle of Tonze es Bongo; from thence proceeded as far as Nangeaſaki; from which place, after taking in wines, ſailed out again and paſſed by the iſles of Uljina, as far as Formoſa and the iſle of Baſtee; laſtly, took the ſtraight courſe to Makaw, where I arrived in the month of September, 1771.

"Signed,

"Baron Maurice Aout of Aladar and Benyorſky, colonel in her imperial majeſty's ſervice, and regimentary-general of the Confederates.

"Went out with 85 men,

"Came back with 62."

Many parts of the above extraordinary tranſaction, have been ſince confirmed by accounts from Peterſburg. The pretended baron, and general of the Confederates, was a real adventurer and ſharper, of ſome conſiderable degree in his vocation; and was actually ſent to hard labour at Kamſchatka, for crimes committed, either at Peterſburg, or Moſcow. His ſuperior abilities gained him ſuch influence with his fellow-ſufferers, and his ſpirit of enterprize ſo charmed them, that they readily ſubmitted to him as their leader, in a ſcheme for running away with a ſhip, which they effected; and by a ſingular fortune, and extraordinary concurrence of circumſtances, diſcovered a paſſage, which may be of great future conſequence, through unknown and untried ſeas, and arrived ſafe at China.

Difference in the Probabilities of Longevity between living in the Country and in great Cities.

DR. Price, in his obſervations on reverſionary payments, has publiſhed five tables, ſhewing the probabilities of life, in the diſtrict of Vaud, Switzerland, in a country pariſh in Brandenburgh, in the pariſh of Holy-Croſs near Shrewſbury, at London, at Vienna, and at Berlin. "My chief purpoſe (ſays he) in giving theſe tables is to exhibit, in the moſt ſtriking light, the difference between the ſtate and duration of human life, in great cities and in the country. It is not poſſible to make the compariſon without concern and ſurprize. I will here beg leave to lay it in one view before the reader, deſiring him to take with him this conſideration, that (for reaſons elſewhere explained) it can be erroneous only by giving the difference much too little."

Proportion of Inhabitants dying annually in

Pais de Vaud.	Country Pariſh in Brandenburgh.	Holy-Croſs, near Shrewſbury.	London.	Vienna.	Berlin.
1 in 45	1 in 45	1 in 33	1 in 20¾	1 in 19½	1 in 26½

Ages

Ages to which half the born live.

Pais de Vaud.	Country Pariſh in Brandenburgh.	Holy-Croſs,	London.	Vienna.	Berlin.
41	25½	27	2¾	2	2¾

Proportion of the inhabitants who reach eighty years of age.

Pais de Vaud.	Country Pariſh in Brandenburgh.	Holy-Croſs.	London.	Vienna.	Berlin.
1 in 21½	1 in 22½	1 in 11	1 in 40	1 in 41	1 in 37

The Probabilities of living one year in

Odds.	Pais de Vaud.	Country Pariſh in Brandenburgh.	Holy-Croſs.	London.	Vienna.	Berlin.
At birth	4¼ to 1	3½ to 1	4½ to 1	2 to 1	1⅕ to 1	1¾ to 1
Age 12	160 to 1	112 to 1	144 to 1	75 to 1	84 to 1	123 to 1
25	117 to 1	110 to 1	100 to 1	56 to 1	66 to 1	50 to 1
30	111 to 1	107 to 1	96 to 1	45 to 1	56 to 1	44 to 1
40	83 to 1	78 to 1	55 to 1	31 to 1	36 to 1	32 to 1
50	49 to 1	50 to 1	50 to 1	24 to 1	27 to 1	30 to 1
60	23 to 1	25 to 1	26 to 1	18 to 1	19 to 1	18 to 1
70	9½ to 1	11 to 1	16 to 1	12 to 1	11 to 1	12 to 1
80	4 to 1	6 to 1	8 to 1	7 to 1	7 to 1	7 to 1

Expectations of Life.

	Pais de Vaud.	Country Pariſh in Brandenburgh.	Holy-Croſs.	London.	Vienna.	Berlin.
						18 years
At birth	37 years	32½ years	33¼ years	18 years	16½ years	35½
Age 12	44⅙	44	43½	33½	35¾	27⅓
25	34¾	35½	35	26	28⅓	25¼
30	31¼	31½	32	23½	25½	22¾
35	27½	28	28¼	21½	22½	20¾
40	24	25	25¾	19½	20½	18¾
45	20½	21½	23¼	17¾	17¾	16⅓
50	17½	18	20	16	16	14
55	14½	15	17	14⅓	13½	12½
60	12	12¼	14½	12½	11¾	10½
65	9½	9¾	11¾	10½	9¾	8½
70	7½	7½	10	8¾	8½	7
75	5½	5½	8	7	6½	6
80	4½	4½	5	5	5½	

"From this compariſon it appears with how much truth great cities have been called the graves of mankind. It muſt alſo convince all who conſider it, that it is by no means ſtrictly proper to conſider our diſeaſes as the original intention of nature. They are, without doubt, in general, our own creation. Were there a country, where the inhabitants led lives entirely natural and virtuous, few of them would die without meaſuring out the whole period of preſent exiſtence allotted them; pain and diſtempers would be unknown among them; and the diſmiſſion of death would come upon them like a ſleep, in conſequence of no other cauſe than gradual and unavoidable decay. Let us then, inſtead of charging our Maker with our miſeries, learn more to accuſe and reproach ourſelves.

"The reaſons of the baleful influence of great towns, as it has been now exhibited, are plainly, firſt, the irregular modes of life, the luxuries, debaucheries, and pernicious cuſtoms, which prevail more in towns than in the country. Secondly, the foulneſs of the air in towns, occaſioned by uncleanlineſs, ſmoak, the perſpiration and breath of the inhabitants, and putrid ſteams from drains, and kennels and common ſewers. It is in particular well known that air, ſpoiled by breathing, is rendered ſo noxious as to kill inſtantaneouſly any animal that is put into it. There muſt be cauſes in nature, continually operating, which reſtore the air after being thus ſpoiled. But in towns it is, probably, conſumed faſter than it can be adequately reſtored; and the larger the town is, or the more the inhabitants are crouded together, the more this inconvenience muſt take place."

It appears farther, "that *married* women live longer than *ſingle* women;" for, of equal numbers of *ſingle* and *married* women, between fifteen and twenty-five, more of the former die than of the latter, in the proportion of two to one. One reaſon of this difference may be, that the women who marry are a ſelected body, conſiſting of the more healthy and vigorous part of the ſex. But this, our author apprehends, is not the only reaſon; for it may be expected that in this, as well as in all other inſtances, the conſequences of following nature muſt be favourable.

A Liſt of the Knights of the Bath, *at the Inſtallation, June* 15, 1772, *with the Dates of their Election.*

1760	George III. Sovereign	His R. H. the Bp. of Oſnabrugh	1767
1725	Earl of Breadalbine	Earl of Inchiquin	1725
1744	Viſcount Fitzwilliam	Sir Thomas Whitmore	1744
1744	Sir Henry Calthorpe	Sir Edward Hawke	1747
1749	Sir John Mordaunt	Earl of Mexborough	1749
1752	Lord Onſlow	Sir Edward Walpole	1753
1753	Lord Beaulieu	Lord Carysfort	1761
1761	Sir Joſeph Yorke	Sir James Gray	1771

1761	Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart.	-	Sir John Gibbons, Bart.	- 1761
1761	Sir George Pococke -	-	Str Jeffery Amherſt -	- 1761
1761	Sir John Griffin Griffin	-	Sir Charles Frederick	- 1761
1761	Sir George Warren -	-	Sir Charles Saunders	- 1761
1763	Earl of Bellamont -	-	Lord Clive -	- 1764
1764	Sir William Draper -	-	Sir Horatio Mann -	- 1768
1770	Sir John Lindſay -	-	Sir John Moore, Bart.	- 1770
1771	Sir Charles Montague	-	Sir William Lynch -	- 1771
1771	Sir Ralph Payne -	-	Sir Eyre Coote -	- 1771
1772	Sir Cha. Hotham, Bart.	-	Sir William Hamilton	- 1772
1772	Sir Robert Murray Keith	-	Sir George Macartney	- 1772

Dr. John Thomas, Dean of the Order, July 2, 1768.
Thomas Grey Cullum, Eſq; Bath King at Arms, 1771.
John Suffield Brown, Eſq; Genealogiſt of the Order, 1757.
William Whitehead, Eſq; Regiſter and Secretary, 1756.

Account of an extraordinary Model of a Bridge.

I Herewith ſend you the exact dimenſions (reduced to Engliſh meaſure) of a wooden covered bridge of one arch, which is intended to be built over the river Foyle, at Londonderry, in Ireland, (which I have juſt ſeen in its way from Switzerland).

	Eng. feet.	In.
Length - - -	958	
Breadth of the carriage-way - - -	25	6
Heighth of the crown of the arch from the water	69	
Depth of the water at high-water - -	47	8
Breadth of the foot-ways	8	6
Length of them to their uniting with the carriage-way - -	245	5
Height from the baſe to the paſſage-way -	42	6
Breadth of the whole front - - -	106	3

The whole is to be covered in, and enlightened by 62 windows on each ſide. There are 11,734 pieces of wood in this model, and near 4000 ſcrews. The center of the arch (as has been proved by experiment) will ſupport 900 weight. The architect (who accompanies it) is Mr. John Conrad Altherr, a maſon, of the canton of Apentzel. He has with him two of his countrymen, who draw it on a light four-wheeled carriage. They travel about ſix or eight miles a day, and were about five months coming to England. It is to be in Ireland by the 22d of November. The model is about 19 feet long, being upon a ſcale of one quarter of an inch to a (German) foot. It is formed on the model of a bridge over the Rhine at Schaffhauſen, in Switzerland, and it is ſuppoſed will coſt about 19,000l. Eſſex-bridge, Dublin, coſt 20,661l. 11s. 4d.

Academy

Academy of Birds, at Canterbury.

IN the courſe of the preſent ſummer, the Sieur Roman, from Paris, exhibited his academy of birds in the city of Canterbury, &c. To me their performances ſeemed wonderful, and worthy to be preſerved. One appeared as dead, and was held up by the tail or claw without ſhewing any ſigns of life. A ſecond ſtood on its head, with its claws in the air. A third mimicked a Dutch milkmaid going to market, with pails on its ſhoulders. A fourth mimicked a Venetian girl looking out at a window. A fifth appeared as a grenadier, and mounted guard like a centinel. The ſixth acted as a cannoneer, with a cap on its head, a firelock on its ſhoulder, and a match in its claw, and diſcharged a ſmall cannon. The ſame bird alſo acted as if it had been wounded; it was wheeled in a little barrow, to convey it (as it were) to the hoſpital; after which it flew away before the company. The ſeventh turned a kind of windmill: and the laſt bird ſtood in the midſt of ſome fireworks, which were diſcharged all round it, without diſcovering any ſigns of fear.

The birds were linnets, goldfinches, and canary-birds.

SUPPLIES

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament, for the Year 1772.

JANUARY 31, 1772.

1. THAT 25,000 men be employed, for the ſea ſervice, for the year 1772, including 6664 marines.

2. And that a ſum, not exceeding 4l. per man per month, be allowed for maintaining the ſaid 25,000 men for 13 months, including ordnance for ſea ſervice — 1300000 0 0

FEBRUARY 4.

1. That a number of land forces, including 1522 invalids, amounting to 17,547 effective men, commiſſion and non-commiſſion officers included, be employed for the year 1772.

2. For defraying the charge of 17,547 effective men, for guards, garriſons, and other his Majeſty's land forces, in Great-Britain, Jerſey, and Guernſey, for the year 1772. — 629491 12 4 3/4

3. For maintaining his Majeſty's forces and garriſons in the Plantations and Africa, including thoſe in Garriſon at Minorca and Gibraltar; and for proviſions for the forces in North-America, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, the Ceded Iſlands, and Africa, for the year 1772. — 388953 12 7 1/2

4. For defraying the charge of the difference of pay between the Britiſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhment of five battalions and four companies of foot, ſerving in the Iſle of Man, at Gibraltar, Minorca, and the Ceded Iſlands, for the year 1772. — 4723 16 2 1/4

5. For the pay of the general and general ſtaff-officers in Great-Britain, for the year 1772 — 11322 7 3

6. For the paying of penſions to the widows of ſuch reduced officers of his Majeſty's land forces and marines as died upon the eſtabliſhment of half-pay in Great-Britain, and were married to them before the 25th day of December, 1716, for the year 1772 — 644 0 0

7. Upon account of the reduced officers of his Majeſty's land forces and marines, for the year 1772 — 115765 16 0

8. For defraying the charge for allowances to the ſeveral officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horſe-guards reduced, and to the ſuper-annuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe-guards, for the year 1772	1281	0	6
9. Upon account, towards defraying the charge of out-penſioners of Chelſea-hoſpital, for the year 1772	124813	12	6
10. For the charge of the office of ordnance, for land ſervice, for the year 1772.	215883	17	4
11. For defraying the expence of ſervices performed by the office of ordnance, for land ſervice, and not provided for by parliament in 1771	32498	6	3
	1525378	1	0⅘

FEBRUARY 20.

1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to ſea and marine officers, for the year 1772	394725	17	6
2. Towards the buildings, re-buildings, and repairs of ſhips of war in his Majeſty's yards, and other extra works, over and above what are propoſed to be done upon the heads of wear and tear and ordinary, for the year 1772	375939	0	0
3. Upon account, for maintaining and ſupporting the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Nova-Scotia, for the year 1772	5346	10	5
4. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from the 24th of June, 1771, to the 24th of June 1772	3186	0	0
5. Upon account, for defraying the expences of the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Eaſt Florida, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from the 24th of June, 1771, to the 24th of June, 1772	4950	0	0
6. Upon account, for defraying the expences of the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Weſt-Florida, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from the 24th of June, 1771, to the 24th of June, 1772	5650	0	0
7. Upon account, for defraying the expence of ſupporting and maintaining the civil eſtabliſhment of the government of Senegambia, on that part of the coaſt of Africa, ſituate between the port of Salle, in South-Barbary, and Cape-Rouge, for the year 1772	6336	0	9⅘

8. Upon

8. Upon account, for defraying the expences attending general ſurveys of his Majeſty's dominions in North-America, for the year 1772 —— 1885 4 0

798018 12 8½

9. That proviſion be made for the pay and cloathing of the militia, and for their ſubſiſtence during the time they ſhall be abſent from home, on account of the annual exerciſe, for the year 1772.

MARCH 2.

Towards enabling the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum to carry on the execution of the truſt repoſed in them by parliament —— — 2000 0 0

MARCH 20.

1. That the collection of Etruſcan, Grecian, and Roman antiquities, brought from Italy, by Sir William Hamilton, Knight of the moſt honourable order of the Bath, be purchaſed for the uſe of the public, and veſted in the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum.

2. To enable his majeſty to purchaſe, for the uſe of the public, the ſaid collection of Etruſcan, Grecian, and Roman antiquities —— —— 8410 0 0

3. To enable the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum to provide a proper repoſitory for the reception of the ſaid collection of Etruſcan, Grecian, and Roman antiquities —— —— 840 0 0

11250 0 0

MARCH 30.

For paying off and diſcharging the Exchequer-bills, made out by virtue of an act, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, intitled, 'An act for raiſing a certain ſum of money, by loans or Exchequer-bills, for the ſervice of the year 1771,' and charged upon the firſt aids to be granted this ſeſſion of parliament —— —— 1800000 0 0

APRIL 7.

1. To be employed in repairing, maintaining, and ſupporting, the Britiſh forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa —— —— 13000 0 0

2. For the more effectually repairing the fort of Cape-Coaſt Caſtle, on the coaſt of Africa —— 2400 0 0

3. To be applied as an encouragement for the more effectually proſecuting diſcoveries towards the South pole —— —— — 4000 0 0

APRIL 9.

1. Towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majeſty's land-forces, and other ſervices, incurred to the 20th day of February 1772, and not provided for by parliament	274432	4	7¼
2. Upon account of the expences of the new roads of communication, and building bridges, in the highlands of North-Britain, in the year 1772	6998	14	5

APRIL 14.

1. To replace to the Sinking-Fund the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency, on the 5th day of July, 1771, of the fund eſtabliſhed for paying annuities, in reſpect of five millions borrowed by virtue of an act made in the 31ſt year of the reign of his late majeſty, towards the ſupply granted for the ſervice of the year 1758	42445	5	5
2. To be advanced to the governor and company of the merchants of England, trading into the Levant Seas, to be applied in aſſiſting the ſaid company in carrying on their trade	5000	0	0

APRIL 30.

1. To make good to his majeſty the like ſum, which has been iſſued, by his majeſty's orders, in purſuance of the addreſſes of this houſe	6580	0	0
2. To make good to his majeſty the like ſum, which has been paid to ſeveral perſons in North-Britain, as a compenſation, and in full ſatisfaction, of their loſſes and expences, incurred purſuant to ſeveral orders of council, for preventing the ſpreading of the infectious diſtemper amongſt the horned cattle.	294	3	11
	355150	8	4¼

MAY 11.

1. To enable his majeſty to ſatisfy and make good the ſeveral ſums payable to the perſons who have ſubſcribed the capital ſtock of three pounds *per centum* annuities, to be diſcharged and annihilated, upon the terms expreſſed in the reſolution of the houſe of the 2d day of this inſtant May	1350000	0	0
2. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the ſervice of the year 1771	39456	0	10¼
3. To be paid to Charles Irving, for the diſcovery of an eaſy and practicable method of making ſea-water freſh and wholeſome	5000	0	0

MAY

MAY 18.

1. To enable his majeſty to reward Daniel Peter Layard, doctor of phyſic, for his advice and aſſiſtance in carrying into execution a plan for preventing the ſpreading of the infectious diſorder among the horned cattle in Great-Britain	500	0	0
2. To be paid as a compenſation to Edmund Hill, for the loſs he will ſuſtain by diſcontinuing the uſe of peſtles in making gunpowder at his mills upon Hounſlow-Heath, in caſe it ſhall be found neceſſary for the public ſecurity to prohibit the uſe of ſuch peſtles	1500	0	0
Sum total of the ſupplies granted this ſeſſion	7186253	3	0

Ways and Means for raiſing the above Supply granted to his Majeſty, agreed to on the following days, viz.

FEBRUARY 4, 1772.

THAT the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, be continued from the 23d of June, 1772, to the 24th of June, 1773, and charged upon all malt which ſhall be made, and all mum which ſhall be made or imported, and all cyder and perry which ſhall be made for ſale, within the kingdom of Great-Britain, 750,000l.

FEBRUARY 6.

That the ſum of three ſhillings in the pound, and no more, be raiſed, within the ſpace of one year, from the 25th of March, 1772, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, penſions, offices, and perſonal eſtates, in that part of Great-Britain called England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed; and that a proportionable ceſs, according to the ninth article of the treaty of union, be laid upon that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, 1,500,000l.

FEBRUARY 11.

That, towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty, there be iſſued and applied the ſum of 136,416l. 0s. 8½, remaining in the Exchequer on the 10th day of October, 1771, for the diſpoſition of parliament, of the monies which had then ariſen, of the ſurpluſſes, exceſſes, and overplus monies, and other revenues, of the fund commonly called the Sinking-Fund.

FEBRUARY 20.

That, towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty, there be iſſued and applied the ſum of 55,192l. 6s. 11¾d. remaining in the Exchequer, on the 5th day of January laſt, for the diſpoſition of parliament, of the monies which had then ariſen, of the ſurpluſſes, exceſſes, and overplus monies, and other revenues, of the fund, commonly called the Sinking-Fund.

MARCH 2.

That the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, in that

part of Great Britain, called England, for one year, beginning the 25th day of March, 1772, be defrayed out of the monies arising by the land tax, granted for the ſervice of the year 1772.

APRIL 2.

1. That towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his majeſty, the ſum of 1,800,000l. be raiſed by loans or exchequer bills, to be charged upon the firſt aids to be granted in the next ſeſſion of parliament; and ſuch exchequer bills, if not diſcharged, with intereſt thereupon, on or before the fifth day of April, 1773, to be exchanged and received in payment, in ſuch manner as exchequer bills have uſually been exchanged and received in payment.

2. That, out of the produce of the funds eſtabliſhed by three acts of parliament, made in the thirty-ſecond year of the reign of his late Majeſty King George the ſecond, and in the ſecond and fifth years of the reign of his preſent majeſty, for augmenting the ſalaries of the judges in England, Scotland, and Wales, after ſatisfying the ſeveral annual payments already charged thereupon, there be iſſued and applied the annual ſum of 1700l. for making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty, for augmentation of the ſalaries of the juſtices of Cheſter, and of the great ſeſſions for the counties of Wales.

APRIL 6.

That the ſum of 400,000l. which, by an act made in the ninth year of his preſent majeſty's reign, intitled, "An act for carrying into execution certain propoſals made by the Eaſt-India company, for the payment of the annual ſum of four hundred thouſand pounds, for a limited time, in reſpect of the territorial acquiſitions and revenues lately obtained in the Eaſt-Indies," is directed to be paid within the preſent year into the receipt of his majeſty's exchequer, by the ſaid company, be applied towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty.

APRIL 14.

1. That, towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty, there be iſſued and applied the ſum of 805,398l. 13s. 2d. remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer, on the fifth day of April 1772, for the diſpoſition of parliament, of the monies which had then ariſen, of the ſurpluſes, exceſſes, and overplus monies, and other revenues, of the fund commonly called the ſinking fund.

2. That towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty, a ſum not exceeding 138,090l. 5s. 10d. out of the ſavings ariſing upon the grant for the pay of an augmentation to his majeſty's land forces for the year 1771, be applied towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majeſty's land forces, and other ſervices incurred, to the 20th day of February 1772, and not provided for by parliament.

3. That towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty, a ſum not exceeding 36,772l. 10s. out of the ſavings ariſing upon the ſum voted in the account of extraordinaries in the year 1770, for levy-money for the ſaid augmentation, be applied towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majeſty's land forces, and other ſervices incurred, to the 20th day of

of February 1772, and not provided for by parliament.

4. That, towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty, a ſum not exceeding 1,863l. 13s. 10d. out of the ſavings ariſing upon grants for the difference between Britiſh and Iriſh pay of the 64th and 65th regiments of foot, from the firſt day of September to the 24th day of December 1768, be applied towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majeſty's land forces, and other ſervices incurred, to the 20th of February 1772, and not provided for by parliament.

5. That, towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty, a ſum not exceeding 40,000l. out of the ſavings ariſing upon the grants for the pay of reduced officers of land forces and marines, from the 25th day of June 1757, to the 24th of December 1768, be applied towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majeſty's land forces, and other ſervices incurred, to the 20th day of February 1772, and not provided for by parliament.

MAY 2.

1. That any perſon or perſons, bodies politick or corporate, poſſeſſed of, intereſted in, or intitled unto, any annuities, being part of the capital or joint ſtock of 3l. per cent. annuities, conſolidated by ſeveral acts of parliament, of the 25th, 28th, 29th, 32d, and 33d years of the reign of George the ſecond, and ſeveral ſubſequent acts, which were made payable and transferrable at the Bank of England; or of the annuities conſolidated by the acts of the 25th of George the ſecond, and 5th of George the third, called reduced annuities, alſo payable and transferrable there; or of certain 3l. per cent. annuities, which are payable and transferrable at the South Sea houſe, called old South Sea annuities and new South Sea annuities; or of 3l. per cent. annuities, payable in reſpect of 2,100,000l. granted by an act of the 24th year of the reign of George the ſecond, for the ſervice of the year 1751; who, on or before the 15th day of this inſtant May, and before the ſum ſubſcribed ſhall amount to 1,500,000l. ſhall ſubſcribe their names, or ſignify their conſent to accept, in lieu of their intereſt in any part of the ſaid principal or capital ſtock ſtanding in their names, and in full ſatisfaction and diſcharge thereof, the ſum of 90l. in money for every 100l. and in that proportion for any greater or leſs ſum or ſums, compoſing one or more intire ſum or ſums of 100l. 50l. or 25l. of ſuch principal or capital ſtock, one moiety thereof to be paid on or before the 15th day of July next, and the other moiety on or before the 20th day of October next, together with the intereſt due on the whole capital ſtock ſo ſubſcribed to the 5th day of July next, ſhall, for every 100l. principal or capital ſtock, as aforeſaid, ſo ſubſcribed, be intitled to receive four tickets, in a lottery, to conſiſt of 60,000 tickets, at the rate of 12l. 10s. each (and in that proportion for any greater or leſs ſum) the ſaid tickets to be paid for in manner following; that is to ſay, that every perſon or perſons, bodies politick or corporate, ſo ſubſcribing, or ſignifying his, her, or their conſent as aforeſaid, ſhall, on or before the 15th day of this inſtant May, make a depoſit of 1l. in re-

ſpect of the money to be paid for each ticket, as a ſecurity for making the future payments, to the caſhiers of the Bank of England, on or before the times herein after limited; that is to ſay, for and in reſpect of every ſuch ticket, 2 l. on or before the 19th day of June next; 3 l. on or before the 22d of July next: 3 l. on or before the 21ſt of Auguſt next; and 3 l. 10 s. on or before the 2d day of October next: that, upon ſuch payments being completed, tickets ſhall be delivered, as ſoon as the ſame can be prepared, to the perſons intitled thereto: that the ſum of 600,000 l. ſhall be diſtributed into prizes, for the benefit of the proprietors of the fortunate tickets in the ſaid lottery, which prizes ſhall be paid at the Bank of England, in money, to ſuch proprietors, upon demand, on the firſt day of March 1773, or as ſoon after as certificates can be prepared, without any deduction whatſoever; and that all the monies to be received by the ſaid caſhiers ſhall be paid into the receipt of his majeſty's exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to ſuch ſervices as ſhall then have been voted by this houſe in this ſeſſion of parliament; and every perſon or perſons, bodies politick or corporate, ſo poſſeſſed of, intereſted in, or intitled to, any of the ſaid annuities, and ſo ſubſcribing as aforeſaid, ſhall have a certificate, from the ſaid caſhiers of the governor and company of the Bank of England, of the amount of the principal or capital ſtock by them reſpectively ſubſcribed, and of all ſuch ſum and ſums of money as he, ſhe, or they, ſhall be intitled to receive, in conſideration of ſuch their ſubſcription, and in lieu and in diſcharge of his, her or their capital ſtock, ſo ſubſcribed: and the holders or bearers of ſuch certificates ſhall be paid at the Bank of England, the ſeveral ſums of money expreſſed in ſuch certificates, together with intereſt after the rate of 3 l. per cent. per annum on the capital ſtock ſo ſubſcribed, in the manner, and at the times, herein before deſcribed: that, upon payment of ſuch ſum or ſums of money, with ſuch intereſt, the whole of the principal or capital ſtock ſo ſubſcribed ſhall ſtand diſcharged, and be annihilated; and the annuity payable in reſpect thereof ſhall, from the ſaid 5th day of July 1772, ceaſe and be extinguiſhed.

2. That books be opened, at the Bank of England, for receiving ſuch ſubſcription and conſent; and that, during the two firſt days on which ſuch ſubſcriptions and conſent are to be received, no one perſon, body politic or corporate, be admitted to ſubſcribe, or ſignify his, her, or their conſent, for any ſum or ſums, amounting in the whole to more than 10,000 l. principal or capital ſtock.

3. That, towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his majeſty, there be iſſued and applied the ſum of 1,856,723 l. 1 s. 2 d. out of ſuch monies as ſhall or may ariſe, of the ſurpluſes, exceſſes, or overplus monies, and other revenues, compoſing the fund commonly called the ſinking fund.

4. That a ſum, not exceeding 20,000 l. out of ſuch monies as ſhall be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer on or before the 5th day of April 1773, of the produce of all or any of the duties and revenues, which, by any act or acts of parliament, have been directed to be

be reſerved for the diſpoſition of parliament, towards defraying the neceſſary expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring, the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, be applied towards making good ſuch part of the ſupply as hath been granted to his majeſty, for maintaining his majeſty's forces and garriſons in the plantations, and for proviſions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the Ceded iſlands, for the year 1772.

5. That ſuch of the monies as ſhall be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer, after the 5th day of April 1772, and on or before the 5th day of April 1773, of the produce of the duties charged by an act of parliament, made in the 5th year of his preſent majeſty's reign, upon the importation and exportation of gum ſenega and gum arabic, be applied towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty.

MAY 11.

1. That, towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty, there be applied the ſum of 21,710l. remaining in the receipt of the exchequer on the 5th day of April 1772, being the ſurplus of the deductions of ſix-pence in the pound, out of all monies paid upon all ſalaries, penſions, annuities, and other payments from the crown, after ſatisfying the annuities or other charges then due and payable out of the ſame.

2. That, towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty, there be applied the ſum of 10,426l. 9s. 3d. remaining in the receipt of the Exchequer, for the diſpoſition of parliament.

By the reſolution of Feb. 4	750000	0	0
By that of Feb. 6	1500000	0	0
By that of Feb. 11	136416	0	8½
By that of Feb. 20	55192	6	11¾
By the firſt of April 2	1800000	0	0
By that of April 6	400000	0	0
By the firſt of April 14	805398	13	2
By the ſecond of ditto	138090	5	10
By the third of ditto	36772	10	0
By the fourth of ditto	1863	13	10
By the fifth of ditto	40000	0	0
By the firſt of May 2	150000	0	0
By the third of ditto	1856723	1	2
By the fourth of ditto	20000	0	0
By the firſt of May 11	21710	0	0
By the ſecond of ditto	10426	9	3
Sum total of ſuch proviſions as can be aſcertained —	7722593	0	11½
Exceſs of the proviſions	536339	17	11½

STATE

STATE PAPERS.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, on Tueſday the 21ſt of January, 1772.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT gives me much ſatisfaction, that nothing in the ſituation of our affairs, either foreign or domeſtic, has obliged me to require your attendance earlier than might have been conſiſtent with your private convenience; and that, now you are met together, you will find yourſelves at liberty to give your whole attention to the eſtabliſhment of wiſe and uſeful regulations of law, and to the extenſion of our commercial advantages.

The performance of the engagement of the king of Spain, in the reſtitution of Port Egmont and Falkland's Iſland, and the repeated aſſurances I have received of the pacific diſpoſition of that court, as well as of other powers, promiſe to my ſubjects the continuance of peace; and we may, with the greater confidence, hope, that we ſhall not be diſturbed in the enjoyment of this bleſſing; as there is no reaſon to apprehend that we ſhall become involved in the troubles which ſtill unhappily prevail in one part of Europe.

The danger of the farther ſpreading of the infectious ſickneſs in Europe is, I truſt, very much abated: but I muſt recommend it to you, not to ſuffer our happineſs, in having been hitherto preſerved from ſo dreadful a calamity, to leſſen your vigilance in the uſe of every reaſonable precaution for our ſafety.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the eſtimates for the ſervice of the current year to be laid before you. I make no doubt but you will ſee the propriety of maintaining a reſpectable eſtabliſhment of my naval forces. I am pleaſed, however, to find, that I ſhall be under no neceſſity of aſking of you, at this time, any extraordinary aid.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The concerns of this country are ſo various and extenſive, as to require the moſt vigilant and active attention; and ſome of them, as well from remoteneſs of place as from other circumſtances, are ſo peculiarly liable to abuſes, and expoſed to danger, that the interpoſition of the legiſlature, for their protection, may become neceſſary. If in any ſuch inſtances, either for ſupplying defects, or remedying abuſes, you ſhall find it requiſite to provide any new laws, you may depend upon my ready concurrence, in whatever may beſt contribute to the attainment of thoſe ſalutary ends.

The humble Addreſs of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, January 21, 1772.

Moſt gracious Sovereign.

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal, in parliament aſſembled, return your majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

Permit us, Sir, to offer to your majeſty our moſt dutiful congratulations, on the happy event of the increaſe of your royal family, by the birth of another prince; and to aſſure your majeſty, that every addition to your majeſty's domeſtic happineſs muſt always afford the higheſt ſatisfaction to your faithful ſubjects,

We beg leave to expreſs to your majeſty our moſt grateful ſenſe of your majeſty's regard for our private convenience, in not commanding us to an earlier attendance; and to declare to your majeſty our determination, to give our moſt diligent attention to the promotion of the domeſtic intereſts of theſe kingdoms, and the extenſion of our commercial advantages, by the eſtabliſhment of uſeful regulations of law.

We return your majeſty our humble thanks, for your goodneſs and condeſcenſion, in acquainting us from the throne with the reſtitution of Port Egmont and Falkland's Iſland, on the part of the King of Spain; and with the aſſurances your majeſty has received of the pacific diſpoſition of foreign powers. We are made happy by learning, that your majeſty has no reaſon to apprehend that the peace which we at preſent enjoy will be diſturbed by our being anywiſe involved in the calamities of war, which ſtill unhappily prevail in one part of Europe.

Your majeſty's paternal care, in recommending to us a due vigilance in the uſe of every precaution to preſerve this country from that moſt dreadful contagion, from which, under the divine providence, it has been hitherto our happineſs to remain free, calls for our ſincereſt acknowledgments, and commands our utmoſt attention.

We beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that our moſt diligent endeavours ſhall be employed to frame ſuch laws, as ſhall, in our judgment, tend to ſupply the defects, and remedy the abuſes, which may appear to have been introduced in any branch of the various and extenſive concerns of this country: and we look upon your majeſty's gracious aſſurance of your ready concurrence, in whatever may beſt contribute to the attainment of thoſe ſalutary ends, as a freſh proof of that deſire which has conſtantly been ſhewn, by your majeſty, to promote the welfare of your people.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

My Lords,

I thank you for this loyal and dutiful addreſs. I receive with pleaſure your congratulations on the increaſe of my family, and the aſſurances of the attention you will give to thoſe objects which I have recommended to you for the publick good. Nothing can be more acceptable to me, than the ſenſe you expreſs of my deſire to promote the welfare of my people.

The

The humble Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons to the King.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great Britain in parliament aſſembled, return your majeſty our humble thanks, for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

It is with unfeigned joy we beg leave to offer to your majeſty our congratulations on the birth of another prince, and on the happy recovery of the queen; who is ſtill more endeared to this nation by every new pledge of ſecurity for the happineſs we enjoy under your majeſty's auſpicious government, as well as by her majeſty's amiable virtues.

We return your majeſty our warmeſt thanks, for your gracious communication of the aſſurances your majeſty has received from the king of Spain, as well as from other powers, of their diſpoſition to maintain the public tranquillity; and we cannot but feel the greateſt ſatisfaction at the fair proſpect which thoſe aſſurances, and the performance of his catholic majeſty's engagement, by the reſtitution of Port Egmont and Falkland's Iſland, afford your majeſty's ſubjects of the continuance of peace: at the ſame time, we have the greateſt confidence, that the reſpect derived to this nation, from the moderation and firmneſs of your majeſty's conduct, will continue to preſerve your majeſty's dominions from the calamities of war, which ſtill unhappily prevail in the diſtant parts of Europe.

We acknowledge with gratitude your majeſty's paternal care, in the precautions your majeſty has taken to preſerve this kingdom from the infectious ſickneſs with which we have of late been alarmed; and though we have the ſatisfaction to find that, by the bleſſing of providence, the danger of its ſpreading is now diminiſhed, we will not be negligent, on our part, in taking ſuch meaſures as may from time to time appear beſt calculated to ſecure this nation from the viſitation of ſo dreadful an evil.

Your majeſty's faithful commons will chearfully grant to your majeſty ſuch ſupplies as ſhall be found neceſſary for the ſervice of the current year; and we will be careful to make ſufficient proviſion for the eſtabliſhment of a reſpectable naval force, on which, we are truly ſenſible, the ſecurity, as well as the importance, of this nation muſt ever principally depend.

We aſſure your majeſty, that we will not fail, during this ſeaſon of tranquillity, to employ our time in making ſuch proviſions as may be found neceſſary for the improvement of our laws, and the extenſion of our commerce: and your majeſty may rely on our vigilant and active attention to thoſe important concerns recommended to us by your majeſty; and wherever it ſhall be found that, with reſpect to any of theſe, either from the remoteneſs of their ſituation from the ſeat of government, or from other circumſtances, ſuch abuſes prevail as expoſe them to danger, we ſhall think it our duty to endeavour, by every regulation in our power, to remedy thoſe evils, which may in their conſequences ſo eſſentially affect the intereſt and honour of this country.

Meſſage

Meſſage from his Majeſty to both Houſes of Parliament, on the 19th of February, 1772.

GEORGE R.

HIS majeſty being deſirous, from paternal affection to his own family, and anxious concern for the future welfare of his people, and the honour and dignity of his crown, that the right of approving all marriages in the royal family, (which ever has belonged to the kings of this realm as a matter of public concern) may be made effectual, recommends to both Houſes of Parliament, to take into their ſerious conſideration, whether it may not be wiſe and expedient to ſupply the defect of the laws now in being, and by ſome new proviſion, more effectually to guard the deſcendants of his late majeſty King George the Second, (other than the iſſue of princeſſes who have married or may hereafter marry into foreign families) from marrying without the approbation of his majeſty, his heirs, or ſucceſſors, firſt had and obtained.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, on Tueſday the 9th of June, 1772.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot put an end to this ſeſſion of parliament, without expreſſing the ſatisfaction I have felt in obſerving the temper, and the prudence, which have governed all your deliberations, during the courſe of it; and without returning you my particular thanks for the freſh proof you have given of your affectionate attachment to me, in the additional ſecurity you have provided for the welfare, and honour, of my family.

I can, with great pleaſure, acquaint you, That the diſpoſition of the powers of Europe give me the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe, that this nation will not be diſturbed in the enjoyment of the bleſſings of peace.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I thank you heartily for the ſupplies, which you have granted with ſo much chearfulneſs and diſpatch; and for the ample proviſion you have made for every branch of the public ſervice: and I ſee, with pleaſure and approbation, that you have, at the ſame time, been able, by a proper diſpoſition of the public money, to make a further progreſs in reducing the national debt.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I make no doubt but that you will carry, into your reſpective countries, the ſame principles, and the ſame zeal, for the public good, which I have experienced from you in parliament; and that you will continue to exert your beſt endeavours, to cultivate and improve a ſpirit of harmony, and confidence, amongſt all ranks of my faithful ſubjects. Let it be your conſtant care to convince them, That, without a due reverence for the laws, and a chearful obedience to juſt authority, neither their civil nor religious rights, and liberties, can be enjoyed in comfort or ſecurity; and to aſſure them, That I conſider their intereſts as inſeparably connected with my own; and that I am, and have ever been, perſuaded, That the proſperity, and glory, of my

my reign muſt depend on my poſſeſſing the affection, and maintaining the happineſs of my people.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, on Thurſday, the 26th of November, 1772.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I Should moſt willingly have conſulted your private convenience, by allowing you a longer receſs from buſineſs, if I had not thought, that ſome very important parts of the public ſervice required the immediate attention of parliament.

It is impoſſible that I can look with indifference upon whatever concerns either the commerce and revenue of the kingdom at large, or the private rights and intereſts of conſiderable numbers among my people: Neither can I be inſenſible how materially every one of theſe great objects muſt be intereſted in the maintenance of the credit, and proſperity, of the Eaſt-India Company. When, therefore, I received information of the difficulties in which that company appear to be involved, I determined to give you an early opportunity of informing yourſelves fully of the true ſtate of their affairs; and of making ſuch proviſions, for the common benefit and ſecurity of all the various intereſts concerned, as you ſhall find beſt adapted to the exigencies of the caſe.

I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, That there is reaſon to hope, that the war, which has ſo long unhappily prevailed in one part of Europe, is now drawing to a concluſion: And although there was no probability of our being involved therein, yet the diſcontinuance of thoſe troubles will afford a fairer proſpect of the duration of peace; which, I truſt, the alterations that have happened in Europe will not, in their conſequences, affect.

I continue to receive, from foreign powers, the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of their pacific diſpoſitions towards this country: and it ſhall be my conſtant endeavour to preſerve the general tranquility, as far as is conſiſtent with the honour of my crown, and the intereſts of my people.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

It gives me much ſatisfaction, That the continuance of peace has enabled me to proceed in the reduction of the eſtabliſhment of my naval forces; but you will, I am confident, agree with me, that a conſiderable ſtrength at ſea muſt be ever neceſſary for preſerving the reputation, and power, of my kingdoms.

The proper eſtimates for the enſuing year ſhall be laid before you; and whatever ſupplies you may grant ſhall, on my part, be managed with the ſtricteſt œconomy, and applied with the utmoſt fidelity.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I cannot but feel the moſt real concern, That the produce of the late harveſt has not given us the relief which we had hoped for, in reſpect to the dearneſs of corn. As far as human wiſdom can provide for alleviating the diſtreſſes of the poor, I am perſuaded, your attention will not be wanting: and you

you cannot gratify me more, than by calling upon me for my concurrence in whatever may contribute to the true welfare, and happineſs, of all my people."

The humble Addreſs of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in parliament aſſembled, Nov. 26th, 1772.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in parliament aſſembled, return our humble and moſt unfeigned thanks to your majeſty, for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We gratefully acknowledge your majeſty's goodneſs, in the gracious aſſurances we have received, That your majeſty would have conſulted our private convenience, if ſome very intereſting public concerns had not required the early meeting of parliament.

Your majeſty may be aſſured, That we will apply ourſelves diligently to whatever may concern the commerce or revenue of the kingdom, or the rights and intereſts of any part of your majeſty's ſubjects: that we are thoroughly convinced the affairs of the Eaſt-India company deſerve and require our moſt ſerious conſideration; and that we will not neglect an object of ſuch national importance.

Permit us, Sir, to expreſs the happineſs we feel, at having reaſon to hope, from the communication your majeſty has been pleaſed to make to us, that the war, which has ſo long prevailed in one part of Europe, is drawing to a concluſion. A happineſs that is greatly increaſed, by the additional proſpect it affords of the duration of peace; which, we truſt, the alterations that have happened in Europe will not, in their conſequences, affect; being ever firmly perſuaded, that your majeſty's uniform endeavours to preſerve the general tranquillity will be directed, on all occaſions, by a due regard to the honour of your crown, and the intereſts of your people.

With hearts deeply affected, we learn that the produce of the late harveſt has not given the relief ſo eſſentially neceſſary to the poorer ſort of your majeſty's ſubjects: and, conſcious that we can do no act ſo acceptable to your majeſty, as exerting our utmoſt efforts to contribute to the eaſe, and comfort, of all your people, we beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that this object, which your paternal care and tenderneſs have ſo particularly pointed out, ſhall engage our utmoſt attention.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

My Lords,

I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate addreſs.

The zeal you expreſs in it for the honour of my crown, and the rights and intereſts of my people, gives me the higheſt ſatisfaction.

I firmly rely, that all your deliberations will tend to ſuch meaſures as ſhall be moſt conducive to the great objects you have before you. Among theſe, I am ſure, you will not forget to provide for the diſtreſſes of the poor, as far as it is in the power of human wiſdom to alleviate them.

The

The humble Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons to the King.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty our humble thanks, for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We acknowledge, with the warmeſt gratitude, your majeſty's great goodneſs, in your conſtant attention to whatever concerns either the commerce and revenue of your kingdom at large, or the private rights and intereſts of conſiderable numbers among your people. And we return our moſt dutiful thanks to your majeſty, for having given us an early opportunity of informing ourſelves fully of the true ſtate of the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company: and we aſſure your majeſty, that, impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the great importance of the buſineſs, we will, without delay, proceed to the conſideration of it; and endeavour to provide, in the moſt effectual manner, that the nature of the caſe will admit, for the common benefit and ſecurity of all the great and weighty intereſts recommended to our care by your majeſty.

Your faithful commons cannot but rejoice, to hear that your majeſty has reaſon to hope that the war, which has ſo long unhappily prevailed in one part of Europe, is now drawing to a concluſion; and that the favourable proſpect of the duration of peace, which the probability of this event affords us, will not be affected by the alterations which have lately happened: and we feel the higheſt ſatisfaction, at the aſſurances, which your majeſty continues to receive from foreign powers, of their pacific diſpoſition towards this country; and at the ſame time we moſt gratefully acknowledge your majeſty's gracious declaration, that it will be your conſtant endeavour to preſerve the general tranquillity, as far as is conſiſtent with the honour of your crown, and the intereſts of your people.

Your majeſty may be aſſured, that your faithful Commons will chearfully grant ſuch ſupplies as the ſervices of the enſuing year ſhall require: and although we are convinced, that it muſt ever be for the intereſt and reputation of this country, to have a conſiderable ſtrength at ſea; yet we learn with much ſatisfaction, that your majeſty has been enabled, during the courſe of this year, to proceed in the reduction of your naval eſtabliſhment.

Permit us to offer to your majeſty our moſt humble and unfeigned thanks, for the paternal and affectionate concern, which your majeſty has expreſſed, for the diſtreſſes which the poor continue to ſuffer from the dearneſs of corn. And we aſſure your majeſty, that a diligent attention ſhall not be wanting, on our part, to conſider of the moſt proper means for preventing the increaſe of the evil; and for alleviating the preſent diſtreſſes, as far as they are in their nature capable of relief; being perſuaded, that we cannot render any ſervice more acceptable to your majeſty, than by contributing to the happineſs of all your people.

His Excellency George Lord Viſcount Townſend, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General-Governor of Ireland, his Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, at Dublin, on the 8th of October, 1771.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

MY experience of your attachment to his majeſty's perſon, and of your zeal for the public ſervice, affords me the beſt grounded hopes, that nothing will be wanting on your part to co-operate with his majeſty's gracious intentions to promote the welfare and happineſs of this kingdom; and when to this conſideration I add my remembrance of your kind regard to the eaſe and honour of my adminiſtration, I feel the moſt ſenſible pleaſure in the preſent opportunity which his majeſty has given me of meeting you a fourth time in parliament.

The preſent proſpect of public affairs, ſeems to afford you the fulleſt opportunity for deliberation on ſuch ſubjects as immediately relate to your own domeſtic happineſs; I muſt therefore recommend to your conſideration, whatever tends to promote and ſtrengthen the interior police of this kingdom, and ſuch laws as may be ſalutary and for the benefit of the lower orders of the community, for theſe have ever been found the moſt effectual means of binding their affections to their country, and ſecuring their allegiance to one common parent.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

As in aſſembling you together in the laſt ſeſſion, it was not his majeſty's purpoſe to aſk ſupplies, but ſolely to comply with the wiſhes of his people, it was not thought proper to call upon you, at that time, for any further aid: but as in the ordinary courſe it now becomes neceſſary to provide for the expences of the enſuing two years, your laſt grants being nearly expired, I have no doubt of your turning your thoughts to that important ſubject, and of your granting ſuch ſupplies as ſhall be found neceſſary for the honourable and firm ſupport of his majeſty's government, the ſecurity of this kingdom, and for the maintenance of the public credit.

I have ordered the proper eſtimates and accounts to be laid before you, from which you will find, not only that the revenue has fallen conſiderably ſhort of former years, but that the deductions made therefrom for payment of different grants for premiums, bounties, and public works, have been ſo very great, that it has not been nearly ſufficient to defray the charges of his majeſty's eſtabliſhments, and other neceſſary expences of government, and that a large arrear has been incurred on that account. If ſuch grants are judged proper to be continued, either for theſe or other public uſes, you will obſerve, that it is impoſſible that the revenue, as it now ſtands, can anſwer thoſe ſervices, and alſo the ſupport of government: I therefore think it incumbent upon me to recommend this ſubject to your ſerious conſideration.

It is with concern that I muſt aſk a ſum of money to diſcharge the arrears already incurred on his majeſty's eſtabliſhment; but you will find that they have been unavoidable, for that the ſtricteſt œconomy has

has been uſed, not only in the charges of the late augmentation, upon which a very large ſaving has beed made, but in the reduction of the ſtaff, which is now diminiſhed to the number directed by his majeſty.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The birth of another prince is ſuch an addition to his majeſty's happineſs and our ſecurity, that it muſt afford us the trueſt ſatisfaction.

It is my indiſpenſible duty to recommend particularly whatever intereſts the proteſtant religion: there can be no proviſion in its favour, which ſhall tend to carry into execution the good effects of that important law for limiting the duration of parliaments, and are, at the ſame time, conſiſtent with the principles of humanity, and the natural rights of mankind, which ſhall not have my hearty concurrence.

The illegal aſſociations, and audacious outrages committed in different parts of the kingdom, particularly in the North, deſerve your moſt ſerious attention: they are as deſtructive to commerce, as diſgraceful to liberty.

The wiſdom of former parliaments, and the affection of my predeceſſors in this high ſtation for your intereſts, have uniformly cooperated in ſupport of your charter-ſchools, and your linen manufacture: I am perſuaded our zeal for theſe national objects will equal theirs.

His majeſty has the firmeſt reliance on your loyalty and duty; and is perſuaded that your proceedings will be no leſs conſiſtent with your own dignity, than with the true intereſts of your country. For my part, I have ſo long reſided amongſt you, that I truſt it will be needleſs for me to make any new declarations to you of my attachment and affection.

The Addreſſes of both Houſes of Parliament in Ireland to his Majeſty.

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in parliament aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to expreſs the grateful ſenſe we have of your majeſty's goodneſs, and of our firm confidence in your paternal attention to the happineſs of your majeſty's people, and your gracious diſpoſition to promote the welfare and proſperity of this kingdom.

We alſo beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that we ſhall endeavour to make ſuch a uſe of the opportunity, which the preſent proſpect of public affairs affords us, as may beſt anſwer your majeſty's gracious purpoſes of calling us together; and that we ſhall chearfully concur with his Excellency Lord Viſcount Townſhend, our chief governor, whom your majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to continue amongſt us, in whatever may promote the great and important matters recommended at this time to our conſideration; and that we will, to the utmoſt of our power, endeavour ſo to conduct our proceedings,

ceedings, that they may conſiſt with our own honour, and the true intereſt of our country.

We moſt ſincerely congratulate your majeſty on the happy event of the birth of another prince; and do aſſure your majeſty, that we ſhall always conſider every addition to your royal family, as a further ſecurity to us of our religion, laws, and liberties.

And we beg leave to declare our readineſs chearfully to contribute, as far as poſſible, to whatever may ſtrengthen and ſupport the religious and civil rights of mankind, and to whatever may give effect to the important and conſtitutional law for limiting the duration of parliaments.

As we have an abhorrence of thoſe audacious outrages, which of late have appeared in different parts of this kingdom, we do aſſure your majeſty, that we ſhall not fail ſeriouſly to deliberate upon them, and to concur in every wiſe proviſion that can be formed to remedy ſo great an evil.

We humbly acknowledge to your majeſty the unfeigned pleaſure we feel in the opinon you are graciouſly pleaſed to entertain of our loyalty and dutiful attachment to your royal perſon and family; and do aſſure your majeſty that we will ever by our conduct, endeavour to merit and preſerve your majeſty's gracious favour and protection.

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in parliament aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Ireland, in parliament aſſembled, beg leave, with the ſincereſt affection, to aſſure your majeſty of our firm attachment to your ſacred perſon, royal family, and government.

We return our humble thanks to your majeſty for continuing his Excellency the Lord Viſcount Townſhend in the government of this kingdom; from whoſe long experience of our loyalty and zeal for your majeſty's ſervice, from whoſe approved integrity, and from whoſe ſincere wiſhes for the proſperity of this country, manifeſted during a reſidence of four years amongſt us, we have every reaſon to expect that the buſineſs of this ſeſſion will be carried on with candour, temper, and unanimity.

Permit us to congratulate your majeſty upon the further addition to your majeſty's royal houſe, by the birth of another prince; an event which muſt give the higheſt pleaſure to a people deeply intereſted in every thing that can contribute to your majeſty's happineſs. We bring with us every diſpoſition to promote the honour of the crown, and the ſervice of the public; and your majeſty may be aſſured, that we ſhall take into our moſt ſerious conſideration, thoſe important objects recommended to us from the throne, and chearfully make every proviſion for the honourable ſupport of your majeſty's government, the ſecurity of this kingdom, and the maintenance of public credit; conſiſtent with the ability, and the eſſential intereſt of this country.

We have ſeen with extreme concern, the illegal aſſociations, and audacious outrages committed by the lower order of people, in different counties in this kingdom;

and particularly in ſome places of the North; which, if not duly attended to, muſt be productive of the moſt fatal conſequences, and which we are truly ſenſible are diſgraceful to a country of liberty, and ruinous to a country of commerce; it is our firm purpoſe to uſe the moſt effectual methods to ſtop their progreſs, and prevent them for the future.

We ſhall give particular attention to thoſe great national objects, our linen manufacture, and the proteſtant charter-ſchools; and we beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that, in all our deliberations, we ſhall ſupport, to the beſt of our power, the honour of the crown, and the true intereſt of our country.

The Addreſſes of both Houſes of Parliament to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant.

To his Excellency George Lord Viſcount Townſhend, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General-Governor of Ireland,

The humble Addreſs of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in parliament aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in parliament aſſembled, return your excellency our moſt ſincere thanks for your excellent ſpeech to both houſes of parliament.

We are thankful and moſt ſenſible of his majeſty's paternal regard for our welfare, in the continuance of your excellency in the adminiſtration of this kingdom, fully experiencing your excellency's attention to the ſecurity and happineſs of it.

We return your excellency our thanks for the notice you have taken of thoſe illegal and audacious outrages, that have diſturbed ſo much the peace and quiet of the different parts of this kingdom, particularly the North, to the diſgrace of liberty, and the detriment of the linen manufacture of this kingdom; and we do aſſure your excellency, that we ſhall readily do all in our power, to co-operate with your excellency in every wiſe proviſion that may remedy ſo great an evil.

We rejoice with your excellency, on the increaſe of his majeſty's royal family by the birth of another prince, fully and daily experiencing the bleſſings we enjoy under his majeſty's auſpicious reign.

We beg leave to thank your excellency, for your attention in recommending to us the ſupport of our charter-ſchools, and the improvement of our linen manufacture, as the ſureſt ſupport of the proteſtant intereſt, and of the commerce of this kingdom, to both of which we ſhall have the utmoſt regard.

The experience which we have had of your excellency's attachment and affection, during your reſidence amongſt us, leaves us no room to doubt of your endeavours to promote the true intereſts of this country.

His Excellency's Anſwer.

My Lords,

I return you my ſincere thanks, for your kind and moſt obliging addreſs, and I am very happy in receiving this public mark of your

attention

attention and reſpect. Nothing can afford me truer ſatisfaction than that which I now feel, upon finding that my conduct, ſince I have been amongſt you, has been ſuch as meets with your approbation.

To his Excellency George Lord Viſcount Townſhend, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General-Governor of Ireland,

The humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in parliament aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Ireland in parliament aſſembled, return your excellency our ſincereſt thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne: we beg leave to expreſs our moſt entire ſatisfaction, in being again aſſembled under your juſt and prudent government, and to aſſure your excellency, that we ſhall moſt heartily co-operate with your excellency in every thing that may tend to promote the welfare and happineſs of this kingdom.

We have obſerved with pleaſure the reduction of the ſtaff, in conſequence of his majeſty's gracious declaration, ſignified to us by your excellency; and we have no doubt of your excellency's conſtant regard to public œconomy.

We ſhall give our utmoſt attention to the important objects recommended to us by your excellency, and chearfully grant ſuch ſupplies as ſhall be neceſſary for the ſupport of his majeſty's government, the maintenance of public credit, and the ſecurity and welfare of this kingdom, as far as ſhall be conſiſtent with the ability and the eſſential intereſt of this country: we are ſenſible that the great ſums of money, granted of late years, for premiums, bounties, and public works, are a ſubject of the higheſt importance, and require our moſt ſerious conſideration.

The illegal aſſociations entered into, and audacious outrages committed in different counties of this kingdom, and particularly in ſome places in the North, give us the utmoſt concern; and nothing ſhall be wanting on our parts, to prevent, for the future, thoſe atrocious violations of the public peace and tranquillity.

Animated as we are, with the ſtrongeſt ſenſe of loyalty to the beſt of king's; poſſeſſed with the fulleſt confidence in your future, from our happy experience of your paſt conduct; and fully convinced of your excellency's affectionate regards to this kingdom, by the many proofs of your attachment to our intereſts, during your reſidence amongſt us; we ſhall not fail to contribute every thing in our power, to make your adminiſtration as eaſy and honourable to your excellency, as we are aſſured it will prove happy and advantageous to the public.

His Excellency's Anſwer.

I return the Houſe of Commons my moſt ſincere thanks for this very kind and affectionate addreſs, which gives me the greateſt ſatisfaction, as it follows your experience of my conduct during a reſidence of almoſt four years in this kingdom.—Nothing ſhall be wanting, on my part, to merit the continuance of your approbation and confidence; and it will be a moſt pleaſing part of my duty, in this high ſtation,

moſt faithfully to repreſent to his majeſty, the unſhaken loyalty and affection of the Commons of Ireland.

The Speech of the Right Honourable the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in Ireland, to his Excellency Lord Townſhend, Lord-Lieutenant and Governor-General of Ireland, on January 1ſt, 1772.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

IN obedience to the commands of the Houſe of Commons, I preſent to your excellency, for the royal aſſent, a bill of ſupply; by which, and the bill I had the honour of preſenting to your excellency this ſeſſion, ample proviſion is made for the honourable ſupport of his majeſty's government, and the ſecurity of the kingdom. The conſtant attention of the Commons to theſe two great objects, at all times, and under all circumſtances, affords the moſt convincing proofs of their inviolable attachment to his majeſty's ſacred perſon and royal family, and of their zeal for his ſervice; and they humbly preſume to hope, that your excellency's juſt and favourable repreſentation of their conduct, their duty, and their affection, on which they rely with the fulleſt aſſurance, will entitle them not only to the continuance of his majeſty's countenance and protection, but to an extenſion of their commerce, by which alone they can entertain any reaſonable expectation of being able, much longer, to ſupport the expence of the preſent eſtabliſhment.

The bill I have now the honour of preſenting to your excellency, is entitled, "An act for granting unto his majeſty, an additional duty on the ſeveral commodities, goods, and merchandizes therein mentioned; and for prohibiting the importation of all gold and ſilver lace, and of all cambricks and lawns, except of the manufacture of Great-Britain."

His Excellency George Lord Viſcount Townſhend, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General-Governor of Ireland, his Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, at Dublin, on Tueſday, the 2d day of June, 1772.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I Cannot put an end to this ſeſſion of parliament, without returning you my particular thanks for your long and cloſe attention to the public buſineſs.

I congratulate you on the many excellent laws which have received the royal aſſent this ſeſſion. The act for preventing the delays of juſtice, by reaſon of privilege of parliament, muſt be received as a very ſtrong mark of your diſintereſted regard for the rights and welfare of your fellow-ſubjects. The act to prevent frauds committed by bankrupts, and that for rendering ſecurities by mortgage more effectual, cannot fail to produce the moſt ſalutary effects, by reſtoring that credit and confidence amongſt the people, which have been much wanted, and are eſſentially neceſſary, in this commercial country; and it was with particular ſatisfaction that his majeſty gave his royal conſent to theſe laws, which do honour to your deliberations, and are ſo wiſely calculated for the public good.

Gentle-

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I thank you, in his majeſty's name, for the ſupplies which you granted at the beginning of this ſeſſion; they ſhall be faithfully applied to the ſupport of his majeſty's eſtabliſhments, and to the advancement of the public ſervice: But, although I have expectations, that the act for amending and explaining a clauſe in the act of tonnage and poundage, will be productive of ſome addition to his majeſty's revenue, I think it my duty to inform you, that the arrears which had been incurred upon his majeſty's eſtabliſhments civil and military, before the time of your meeting, made it neceſſary to borrow one hundred thouſand pounds, immediately after the act was paſſed which gave authority for that purpoſe; and, that ſum not proving ſufficient, I have, ſome time ſince, been obliged to order the further ſum of one hundred thouſand pounds to be raiſed, being the remainder of the credit entruſted to me by that act.

So early a demand for the whole loan, gives me reaſon to apprehend that, unleſs there ſhould be a conſiderable increaſe in his majeſty's revenue, a ſtill greater arrear will accrue, before the uſual time of your meeting in another ſeſſion.

I do therefore moſt earneſtly recommend it to you, to take it into your ſerious conſideration (between this and the next ſeſſion of parliament) what will be the beſt method of making proviſion for ſuch deficiencies as ariſe upon the preſent duties, ſo as to guard againſt any farther increaſe of the national debt.

The additional duties given for the ſupport of government, in aid of his majeſty's hereditary revenue, are nearly the ſame which were granted in the year 1727, at the the late king's acceſſion. Had they been ſolely applied to that purpoſe, they would have been fully ſufficient, and no debt or arrear would have been contracted or incurred; but the large expence occaſioned by the many premiums, now payable under different heads, muſt neceſſarily continue to increaſe both; it will therefore be true policy, and worthy of your wiſdom, to give particular attention to this object, and, by prudent regulations, to form and eſtabliſh ſuch a ſyſtem, as will beſt obviate any further inconvenience, and moſt effectually promote every great national purpoſe.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleaſure to obſerve, that the tumults and outrages of the lower ranks of people, which unhappily diſturbed ſome of the northern counties in this kingdom, have now ſubſided. I flatter myſelf, that theſe deluded perſons are fully convinced of the atrociouſneſs of their attempts, and of the impoſſibility of effecting any the purpoſes intended by them. I would however recommend it to ſuch gentlemen, whoſe weight and influence lie particularly in thoſe parts, to have a watchful eye over their behaviour, and to exert themſelves, with the other civil magiſtrates, in enforcing a due obedience to the laws; and I doubt not that, by their authority on one hand, and by their juſtice and moderation on the other, a thorough

reformation will be effected, and the diſpoſitions of the people reclaimed to peace and good order.

It gives me great concern to ſee the aſſiſtance of the military power ſo frequently called for; nothing can be more worthy of your ſerious reflection, than to render that reſource unneceſſary by a judicious improvement of your police, and providing for the due execution of the laws.

His majeſty gave it in expreſs command to me, to make your intereſts and proſperity the great objects of my adminiſtration; and my own inclinations incited me to a ſtrict and zealous performance of that duty. I have, upon every occaſion, endeavoured, to the utmoſt of my power, to promote the public ſervice; and I feel the moſt perfect ſatisfaction in now repeating to you my acknowledgments for the very honourable manner in which (after a reſidence of near five years amongſt you) you have declared your entire approbation of my conduct. Be aſſured, that I ſhall always entertain the moſt ardent wiſhes for your welfare; and ſhall make a faithful repreſentation to his majeſty, of your loyalty and attachment to his royal perſon and government.

The Lords Proteſt, againſt the Bill for regulating the Marriages of the Royal Family.

Die Martis, 3° *Martij*, 1772.

THE order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill, intitled, an act for the better regulating the future marriages of the royal family, and for the lords to be ſummoned;

The ſaid bill was accordingly read the third time.

Propoſed, That the ſaid bill do paſs, which being objected to, after long debate,

The queſtion was put, whether this bill ſhall paſs.

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

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DISSENTIENT,

1ſt, Becauſe we think the declaratory principle in the preamble of the bill, to be without foundation in law, (in the extent there ſtated) to be unneceſſary for the avowed purpoſes of the bill, and likely to be attended with very dangerous conſequences, as that preamble does aſſert, "that we are ſenſible "that marriages in the royal fa- "mily are of the higheſt *impor- "tance* to the ſtate, and that *there- "fore* the kings of this realm have "ever been entruſted with the care "and approbation thereof."

The maxim here laid down, "that becauſe marriages of the royal family are of the higheſt *importance* to the ſtate, they are *therefore* entruſted to the kings of this realm;" is founded on a doctrine abſurd and unconſtitutional; but which hereafter will have the force of a parliamentary declaration of law, the immediate tendency of which is to create as many prerogatives in the crown, as there are matters of importance in the ſtate, and indeed to extend them in a manner as vague and exceptionable as had ever been done in the worſt and moſt deſpotic periods in the hiſtory of this nation; and we apprehend that ſome future, and even more

more dangerous uſe may be made of this preamble, as it is much more extenſive than is neceſſary for any purpoſe avowed in the bill.

2dly, Becauſe this declaratory preamble ſeems to juſtify the words which his majeſty has been adviſed (we think very improperly) to uſe in his meſſage to his parliament, whereby a prerogative is aſſumed in an extent for which nine of his judges, in their unanimous opinion, delivered to this houſe, do not find any authority.

3dly, Becauſe the term *Royal Family* being *general*, and not qualified by the exception of "the iſſue of princeſſes married into foreign families," ſeems to carry (very idly as we apprehend) the royal prerogative beyond the juriſdiction of the crown of Great Britain; can therefore, as applied in the preamble, be warranted by no law, and is indeed contrary to common ſenſe.

4thly, Becauſe, if this parliamentary *declaration* of law can operate in any degree, as a retroſpect (an operation againſt which we have no ſecurity by any thing contained in the bill), it is pernicious and unjuſt; if it can have no ſuch retroſpect, (as was aſſerted in argument by the friends of the bill), it is then at beſt frivolous and unneceſſary.

5thly, Becauſe the enacting part of the bill has an inconvenient and impolitic extent, namely, to *all deſcendants of George the Second*. In courſe of time that deſcription may become very general, and comprehend a great number of people; and we conceive it would be an intolerable grievance, that the marriages of ſo many ſubjects, perhaps diſperſed among the various ranks of civil life, ſhould be ſubject to the reſtrictions of this act, eſpecially as it has been aſſerted in argument, and endeavoured to be maintained by the authority of the grand opinion given by the judges in the year 1717, that the care and approbation of the marriage includes the education and cuſtody of the perſon. We fear that this extenſive power would come in time to make many of the firſt families in the kingdom totally dependant on the crown, and we therefore lament that the endeavours ſo earneſtly uſed in the committee, in ſome degree to limit the generality of that deſcription, were not ſuffered to take effect.

6thly, Becauſe, as the line is too large, with regard to the deſcription of the royal family, ſo we think that the time of nonage for that family is alſo improperly extended. We conceive that the age of twenty-one years is that limit, which the laws of this country, and the ſpirit of the conſtitution, have with great wiſdom given to minority. It ſeems indecent to the royal family to ſuppoſe they will not be arrived at the age of diſcretion as ſoon as the loweſt ſubject of the realm; and we cannot conceive but they may be as capable of chuſing a wife at the age of twenty-one, as of being entruſted with the regency of the kingdom, of which by law they are at that age capable. We alſo conceive that the deferring their age of majority as to marriage till twenty-ſix, is impolitic and dangerous, as it may tend to drive them into a diſorderly courſe of life, which ought the more to be guarded againſt in men of high rank, as the influence of their example

ample is the moſt forcible and extenſive.

7thly, Becauſe the power given by this bill to a prince to marry after the age of twenty-ſix, having firſt entered in the books of the privy council his intention ſo to do, for twelve calendar months, is totally defeated by the ſubſequent proviſo, "Unleſs both houſes of "parliament ſhall, before the ex-"piration of the ſaid twelve "months, expreſly declare their "diſapprobation of ſuch intended "marriage."

We think this proviſo lays great difficulties on future parliaments, as their ſilence in ſuch a caſe, muſt expreſs a condemnation of the king's refuſal; and their concurrence with ſuch refuſal, may prove a perpetual prohibition from marriage, to the perſon concerned.

We conceive the right of conferring a diſcretionary power of prohibiting all marriages (whether veſted in the crown alone, as intended by the meſſage, or in the manner now enacted by the bill) to be above the reach of any legiſlature, as contrary to the original inherent rights of human nature, which as they are not derived from, or held under civil laws, by no civil laws whatſoever can be taken away. We freely allow that the legiſlature has a power of preſcribing rules to marriage, as well as to every other ſpecies of contracts; but there is an eſſential and eternal difference, between regulating the mode in which a right may be enjoyed, and eſtabliſhing a principle which may tend entirely to annihilate that right. To diſable a man during his whole life, from contracting marriage, or, what is tantamount, to make his power of contracting ſuch marriage, dependant neither on his own choice, nor upon any fixed rule of law, but on the arbitrary will of any man, or ſet of men, is exceeding the power permitted by the divine providence to human legiſlatures: it is directly againſt the earlieſt command, given by God to mankind, contrary to the right of domeſtic ſociety and comfort, and to the deſire of lawful poſterity, the firſt and beſt of the inſtincts planted in us by the author of our nature, and utterly incompatible with all religion, natural and revealed, and therefore a mere act of power, having neither the nature nor obligation of law.

8thly, Becauſe we conceive this bill to be pregnant with civil diſcord and confuſion; it has a natural tendency to produce a diſputed title to the crown. If thoſe who may be affected by it, are in power, they will eaſily procure a repeal of this act, and the confirmation of a marriage made contrary to it: and if they are not, it will at leaſt be the ſource of the moſt dangerous party that can exiſt in any country, a party attached to a pretender to the crown, whoſe claim, he may aſſert, has been ſet aſide by no other authority than that of an act, to which the legiſlature was not competent, as being contrary to the common rights of mankind. Such a claim, ſupported as it may be, by peculiar hardſhip in the caſe, muſt, as we conceive, at no very remote period, create great miſchief and confuſion.

Laſtly, Becauſe this bill, which reſorts to ſuch harſh and unuſual methods, at the ſame time provides for it's own purpoſe very uncertainly and very imperfectly, for it ſecures no remedy againſt the improper

improper marriages of princeſſes, married into foreign families, and thoſe of their iſſue, which may full as materially affect the intereſt of this nation, as the marriages of princes reſiding in the dominions of Great Britain. It provides no remedy at any age, againſt the improvident marriage of the king reigning, the marriage, of all others, the moſt important to the public. It provides nothing againſt the indiſcreet marriage of a prince of the blood, being regent at the age of twenty-one, nor furniſhes any remedy againſt his permitting ſuch marriages to others of the blood-royal, the regal power fully veſting in him as to this purpoſe, and without the aſſiſtance of his council: we cannot therefore, on the whole, avoid expreſſing our ſtrong diſapprobation of an act ſhaking ſo many of the foundations of law, religion and public ſecurity, for ends wholly diſproportioned to ſuch extraordinary efforts, and in favour of regulations, ſo ill calculated to anſwer the purpoſes for which it is pretended they are made: and we make this proteſt, that it may ſtand recorded to that poſterity, which may ſuffer from the miſchievous conſequences of this act, that we have no part in the confuſions and calamities brought upon them, by rendering uncertain the ſucceſſion of the crown.

Richmond	Dorſet
Abergavenny	Torrington
Portland	Milton
Abingdon	Devonſhire
Rockingham	Albemarle
Fitzwilliam	Craven
Stamford	John Bangor.

Diſſentient,

Becauſe the liberty of marriage is a natural right inherent in mankind.

Becauſe this right is confirmed and enforced by the holy ſcriptures, which declare marriage to be of divine inſtitution, and deny to none the benefit of that inſtitution.

Becauſe the law of nature and divine inſtitutions are not reverſible by the power of human legiſlatures.

Becauſe there is a total difference between regulating the mode of exerciſing the right derived from the law of nature, and aſſuming or granting a diſcretionary power of taking it quite away.

Becauſe, though we think it expedient and agreeable to the dictates of reaſon, that minors ſhould not marry without the conſent of their parents or guardians, and that ſuch conſent ſhould be neceſſary to render their marriage good and valid, as it likewiſe is in the exerciſe of all their other rights during the term of their nonage, it can no more be inferred from thence that we acknowledge a right to continue ſuch reſtraint throughout their whole lives, than that we acknowledge a right to keep men or women in a ſtate of endleſs nonage, which, unleſs in the caſe of idiots or incurable lunatics, would be abſurd, unjuſt, and a manifeſt violation of the law of nature.

Becauſe, if a perpetual reſtraint upon marriage, or power given to reſtrain it, without limitation of time or age, be contrary to the natural and divine laws, (as we apprehend it to be) a law authorizing ſuch reſtraint, or conferring ſuch a power, muſt be null and void in itſelf.

Becauſe, in any caſe, where the right of ſucceeding to the crown

of

of theſe realms may come to depend on the force or invalidity of the power given by this bill, an appeal made againſt it would probably bring upon the royal family and the nation all the miſeries and horrors of civil war.

Becauſe, though the placing ſuch a power in the king, with the interpoſition of both houſes of parliament, is a better ſecurity againſt the abuſe of it, than if it had been entruſted to the king alone, yet it may be ſo uſed, in corrupt or violent times, as to be made, in ſome caſes, a perpetual negative on the freedom of marriage.

Becauſe, if the power be grievous, and contrary to the inherent rights of mankind, the grievance is increaſed by the infinite number of perſons over whom, in the courſe of time, it is likely to extend.

Becauſe we are convinced, that all the good purpoſes and objects of the bill, which we have greatly at heart, might have been anſwered without giving that perpetuity of reſtraint over the freedom of marriage, which we think ourſelves bound in conſcience to oppoſe.

Temple — Lyttelton
Radnor — Abingdon
Clifton — Craven.

And, becauſe the bill is eſſentially wanting to its avowed purpoſe, in having provided no guard againſt the greater evil, the improper marriages of the princes on the throne.

RADNOR.

The Lords Proteſt, againſt the Bill, for reſtraining the Eaſt-India Company from ſending Superviſors to India.

Jovis, 24 Die Decembris, 1772.

Diſſentient,

I. BECAUSE the bill takes away from a great body corporate, and from ſeveral free ſubjects of this realm, the exerciſe of a legal franchiſe, without any legal cauſe of forfeiture aſſigned. The perſons appointing the commiſſioners had by law a right to elect; and the perſons choſen had by law a capacity of being elected. The choice was regularly made according to the conſtitution of the company. It was confirmed on ballot. The ſuperviſors had a full right veſted in them agreeable to the powers and conditions of their appointment. No abuſe has been ſuggeſted, no delinquency has been charged. Theſe legal rights and capacities are therefore taken away by a mere act of arbitrary power; the precedent of which leaves no ſort of ſecurity to the ſubject for his liberties; ſince his exerciſing them, in the ſtricteſt conformity to all the rules of law, as well as to thoſe of general equity and moral conduct, is not ſufficient to prevent parliament from intereſting its ſovereign powers to diveſt him of thoſe rights, by means of which inſecurity the honourable diſtinction between the Britiſh and other forms of government is in a great meaſure loſt; a misfortune which we are ſorry to find greatly growing upon us by thoſe temporary occaſional and partial acts of parliament, which, without conſideration of their conformity to the general principles of our law and conſtitution, are adopted raſhly and haſtily on every petty occaſion.

II. Becauſe this bill appears to us

as a manifeſt violation of the public faith. The charter of the Eaſt-India company has been granted by the crown, authoriſed by act of parliament, and purchaſed for valuable conſideration of money lent, and paid. The charter empowers the company to manage its own affairs, according to its own diſcretion, by perſons of its own appointment. This bill ſuſpends for a time the exerciſe of this privilege, and by grounding the ſuperviſion upon the actual interference of parliament on the affairs of the company, eſtabliſhes a principle which may be uſed for perpetrating indefinitely the reſtraint, becauſe parliament may keep their affairs by frequent reviſions almoſt perpetually under conſideration. The ſame principle is alſo applicable to the ſuſpenſion or deprivation of any other privilege which they hold under their charter. We admit that it is difficult to fix any legal limit to the extent of legiſlative power; but we apprehend that parliament is as much bound as any individual to the obſervance of its own compacts; elſe it is impoſſible to underſtand what public faith means, or how public credit can ſubſiſt.

III. Becauſe it appears by evidence at the bar of this houſe upon oath, that the company had received aſſurances from their chairman and deputy chairman, that the appointment of a commiſſion for ſuperintending and regulating their affairs would be approved by adminiſtration. This is the only channel of communication with miniſters that the company can have, and it is peculiarly hard that, driven from all confidence in public faith, and the laws of their country, they ſhould find no ſecurity for their charter privileges againſt the attempts made by thoſe very miniſters, under whoſe ſanction they had all poſſible reaſon to believe they had been acting.

IV. Becauſe it appears to us that the company was not only authoriſed by law, but bound in duty, to appoint a commiſſion for regulating their affairs and correcting abuſes; and it would in our opinion furniſh a more plauſible ground for attacking the lawful powers of the company, if it were charged, that they had not exerciſed them for redreſs of the ſaid abuſes, than that they had appointed a commiſſion for ſuch a neceſſary purpoſe: it might have been alledged by the adverſaries of the company, that nonuſer and neglect of applying legal powers for the ends for which ſuch powers were given, were matters of delinquency in that corporation, and might have ſubjected them to proceſs in the courts below, or to an adverſe proceeding in parliament. It is a government as we conceive full of deceit as well as violence, where men are to be puniſhed if they decline, or to be reſtrained if they endeavour, to exerciſe their lawful powers.

V. Becauſe we have reaſon to believe from public opinion and report that great abuſes ſtill prevail and increaſe in the company's ſettlements abroad, which makes it highly expedient that the commiſſion reſtrained by this bill for ſix months ſhould have as little delay as poſſible. Six months delay in the commiſſion will, by the nature of the ſeaſon, certainly protract its operation for a year, and probably for much longer. By this means all abuſes will gain ground, and their

their reformation will become more difficult: nor can we allow that the ſpeculation of more ample powers to be hereafter given by parliament (but which are not as yet ſo much as propoſed) can furniſh an adequate reaſon for preventing the operation of ſuch powers as legally exiſt at preſent. Beſides, without ſuſpending the commiſſion, any degree of authority thought expedient might have been ſuperadded to the preſent powers given by the company: we do therefore in this ſolemn manner exculpate ourſelves to the preſent time, and to poſterity, from having any ſhare in the oppreſſions which may ariſe, or be continued on the native inhabitant in the company's poſſeſſions in India; and from any part in the danger which may happen to their valuable poſſeſſions from the waſte or decay of their revenues, or in the loſs or diminution of trade, which may ſo very probably ariſe from this arbitrary delay of a timely remedy. It muſt be a matter of aſtoniſhment to the public, who have for a long time earneſtly and anxiouſly looked to the company, or to parliament, for redreſs of the grievances in India, to find at length, that the latter is only employed in preventing the former from doing its duty; that inſtead of correcting the abuſe, we oppoſe ourſelves to the reformation; that when it was expected, that thoſe who have wronged the company ſhould be brought to exemplary puniſhment, the ſuffering company itſelf is deprived of its rights; and inſtead of calling delinquents to account, the perſons legally empowered to correct or reſtrain them, are by parliament ſuſpended from their office. It was the more neceſſary for the company to give the ſtricteſt attention to their affairs, to enable them to anſwer the exorbitant demands of government, as it appeared from the witneſſes at the bar, that the exactions of parliament have amounted to more than the whole of the profits from the late acquiſitions and the trade in conſequence of them, while the proprietors who have ſpent ſo much, and ſo often riſqued their all for obtaining theſe acquiſitions, have not been permitted to divide even ſo much as the profits of their former trade would have afforded.

VI. Becauſe the bill was brought in at a ſeaſon when this houſe is always ill-attended, and carried through with a violent and indecent precipitation. The reaſon aſſigned for this precipitation is as unſatisfactory as the act is violent; "that unleſs the bill was paſſed, "the commiſſioners might fail "during the receſs at chriſtmas;" this, conſidering the circumſtances, is almoſt phyſically impoſſible: nor if it were otherwiſe, can we think the mere poſſibility of the abuſe of a legal right in the ſubject, any ſort of reaſon, for our being precipitate in taking it away.

VII. Becauſe a reaſon of fact is alledged in the preamble of the bill, ſtating the expence of the commiſſion to be very conſiderable; and this houſe has not before it any account or eſtimate of the expences actual or probable, nor are we ſupplied with any accounts ſhewing or tending to ſhew the preſent ability or inability of the company to bear it; ſo that lords are made to aſſert facts, and on theſe facts to ground a law, altering the condition and ſuſpending the charter rights of the company,

company, without a poſſibility of knowing whether the ſaid facts are true or falſe. Lords, in whom the law places ſuch an high confidence, that it accepts in all caſes of property, their honour in the place of the ſworn teſtimony of other men, ought in their public character to be remarkably punctilious in affirming any matter which can affect ſuch property, without a thorough knowledge of its truth.

VIII. Becauſe this houſe, not content with aſſerting the ſaid facts without any knowledge of their foundation, did abſolutely reſolve to continue uninformed, refuſing to call for the evidence of the directors concerning the expence; or in a matter of ſuch importance, both in itſelf and in its example, to follow the antient ſettled parliamentary courſe of deſiring a conference with the commons, in order to be acquainted with the evidence which they received as the grounds of their proceeding; by which means this houſe ſubmits to be the inſtrument of the commons; to be merely the regiſter of their acts, and to lower in the eſtimation of the world, the natural honour and dignity of the peers.

IX. Becauſe this bill for ſuſpending the legal powers of the company, in the appointment to its own officers, appears to us to be part of a deſign, long ſince formed, and never abandoned, for enlarging the influence of the crown (already far too prevalent and extenſive) by the introduction of miniſterial authority in the nomination to the numerous lucrative employments, now in the gift of the company; a deſign which, adhering to the principles of the proteſt of the 9th of February, 1768, we think ourſelves obliged to oppoſe. We therefore do proteſt againſt this bill, as evidently a leading part in that deſign, as inexpedient, unconſtitutional, ſupported neither by any fact that we know, or any reaſon that we have heard, as contrary to natural faith, injurious to public credit and to the legal rights of the ſubject, and hurried through this houſe in a manner neither decent, nor parliamentary, nor ſuitable to the independence and dignity of the lords.

The King of Sweden's Speech, at the opening of the Diet, on the 25th of June, 1771.

MOST noble, moſt reverend truſty and well beloved, the men who compoſe the four orders of the Swediſh people;

Every thing at this preſent moment, even the very place I occupy, calls to my mind, as it does to yours, our great and common loſs. When the ſtates of the kingdom terminated their laſt aſſembly, they beheld in this place a king, reſpected and beloved, ſurrounded by affectionate ſubjects, and three ſons, who diſputed with them the advantage of giving him the ſtrongeſt proofs of their veneration, and their love. In the ſtead of a ſight ſo affecting, you now behold only three orphans, overwhelmed with grief, who mingle their tears with yours, and whoſe wounds bleed afreſh at the ſight of thoſe which ſeem to rend your hearts.

The tears of ſubjects are the moſt glorious monuments that can be raiſed to the memory of a good king. Thoſe which you ſhed this day, are a ſpur to me that animates me

me to virtue, and an encouragement to merit, after the example of a father ſo ſincerely regretted, your attachment and confidence, by clemency and goodneſs.

I ſhall ſay nothing here about the tranſactions of government, ſince your laſt meeting. You will be informed of them by the pieces that ſhall be communicated to you. My abſence did not permit me to effect any thing for the public good; however, if we have the happineſs now to ſee peace reign at home and abroad; friendſhip preſerved, and confidence ſecurely eſtabliſhed with the neighbours and oldeſt allies of this kingdom, theſe are the fruits of the prudence and wiſdom of an adminiſtration, to which I am glad to teſtify publicly here my acknowledgment.

As to the object of the preſent aſſembly, I think I need not ſay any thing about it. You know what the great change that has happened in this ſtate, requires of you; you know your rights, and it is to exert them that you are here convoked. For that end, I wiſh you the bleſſing of heaven, that peace and unity may preſide in all your counſels, and lead them to a happy iſſue.

Born and educated among you, I learnt from my earlieſt youth to love the country, to conſider it as the greateſt happineſs to be a Swede, and as the greateſt glory to be the firſt citizen of a free country.

All my deſires will be fulfilled, if the reſolutions you are going to paſs, contribute to ſtrengthen the felicity, glory, and independence, of this nation; to ſee it happy, is the firſt object of my wiſhes; to govern it free and independent, is the laſt end of my ambition.

Do not think, my dear Swedes, that theſe are empty profeſſions, belied perhaps by the ſecret motions of my heart; they are the faithful expreſſions of what that heart feels; too upright not to be ſincere; too haughty to be ever falſe to its engagements.

I have ſeen ſeveral countries; I have endeavoured to attain a knowledge of their morals, their form of government; the ſituation more or leſs advantageous of their people; I have found, that it is neither arbitrary power in the hands of the prince; nor luxury and magnificence; nor treaſures amaſſed by œconomy, that can render the ſubjects happy; that they can become ſo only by concord, and the love of the country. It then depends ſolely on yourſelves to be the happieſt nation on earth. Let this Dyet be diſtinguiſhed for ever in our annals by the ſacrifice of every private view, of every rancour or perſonal jealouſy, to the grand intereſt of the public weal. I ſhall on my ſide contribute to the utmoſt of my power to conciliate your divided minds; to re-unite your hearts alienated from each other, that this aſſembly may become, with the bleſſing of the Moſt High, the æra of a permanent felicity to this kingdom.

I aſſure you all, and every one in particular, of my royal goodwill and protection.

Contents of the Act of Bond or Obligation, which was ſigned and ſworn to by his Swediſh Majeſty, on the 28th of February, 1772.

IN the beginning of it his majeſty obliges himſelf to an uninterrupted

interrupted reign. This expreſſion was brought in well conſidered, and means that the king ſhall not, after the example of the late king in 1768, lay down the government.

Art. I. The king obliges himſelf, during his whole life, to remain in and maintain the Lutheran religion, according to the Augſburgh confeſſion, with his whole family, and all his ſubjects. II. He ſhall not allow any perſon whatſoever, who does not profeſs the ſaid religion, to hold or enjoy any place under the government; in particular ſuch perſons as are known to be free-thinkers, irreligious, impious, and wicked perſons. III. Contains the repetition of the foregoing article, concerning the eſtabliſhed religion; and that all officers, both military and civil, ſhall ſtrictly be bound to obſerve that it is firmly kept and adhered to. IV. His majeſty obliges himſelf to refrain from buying, or endeavouring to get to himſelf or his family, any principality, province, caſtle, or hotel, &c. which belong to any of his majeſty's ſubjects, and who have regularly paid the revenue to the crown, without the conſent of the ſtates. V. The king declares before God, that he will hold principally and preferably the adminiſtration of the kingdom; maintaining the rights of the ſtates, the liberty and ſecurity of the ſubjects; and reign with mildneſs and juſtice, according to the form inſtituted in this kingdom, anno 1720, in the bond or obligation act. VI. The king condemns and deſpiſes all ſuch perſons as traitors to the kingdom, according to the declaration of the ſtates, who openly or ſecretly do bring, or intend to bring, into this kingdom any ſovereignty; for which purpoſe, every ſubject is to take the oath of allegiance, before he or they can hold any place under the crown. VII. Concerns the cabinet and the ſtates; that the king ſhall not do any thing concerning the crown, unleſs a plurality of voices of the ſtates have been previouſly given, and never without their approbation, and againſt their counſel to reign. VIII. The king promiſes further, never to intermeddle with the election of the deputies of the diet, the marſhals, and the ſpeakers, and not ſuffer any other perſon to do it. IX. Concerns the election of the Counſellors of the ſtates, and the poſts which the king gives in the preſence of the ſtates, and not in the cabinet; that is, from field-marſhals to colonels, both inclusive. X. No perſon in this ſervice, ſhall be caſhiered before he is firſt condemned, nor put into any other employment againſt his will. XI. No privilege ſhall be given to any of the ſtates, without the conſent of all the four orders, nor any thing altered without the conſent of the whole four. XII. The revenues of the crown to be diſpoſed of according to the conventions of the ſtates; XIII. No foreigner ſhall be naturalized, of what condition ſoever, without the conſent of the ſtates; nor ſhall any foreigner be admitted to a place in the ſenate, nor at court. XIV. The king is not permitted to go out of the kingdom, except in defence of the crown; the ſame reſtriction is likewiſe laid on the prince, unleſs ſo required to do by matters of importance. XV. In abſence of the king, or in caſe of ſickneſs, the privy-council ſhall ſign all diſpatches. XVI. The

ſenſe of the convention of the ſtates, from the 23d of June, 1743, concerning the heirdom to the crown of Sweden, and the heirs mentioned therein, to remain unaltered. XVII. The king ſhall not commence war, nor make new laws, nor alter the old ones; but if the frontiers of the kingdom ſhould be attacked by an enemy, he ſhall defend them; and with the conſent of the ſenate, levy the neceſſary ſupplies till the diet can meet. XVIII. His majeſty promiſes to preſerve the gold and ſilver ſpecie in their intrinſic value, to maintain the bank of the counſellors of ſtate, and confirm the privileges thereof. XIX. The king engages himſelf to ſupport, according to the tenor of the laws, the eccleſiaſtic ſtate in general, and in particular whatever concerns its dignity, authority, prerogatives, and privileges, as alſo all the ſocieties and communities which depend on it. XX. The king promiſes to take care, that the donations made by the monarchs his anceſtors, or by private perſons, for the benefit of the young ſtudents, be adminiſtered and employed conformably to the intentions and ordinances of the founders. XXI. All the towns of the kingdom are protected according to the form of regency, in regard to their rights, prerogatives, and immunities, both common and particular. XXII. The fabrics and manufactures actually eſtabliſhed, and ſuch as may be ſet up hereafter, ſhall be maintained and cultivated, under promiſe of ſupporting, not only the ſocieties of the mines, relatively to their rights and privileges, but alſo to encourage, by virtue of the ordinances of the ſtates, the peaſants to improve agriculture. XXIII. In order that the counſellors of ſtate may be the more convinced of his majeſty's inviolable intention, and of his ſincere love for the general welfare, he declares them entirely diſengaged from their oath of fidelity, in caſe he ſhould premeditately infringe his oath, and his capitulation, or what the counſellors of ſtate ſhould judge neceſſary to preſcribe further, concerning the form of regency and its ſecurity, the maintenance of the free and ſure exerciſe of their religion. XXIV. Laſtly, The king menaces with his high diſpleaſure, whoſoever ſhould be ſo inconſiderate as to dare to propoſe one degree of power and ſplendor more than is contained in this preſent act of capitulation, inaſmuch as his majeſty deſires nothing on the one hand, but to gain the hearts of his faithful ſubjects; and on the other, to be their powerful defender againſt all attempts on their legal liberties.

The king has ſolemnly confirmed theſe articles by oath, and his ſignature.

The King of Sweden's Speech to the States, on the 1ſt of June, 1772.

YOU are this day aſſembled, in order to confirm, in the manner of your anceſtors, the band of union which ties you to me, me to you, and you to the whole commonwealth: we muſt therefore remember, with the moſt ſenſible gratitude, the benevolence of the Almighty, who has ordered things ſo, that this very ancient kingdom of the Swedes and Goths, is ſtill exiſting, after ſo many foreign, as well as national ſhocks; and that

I, on

I, on the throne of my anceſtors, can yet addreſs free and independent ſtates.

Aſſured of your hearts, moſt ſincerely purpoſing to merit them, and to fix my throne upon your love and felicity, the public engagement, which you are going to enter into, would, in my opinion, be needleſs, if ancient cuſtom, and the law of Sweden, did not require it of you; unhappy the king who wants the tye of oaths to ſecure himſelf on the throne; and who, not aſſured of the hearts of his ſubjects, is conſtrained to reign only by the force of laws, when he cannot by the love of his ſubjects.

I need not put you in mind of the weightineſs of the engagement you are going to take; the ſtates of Sweden know beſt the extent of their duty to themſelves and the commonwealth: may concord and harmony ever unite your hearts; may foreign views, and private gain, ever be ſacrificed to public intereſts; may this alone be a perpetual band of union amongſt you; and may the ambition of any part of you never raiſe any ſuch diſturbances, as may endanger the freedom and independency of the whole commonwealth.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Nobles,

Preſerve always the honour and intrepidity of your anceſtors; be an example to your fellow-citizens; and, as you are the firſt order of the kingdom, be alſo the firſt in virtue, and love of your country.

Good Men of the Reverend Order of the Clergy,

May mutual friendſhip, and peace, obedience to the laws, reverence to God, and the king, bear witneſs to me, and the country, of your zeal in the execution of the ſacred office with which you are entruſted.

Good Men of the Reverend Order of Burghers,

Strive always with your fellow-ſubjects, who ſhall contribute the moſt to the public good: may the fruits of the extenſive ſhare which belongs to you, be a general credit and confidence, uſeful inſtitutions, frugal living, and moderate gain; which leads to ſure and certain wealth.

Good Men of the worthy Order of Peaſants,

May piety, diligence, temperance, and old Swediſh faith, and modeſty, be the ſtrongeſt confirmation of the honour always due to that order, which gives ſubſiſtence to all the others; an honour which the Swediſh peaſants have in all times attained.

This is all that I aſk of you; when you obſerve this, you perform, in the beſt manner, that duty to me and your country, which, according to the Swediſh laws, I now call upon you to confirm by oath.

The Speech of the King of Sweden, to the States, aſſembled in the Great Hall, at Stockholm, Auguſt 21, 1772.

Nobles, and People of Sweden, &c. &c.

INWARDLY filled with the moſt true concern for the ſituation of our parent country, and under the neceſſity that I am to lay

the truth in open day before you; ſince the realm ſtands upon the very brink of its deſtruction; you muſt not wonder that you are not received by me this day, with the ſame heart-felt joy, which has at other times attended your aſſemblies before the throne. My heart does not upbraid me with having concealed any thing from you: twice have I ſpoken to you with all the truth which my office demanded; and all the ſincerity which true honour required. The ſame ſincerity ſhall now conduct my ſpeech: in which the paſt muſt be recapitulated, in order to ſet right the preſent.

It is a melancholy, but a well-known truth, that hatred and diſcord have torn the realm: the people have been a long time ſevered by two parties; divided as it were into two ſeparate nations, united only in the mangling of their parent country. You know how this diſcord has produced rancour; rancour revenge; revenge perſecution; and perſecution new revolutions; which grew at laſt into a periodical diſeaſe; diſfiguring and humiliating the whole commonwealth. Such commotions have ſhook the realm, for the ſake of a few people's ambition: ſtreams of blood have flowed; poured out ſometimes by one party, and ſometimes by another: and always the people have been ſacrificed to quarrels, in the event of which themſelves had very little concern; but whoſe unfortunate conſequences they were ſure to feel the firſt, and moſt. The only end of the rulers has been to fortify their own power: all has of neceſſity been adapted to that purpoſe: often at the expence of their fellow-citizens; always at that of their country. Where the law was clear, the letter of it has been perverted: where it was palpably repugnant, it has been broken through. Nothing has been ſacred to a people inflamed with hatred and revenge: and the ſeeds of confuſion have in the end ſpread ſo far, it has become a declared opinion, that a majority is above law; and owns no reſtraint but its own pleaſure.

Thus liberty, the nobleſt of the rights of men, has been transformed into an inſupportable ariſtocratical tyranny, in the hands of the ruling party; which was itſelf enſlaved, and led at pleaſure by a very ſmall number of its body. The notice of a new aſſembly of the ſtates, has made every one tremble; far from conſidering how the affairs of the nation might be beſt tranſacted, they have been only buſied in getting together a majority for their party; that they might be ſkreened from the inſolence and lawleſs violence of the other. If the interior ſituation of the realm ſtood thus endangered; how hideous was its external aſpect! I bluſh to ſpeak about it: born a Swede, and a king of Sweden, it ſhould be an impoſſibility for me to believe that foreign ſchemes could govern Swediſh men: nay more, that the very baſeſt means ſhould have been employed for that purpoſe. You know what it is I mean: my bluſhes ought to make you deeply ſenſible *into what contempt the kingdom has been thrown by your quarrels.*

Such was the ſituation wherein I found this kingdom, when I received, by the decrees of the Divine Providence, the Swediſh ſcepter. Your heart will tell you I have ſpared no pains to unite you: in all

all my ſpeeches from the throne, and on all other occaſions, I have inſiſted upon concord, and ſubmiſſion to the law: I have given up as well what might concern me as a man, as what might be dear to me as a king. I have held no obligations too difficult to ſubmit to, no ſteps too rugged to paſs, in order to reach an end ſo valuable to my parent country. If there be one among you, who can deny this ſolemn truth, let him freely ſtand up, and ſpeak.

I formed a hope that theſe endeavours on my part, would have releaſed you from thoſe chains which foreign gold, inteſtine hatred, and avowed licentiouſneſs, were on the point to fix upon you; and that the hideous examples of other countries thus enſlaved, might have afforded you a threatening warning: but all has been in vain. You have been miſguided on one part by your leaders; and on the other, inflamed by your private animoſities. All fences have been trampled to the earth; all ſtipulations broken; licentiouſneſs has had its free courſe; and has run on with the more violence, the more pains have been taken to check it. The moſt virtuous, the moſt deſerving, the firſt, and higheſt of your fellow-citizens, have been ſacrificed; veterans in office, men of known capacity, and long-tryed faith, have been degraded; whole magiſtracies have been ſuſpended; nay, even the people cruſhed: their juſt complaints have been tortured into ſedition: and liberty itſelf at length transformed into an ariſtocratic yoke no Swede can bear. Even the Moſt High has appeared in anger at the unrighteouſneſs of thoſe who governed: the earth refuſed its natural increaſe; and famine and diſtreſs fell heavy on the whole country. Yet even then, far from endeavouring at a timely remedy, when I inſiſted on ſuch meaſures, you appeared more attentive to exert your own vengeances, than to find means of relief for your conſtituents: nor could neceſſity itſelf oblige you to look into the diſtreſſes of a miſerable people, till it was very, *very* near too late. In this manner was a whole year ſpent, under one dyet; burthenſome to the country, yet deſtitute of any good effect. My repreſentations to you proved all in vain, all my endeavours fruitleſs. I waited in ſilence, full of grief for the diſtreſſes of my country, to ſee what the nation would think of this conduct of its repreſentatives, towards me, and toward themſelves. Part have ſubmitted to the tyranny, with ſighs; but in ſilence, not knowing where help could be found, or by what means to ſeek it: deſpair has ſeized one corner of the kingdom; and there they have taken up arms. In this ſituation, when the whole country, when true liberty, and juſt ſecurity, (not to ſpeak of the danger of my own life) when all was thus at ſtake, I ſaw no other way, next after the aſſiſtance of the Divine Providence, but to apply to thoſe meaſures which have freed other generous and reſolute nations; and which formerly freed Sweden herſelf, from unſufferable violence and oppreſſion, under the conduct of Guſtavus Vaſa. God has been pleaſed to bleſs my undertaking: and I have ſeen that zeal for their country, which formerly glowed in the hearts of Engelbrecht, and Guſtavus Erickſon,

revive at once in the minds of my people. All has ſucceeded happily; and I have ſaved my parent country, and myſelf, without injury to one ſingle fellow-citizen.

You are greatly miſtaken, if you believe here has been any other aim, but liberty and law. I have promiſed to govern a free people; this vow is more ſacred as it was voluntary; and what has happened ſhall never lead me from a purpoſe, which was not founded merely on neceſſity, but alſo on conviction. Far from affecting liberty, it is licentiouſneſs I ſhall deſtroy; and, with it, that arbitrary ſway with which this country has been ruled: transforming all into an orderly and ſettled government; ſuch as the ancient Swediſh laws eſtabliſh; and ſuch as Sweden before enjoyed under my greateſt predeceſſors.

This is the purpoſe I have had in view, in all that now is doing: to eſtabliſh a true liberty, which alone can render you, my dear ſubjects, a happy people; by ſecurity, under the law, and by the law, in all your poſſeſſions; by the exerciſe of all honeſt profeſſions; by an impartial diſtribution of juſtice; by regular order in cities, and throughout the country; by careful endeavours to promote the common good; by giving to every one the enjoyment of it, in peace and ſafety; and, to crown all, by a true piety, free from hypocriſy and ſuperſtition. All this can be obtained alone by eſtabliſhing for the government of the kingdom, a fixed, unalterable law, whoſe very letter muſt not be perverted: which muſt bind not the king alone, but muſt bind in the ſame manner alſo the ſtates; and which muſt be incapable of being repealed or altered, otherwiſe than by the free conſent of both: which ſhall permit a ſovereign, zealous for the proſperity of his country, to confer with the ſtates, without their looking on him as an object of terror: and which ſhall finally unite together the king and the ſtates, in one common intereſt, the welfare of the kingdom.

Such a law, as binding to myſelf as you, is that which I ſhall now direct to be read before you.

You will perceive eaſily, by all I now have ſpoken, that, far from following any private views, all has been done for the ſake of the country: and if I have been compelled to diſplay before you truth, in its full light, I have done it, not in animoſity, but only out of regard to your real welfare. I doubt not therefore you will receive all with thanks; and that we ſhall together, by theſe means, lay a ſubſtantial and firm foundation for your true happineſs and liberty.

Great kings, immortal in their fame, have ſwayed the ſcepter I now hold. It would be the higheſt preſumption in me to aim at a reſemblance of them: yet in my zeal and love for you, I emulate them all: and if you wear the ſame heart with me, for our parent country, I hope the Swediſh name will regain that honour and reſpect, which it acquired in the years of our anceſtors.

The Almighty God, from whom nothing is hid, ſees my heart, and all its ſecret thoughts this moment. May he ſhower down his grace and bleſſing on your determinations!

His Majeſty's gracious Aſſurance, given to his faithful Subjects, all

all the States of Sweden, at the Great Hall of the Realm, Auguſt 21, 1772.

BY the grace of God, GUSTAVUS, King of Sweden, Gothia and Wandalia, heir to Norway, Duke of Schleſſwig-Holſtein, Stormain, and Ditmarſchen, Count of Oldenburg and Delmenhorſt, &c. Be it known, That whereas the wonderful Providence of God has ſo ordered, that the licentiouſneſs which through the courſe of many years, has been prevalent in this kingdom, and was founded upon a contempt of the laws, has been eradicated to the very ground; the ancient Swediſh liberty revived; and the former Swediſh laws, ſuch as they were before the year 1680, reſtored in their moſt ſubſtantial parts, by a new fundamental law: WE therefore do moſt earneſtly declare by this, that we will govern and rule this kingdom after the now received fundamental law; renouncing hereby, as we already have done, the hated, unlimited kingly power, or the ſo called ſovereignty *, and eſteeming as our greateſt glory, to be the firſt citizen among a truly free people; all which, as we have reſolved on it, unforced and unconſtrained, with a free will and well-conſidered determination; ſo we confirm with our proper ſignature and perſonal oath, to follow and fulfil it all: ſo help me God, in life and ſoul.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 21, 1772. GUSTAVUS.

His Majeſty's Speech to the States, in the Great Hall of the Realm, Auguſt, 25, 1772.

IT is with the higheſt acknowledgment of the favour of the Almighty, that I addreſs myſelf to you this day; with that confidence and that ancient Swediſh ſimplicity, which was in uſe in the days of my anceſtors.

After ſo many ſhocks, after ſo many differences of opinion, we all have now only one common aim, the good of the realm. This requires, that the preſent aſſembly of the ſtate, which has now ſubſiſted fourteen months, be ſoon terminated: with that purpoſe, I have reduced my propoſals † to you, as much as poſſible.

The exigencies are great; but they are alone thoſe of the kingdom: and on my part frugality ſhall not be wanting. Mutual confidence and concord in your deliberations, will be the moſt proper way to take ſalutary reſolutions; and what you allow me, ſhall only be employed to your own good.

The King's gracious Propoſals, delivered to the States of the Realm, Auguſt 25, 1772.

SINCE by Divine Providence the tranſactions of government have taken ſuch a turn, that no impediment can thence ariſe againſt the ſpeedy cloſing of the dyet; yet the ſtates of the realm neither

* The term Sovereignty in Sweden always expreſſes Arbitrary Rule.

† Kongl. Majtts Nadiga propoſition. In Sweden the king propoſes to the dyet the buſineſs of the ſtate.

would, nor could ſeparate, before care had been taken of his majeſty, and the kingdom, by that ſupport, which the general œconomy in all its branches requires; his majeſty has found neceſſary, graciouſly to lay before the ſtates of the realm, for their conſiderations, the following points, viz.

1. That the ſtates agree, and ſettle all concerning the public grants.

2. That, according to ancient precedents, and to the law of the kingdom, funeral and coronation expences are to be found and entered in the treaſury, under their diſtinct denominations.

3. As his majeſty cannot know the extent of theſe two articles, and how far the other appropriated ſums will be ſufficient for the wants of the kingdom in theſe times; his majeſty graciouſly deſires the ſtates of the realm, to appoint certain perſons among the three orders which regulate the buſineſs of the bank, according to the 47th article of the form of government; with whom his majeſty may confer concerning the means, which in ſuch a caſe might be procured, and which require ſome ſecrecy.

4. That the ſtates of the realm, by the regulations they are taking about THEIR BANK, do put it in ſuch order, that it may (the ſooner the better) contribute towards reinſtating money, and the courſe of circulation, into its proper channel.

The ſtates of the realm will agree with his majeſty, that the ſituation of the kingdom requires, and the wiſh of the whole kingdom is, that this dyet, which now has laſted about fourteen months, with great expence to the country, may ſpeedily be diſcontinued: therefore, and as his majeſty has much at heart, particularly during the preſent hard times, to afford relief to his loyal ſubjects, in this regard; his majeſty's gracious will is, that the ſtates of the realm do take theſe points under ſo ſpeedy a deliberation, that his majeſty, within a fortnight at moſt, may receive the humble opinion of the ſtates concerning them; during which time the ſtates will have alſo an opportunity of forming the (ſo called) * Deciſion of the dyet.

To his MAJESTY.

The Speech of the Marſhal of the Dyet, Baron Axel Gabriel Leyonhufvud, in the name of all the States, when they delivered their moſt humble anſwer to his Majeſty's moſt gracious propoſals of the 25th of Auguſt, in the Great Hall, September 7, 1772.

Moſt gracious King!

YOUR majeſty's loyal ſtates, animated with the moſt perfect and ſubmiſſive reverence, and affected by the moſt joyful ſenſations, have now, upon your majeſty's moſt gracious command, the invaluable happineſs again to find themſelves aſſembled before the throne; to deliver to your majeſty, by us, their ſpeakers, their moſt ſubmiſſive anſwer unto the gracious propoſitions your majeſty has graciouſly been pleaſed to leave to their conſideration and determination.

* Rickſdags beſtutet.

And concerning the firſt point, relating to the ſubſidies in general, as well as the coronation and funeral ſupplies, the ſtates of the realm, animated with the warmeſt zeal and deſire to ſupport your Majeſty and the country, to the utmoſt of their power, have moſt humbly choſen ſuch methods of raiſing them throughout the whole kingdom, as your Majeſty will graciouſly perceive by the preſent expreſs; regulated upon the ſame plan with the act of ſubſidies of the year 1769, with ſome very ſmall alterations.

Reſpecting further your Majeſty's moſt gracious propoſition concerning the finances and pecuniary affairs of the kingdom, the ſtates of the realm have thought they ſhould go in the ſecureſt and at the ſame time the moſt deſirable way, when they preſume to refer this matter, of ſo great a conſequence to the kingdom, to your Majeſty's ſuperior judgment and gracious regulations, and flatter themſelves with the moſt humble and moſt joyful hope, that your Majeſty will be pleaſed to look upon this, as well as on all their other faithful endeavours, with your royal grace and ſatisfaction; to which end, in the name of the ſtates, I now humbly deliver to your Majeſty all the acts relating to theſe matters, with all that belongs to this object, with due ſubmiſſion.

And as your Majeſty moſt graciouſly has ordered, that a committee might be ſelected out of the ſtates, which may have the favour humbly to deliberate with your Majeſty during the preſent dyet, upon thoſe matters which require ſecrecy, when it ſhall pleaſe your Majeſty ſo to command; therefore the ſtates do likewiſe, with all ſubmiſſion, acquaint your Majeſty, that they, on theſe important tranſactions, have continued in their confidence the ſame perſons, to whom, from the beginning of the dyet, they have entruſted the affairs of the bank and the finances: and, for the reſt, they wait your Majeſty's farther gracious commands.

The ſtates moſt ſubmiſſively recommend themſelves to your Majeſty's royal grace and favour.

Speech of the King of Sweden to the States, at the cloſing of the Dyet, Sept. 9, 1772.

DISSOLVING, to-day, this aſſembly of the ſtates, which aſſuredly will ſtand recorded among the moſt important in our annals, I cloſe it with a repeated and new-felt gratitude to the hand of the Moſt High, who has defended, in ſo eminent a manner, this our parent country, and diſſipated thoſe heavy clouds which threatened liberty, and my people, with the moſt extreme deſtruction. This dyet began in mourning, and the tendereſt diſtreſs, bereaved of an affectionate king, and a moſt beloved father: your deliberations were continued under the influence of diſcord and party hatred; and it ſeemed as if the Divine Providence would ſuffer all the misfortunes felt by our forefathers now to ariſe to their extremeſt height, that it might ſhew its powerful hand, exerted in the change which now has happened, with more diſtinguiſhed ſtrength and efficacy.

A revolution perfectly happy, conducted only by the Almighty Providence, has at once cloſed and united

united thoſe many breaches, which had, for more than a whole century, ſhook the fabrick of the kingdom, and by that union has made, of a divided nation, a free, a powerful, an unanimous, an independent people, zealous for their country's good, and careful of its proper intereſts. In ſuch a ſtate is the kingdom now delivered up by you into my hands: liberty is confirmed, the laws are fixed, and concord is once more re-eſtabliſhed among you.

It is eaſy for you to conceive the tender ſenſations with which I now behold you, aſſembled before the throne. The few days that have paſſed ſince this important change has been eſtabliſhed, have given me the moſt abundant and the moſt affecting proofs of your love, and your unbounded confidence in me: I have ſeen thoſe virtues revive in your hearts, and thoſe great qualities ſhine forth in your actions, with which your anceſtors honoured their periods: virtues which all the while had lain concealed in your hearts, and which the condition of the times has now again diſcloſed.

That vigour, that unalienable attachment to king and country, for which the Swediſh nobility have for ages been diſtinguiſhed, has at this time ſhone forth again, and given me its effectual ſupport.

In the order of clergy are revived ſubmiſſion to the decrees of the Moſt High, and zeal for his honour; obedience to the government, and a tender love for concord and the public good. Cultivate theſe ſentiments with the ſtricteſt care among your brethren.

The zeal and care of the Houſe of Burghers for preſerving the commerce, and the dignity of the kingdom, have again diſcloſed themſelves, as ſoon as their real good, their well-being, and proſperity, have been permitted to make a ſtronger impreſſion upon them.

In the order of peaſants, a reverence for God and government has alſo appeared: as ſoon as they were left to themſelves, they conſulted nothing but that love for their country, which has at all times been the character of the Swediſh huſbandmen.

I part with you to-day, therefore, with the moſt joyful and the moſt grateful heart, ſince you have, with me, revived the ancient Swediſh liberty, ſettled it on ground never to be ſhaken, and eſtabliſhed a form of government which promotes it; ſince you, united with me by the ſtrongeſt ties, may look forward to ſucceeding happier ages. My care and my endeavours, I aſſure you, ſhall be unlimited, in anſwer to your confidence; and while you, by an union among yourſelves, by wiſe œconomy and moderation, ſupport my endeavours for the general good, the improvement of the kingdom will be ſure, and my hope accompliſhed, that I may, at the end of ſix years, receive you here again, in peace and in tranquillity; a loyal, happy, and united, a free and independent, and a generous people.

I wiſh you now a happy return to your ſeveral provinces: and I remain to all, and every one, affectionate, with all kingly grace and favour.

Manifeſto, in the names of the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, the King of Pruſſia, and the Empreſs-Dowager Queen of Hungary, &c. delivered by the reſpective miniſters of the ſaid

ſaid Powers, at the Court of Warſaw, the 18th and 26th of September, 1772.

THE powers which border on Poland have ſo often been involved in the troubles which almoſt every vacancy of the throne has excited, that the remembrance of what had heretofore happened made it neceſſary for them to give the moſt ſerious attention to the affairs of that kingdom, as ſoon as, by the death of the late king, Auguſtus III. the throne was become vacant.

Urged by theſe conſiderations, and deſirous of preventing the dreadful effects of thoſe diſſenſions which, as in former inſtances, might have ariſen at this laſt vacancy of the throne, the court of Peterſburgh haſtened to take all poſſible meaſures to unite the citizens of Poland in favour of the candidate, who ſhould appear to be moſt worthy of the throne, moſt agreeable to his fellow-citizens, and neighbouring powers.

This court applied herſelf at the ſame time, and with equal zeal, to the rectifying of many abuſes and defects in the conſtitution, which had been equally prejudicial to Poland and her neighbours.

The court of Berlin ſeconded the attempts of her ally.

And the court of Vienna, deſirous on her part of contributing to the ſucceſs of ſo laudable views, but willing at the ſame time to avoid the danger of augmenting the difficulties and intricacies which might ariſe from multiplying the number of thoſe who undertook openly and directly to ſettle the affairs of Poland, thought proper to obſerve the moſt exact neutrality, with regard both to the arrangement of the affairs of Poland, and the war which was afterwards kindled on this ſubject between Ruſſia and the Porte.

The immediate conſequences of theſe meaſures were the free and legal election of Staniſlaus, reigning king of Poland, and the forming of many uſeful and ſalutary eſtabliſhments. In a word, every thing ſeemed to promiſe to Poland and her neighbours a firm and laſting tranquillity.

But unhappily, in the midſt of theſe promiſing appearances, the ſpirit of diſcord ſeized upon one part of the nation: citizen armed againſt citizen; the ſons of faction ſeized the reins of authority; and laws, and order, and public ſafety, and juſtice, and police, and commerce, and agriculture, all are either gone to ruin, or ſtand on the brink of deſtruction. And the exceſſes of every kind, natural conſequences of ſuch an anarchy, will bring on the total diſſolution of the ſtate, if not timely prevented.

The connections between nations which border on each other are ſo intimate, that the ſubjects of the neighbouring powers have already felt the moſt diſagreeable effects from theſe diſorders. Theſe powers are obliged, at a great expence, to take meaſures of precaution, in order to ſecure the tranquillity of their own frontiers; they are expoſed to the uncertain but poſſible conſequences of the entire diſſolution of Poland; to the danger of ſeeing their mutual harmony and good friendſhip deſtroyed; the maintenance of which, at the ſame time that it ſecures their own peace and tranquillity, is a matter of the higheſt importance to all Europe.

From this view of things it will appear,

appear, that nothing can be of a more urgent neceſſity than to apply an immediate remedy to evils from which the neighbouring nations have already experienced the moſt diſagreeable effects; and the conſequences of which, if not timely prevented, muſt bring on ſuch changes in the political ſyſtem of this part of Europe, as may be fatal to the general tranquillity.

Urged by reaſons ſo many and ſo weighty, her majeſty the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, her majeſty the Empreſs Dowager Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and his majeſty the King of Pruſſia, find themſelves under a neceſſity of taking a deciſive part, in circumſtances ſo very critical. And their ſaid majeſties have determined among themſelves, without loſs of time, and with one accord, to take the moſt effectual and beſt combined meaſures, in order to re-eſtabliſh tranquillity and good order in Poland; to ſtop the preſent troubles, and to put the ancient conſtitution of that kingdom, and the liberties of the people, on a ſure and ſolid foundation.

But whilſt they take advantage of that mutual friendſhip and good harmony which happily ſubſiſts between them at preſent, in order to prevent the abſolute ruin and arbitrary diſſolution of Poland; they cannot but be ſenſible how little it is in their power to promiſe themſelves in future periods the ſame happy concurrence. And as they have reſpectively very conſiderable claims on the poſſeſſions of the Republic, which they cannot permit themſelves to expoſe to the hazard of poſſible contingencies; they have therefore determined among themſelves to aſſert theſe their ancient rights and lawful claims, which each of them will be ready to juſtify in time and place by authentic records and ſolid reaſons; but for which the ſituation of the Republic will never leave them hopes of obtaining juſtice in the ordinary courſe of proceeding.

In conſequence hereof, her majeſty the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, her majeſty the Empreſs-Dowager Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and his majeſty the King of Pruſſia; having communicated reciprocally their reſpective rights and claims; and being mutually convinced of the juſtice thereof; are determined to ſecure to themſelves a proportionable equivalent, by taking immediate and effectual poſſeſſion of ſuch parts of the territories of the republic, as may ſerve to fix more natural and ſure bounds between her and the three powers. The ſaid three powers engaging to give hereafter an exact ſpecification of their reſpective quotas: and renouncing from the preſent moment all revival of right, demand, or claim, on account of damages ſuſtained, debt, intereſt, or any other pretence whatever, which they might otherwiſe have or form on the poſſeſſions or ſubjects of the Republic.

Their ſaid majeſties have thought it right to notify theſe their intentions to the whole Poliſh nation in general; inviting, at the ſame time, all orders and ranks thereof to baniſh, or at leaſt ſuſpend, all ſpirit of diſcord and deluſion; in order that, a dyet being legally aſſembled, they may co-operate with their ſaid majeſties, in eſtabliſhing, on a firm and ſolid foundation, the good order and tranquillity of the nation, and may, at the ſame time, ratify, by public and

ſolemn acts, the exchange of the titles, pretenſions, and claims of each of their ſaid majeſties, againſt the equivalents, of which they have reſpectively taken poſſeſſion.

Given at Warſaw, &c. &c.

NOTE. *This manifeſto was delivered on the 18th of September, by the Baron de Stackleberg, miniſter from the court of Peterſburgh; and by the Sieur de Benoit, miniſter from the court of Berlin; and on the 26th of September, by the Baron Rzewickt, miniſter from the court of Vienna.*

Counter Declaration of the Court of Warſaw.

THE underwritten, miniſters of the king and republic of Poland, having laid before his majeſty the declarations given in on the 18th and 26th of September, by the miniſters from the courts of Vienna, Peterſburgh, and Berlin; and his majeſty having taken the advice of his ſenate thereupon, the underwritten are commanded to make the following anſwer thereto.—

The diſintereſted and ſucceſsful pains of her majeſty, the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, to preſerve tranquillity in Poland during the laſt interregnum, and promote the free election of the reigning king, univerſally recognized; the concurrence of the King of Pruſſia in the ſame deſigns; and the ſyſtem of neutrality at that time adopted by the Empreſs-queen; are circumſtances, which, appreciated as they ought to be by the king, will never be effaced from his memory or heart.

The king is happy in ſeeing the regulations and internal eſtabliſhments of the diets, immediately ſucceeding the death of Auguſtus III. declared "uſeful and ſalutary" by the three powers: he would ever wiſh the emanations of the ſovereign power of the Republic to be regarded with a favourable eye by all his neighbours.

All Europe is long ſince informed of the original and ſucceſſive cauſes of the preſent troubles in Poland: all Europe knows, that the king, and the ſoundeſt part of the nation, exerted their utmoſt endeavours to prevent the riſe and ſtop the progreſs of them; unfortunately theſe efforts have been unſucceſsful; and certainly the conſequences have been dreadful. The ſupreme and legal authority of the ſtate has been denied by ſome: anarchy has ſpread itſelf over the provinces; all Poland has been impoveriſhed, ravaged, trodden under foot, as well by her own citizens, as by foreign troops; ſhe has felt, and all Europe has ſeen, thoſe ſufferings proportioned to the length of time theſe troops have been in the country, the orders of their reſpective courts, and the manner in which their orders have been put in execution.

In a word, five years of ſcourge and deſolation have ruined this country, and make the return of peace a matter of urgent and indiſpenſible neceſſity.

The engagements entered into by the three powers, to co-operate in effectuating this great work, appeared therefore full of humanity, and would have been regarded by the king with the livelieſt gratitude, if the latter part of their declaration had left room for any ſentiment, but thoſe of the utmoſt ſurprize, and the moſt profound grief.

Theſe courts pretend conſiderable

able claims on the unhappy Poland: a plan of indemnification, the actual and effectual ſeizure of equivalents are avowed.

The ſtrict attention of the king and republic to fulfil all their engagements with theſe powers; the laws of good neighbourhood, ſo religiouſly obſerved by Poland; the manner ſo friendly, and full of regard, in which the king has repreſented, on ſo many occaſions, the different ſubjects of complaint he has unfortunately had againſt his neighbours; the preſent ſituation of Poland, ſo worthy in all reſpects of the compaſſion of generous and ſenſible minds; all ſhould have ſecured to him the return of mutual good-will, and protected him for ever from enterprizes ſo injurious to his rights and the legality of his poſſeſſions.

The rights of the Republic to all her provinces have every poſſible mark of ſolidity and authenticity: an uninterrupted poſſeſſion of many ages, avowed and maintained by the moſt ſolemn treaties, and particularly by thoſe of Velaw and Oliva, guarantied by the houſe of Auſtria, by the crowns of France, England, Spain, and Sweden; by the treaty of 1686, with Ruſſia; by the expreſs and recent declarations of this laſt power; by thoſe of Pruſſia in 1764; and laſtly, by treaties with the houſe of Auſtria, ſtill in full force and vigour;—on theſe foundations the rights of the Republic are grounded.

The court of Warſaw contents itſelf with barely pointing them out at preſent, reſerving the right of ſupporting them by proofs more ample and particular in time and place.

What titles can the three powers oppoſe to theſe? If they are titles dug out of the obſcurity of ancient times, of thoſe times of ſudden and momentary revolutions, which erected and deſtroyed, ceded and reſtored ſtates in the ſhort ſpace of a few months or years; theſe titles, if admitted, would re-unite to the kingdom of Poland many provinces which formerly belonged to it, but have for many years been occupied by the very powers who now form pretenſions on her.

But as it is undeniable, that not only tranſactions buried in the oblivion of diſtant ages, but all tranſactions whatever, are annihilated by ſubſequent ſtipulations; as all the later ſtipulations between Poland and her neighbours oppoſe directly the partition they now would make, it follows, that the titles, on which that partition is founded, cannot be admitted, without undermining the rights of every ſtate, without ſhaking every throne from its foundation.

The very powers, who declare that the ſituation of Poland will not permit them to obtain juſtice in the ordinary ways of proceedings, cannot be ignorant that its preſent ſituation is accidental and momentary; that it is in their own power to change it. Their conſent alone is wanting to reſtore the Republic to the free and lawful exerciſe of its independent ſovereignty. That would be the time to produce and examine their claims. This is the method of proceeding which the king had a right to demand from the equity of the three courts, which he could not but expect to be adopted, relying on the letter written to him by the Empreſs-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, on the 28th of January, 1771.

But the preſent proceedings of

the three courts, giving the moſt ſerious ſubject of complaint to the king; and the duties of his crown not permitting him to be ſilent on this occaſion, he declares in the moſt ſolemn manner, that he looks upon the actual ſeizure of the provinces of Poland by the courts of Vienna, Peterſburg, and Berlin, as unjuſt, violent, and contrary to his lawful rights: he appeals to the treaties and powers guarantees of his kingdom and its appurtenances. And laſtly, full of confidence in the juſtice of the Almighty, he lays his rights at the feet of the eternal throne; and puts his cauſe into the hands of the King of kings, the ſupreme Judge of nations: and, in the full aſſurance of his ſuccour, he proteſts ſolemnly, and before the whole univerſe, againſt every ſtep taken, or to be taken, towards the diſmembering of Poland.

Given at Warſaw, Oct. 17th, 1772.

Signed by the Great Chancellors of Poland and Lithuania.

Declaration of the Imperial Miniſter at the Court of Warſaw.

HER Majeſty, the Empreſs-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, has ſeen, with unſpeakable aſtoniſhment, the little impreſſion made by the declaration preſented to his Poliſh majeſty by the underwritten, and the miniſters from Peterſburgh and Berlin, in order to accelerate a definite arrangement between the Republic and the three neighbouring powers, touching the pretenſions formed by the ſaid powers on Poland; pretenſions, which the eſſential intereſts of their crowns will not permit them to expoſe to the hazard of future contingencies, and of thoſe troubles with which Poland has at all times been agitated.

The juſtice and dignity of the three courts preſcribe bounds to their moderation: this truth can neither eſcape the diſcernment of his Poliſh majeſty, nor be indifferent to his heart, if the cries of his country have preſerved their influence there.

Her majeſty, the Empreſs-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, hopes therefore, that the king will not expoſe his kingdom to events, which muſt be the conſequences of his delay to aſſemble a diet, and enter on a negociation, which alone can ſave his country, reſtore vigour to the conſtitution of the Republic, which has received ſo many and ſo dangerous ſhocks; and terminate the evils, to which private intereſt, ambition, hatred, and diſſenſions have given riſe.

Done at Warſaw, Dec. 4th, 1772.

Signed,
RZEWICKI.

NOTE. *The miniſter from Peterſburgh and Berlin, delivered the next day each a declaration in the ſame words.*

Anſwer of the Court of Warſaw to the preceding piece.

IN anſwer to the declarations of the courts of Vienna, Peterſburgh, and Berlin, the underwritten have orders to inform the miniſters of the ſaid courts, that the king, being informed of their deſires reſpecting the convocation of a dyet,

a dyet, and of the inconveniencies which may arise from delays, is determined to comply, as far as it is in his power; not only with the view of taking away all pretext of aggravating the evils which afflict Poland, but under the hopes that this mark of regard will operate on the generosity of the three powers, so as to induce them to put a speedy end to these troubles, in a manner the most equitable and advantageous to the Republic.

In consequence hereof, his Majesty has issued circular letters for the convocation of a full council of the senate, which must indispensably precede the summoning of a dyet; and has fixed the same to the 8th of February following; a term, which leaves no more than the time absolutely necessary for the arrival of the distant senators.

Done at Warsaw, this 14th of December, 1772.

Signed by the Chancellors of Poland and Lithuania.

CHARAC.

CHARACTERS.

Memoirs of the Life of Sir Henry Fynes, alias Clinton, Knight, who was eldeſt ſon of Henry, the ſecond Earl of Lincoln by his ſecond venter Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Moriſon, Knt, and widow of William Norris, Eſq; — They were written by himſelf, and the original manuſcript is ſtill preſerved *.

"I Was borne at Chenis in Com. Buckingham, on Satarday the laſt of Septembar, 1587, between the houars of nine and tenn in the morning, as apears undar my mothars oune hand-writing. George Earl of Comberland, on of my godfathars, putt me to ſerue King James at his coming out of Scottland, whom I ſerued euer aftar, and I reſeaued many great fauors from him.

"I was married the Thurſday ſennit before Chriſtmas, in the year 1606, when the laſt great froſt begann, to Elenor Harrington, daughtar to Sir James Harrington; to which marrige my fathar's conſente being ſought, as he would not directly giue his conſente; ſo did he not openly gayneſaye it; yet aftarwardes, when it was paſte, he being moued for ſome mayntenance for me, he made a ſheue of verry great diſpleſure that he had conſeaued agaynſt me, only to ſaue his purs, and denied to ſee me. — Whereupon my graſius maſtar his Magiſty writt to my Lord, my fathar, this lettar, ſum toue monthes aftar my marrige:

" Right truſty and well-beloued " Coſſin, we greet you well: " Whereas our ſeruante Henry " Fynes, your ſonne, (as we ar " informed) hath married the " daughtar of Sir James Harring- " ton, Knighte, with which match " you are not pleaſed, as you haue " cauſe to be offended if the ſame " wear had withoute your con- " ſente; yett the ſame being paſte, " and the partye a uertuus gentil- " woman, and of an honorable " houſe and familye, which we " well eſteeme, lett our requeſte " preuayle thus farr, that you will " pas by this offence, and reſeaue " agayne our ſeruante He: Fynes, " your ſonne, into your favor. " And in this you ſhall doe a na- " turalle parte; and give your " ſonne cauſe to ſerve us more " cherefully; which if you yeald " him at our requeſte, we ſhall take " it acceptably, as both he and you " ſhall well perſeaue. Given un- " der our ſignett at Weſtminſter, " 15th February, 1607."

Upon which lettar his Lordſhip reſeaued me into his fauor, and

* The ſpelling is ſtrictly obſerved through the whole of this Memoir.

immediately after he made a bargayne with me, and touke 500 l. of my wife's porſion, for which he gave me ſum land in preſente, and ſum in reuerſion, as appears by the dede made preſently aftar my marrige;—alſo my wife and myſelfe layed oute and ſpente in bying of a cotch and horſes, and ſom plate, and apparrell, and our charges living in London the firſt quartar of a yeare aftar I was married, 600 l. more of her porſion; ſo that then I came doune into Lincolneſhear, and had but 400 l. left of hir porſion, the hole being but 1500 l. and had not in all the world 100 l. a yeare cuming in any waye, only 40 l. a yeare annuety of my mothar, and 20 l. a yeare of my Lord Norreys, my brothar: and had not on foute of land in poſſetion, but a leaſe of a houſe, with the garden and orchard, in Lincoln, that I held of the Dean and Chapter ther, which I bought myſelfe; in which houſe I liued about five years; in which time I employed that little mony I had in bying ſum ſmall leaſes and landes, and gayned much by exchanging and ſelling of them agayne; ſo that I liued ther in good faſhion, and kepte four or five men beſides a hunſboye, and my wife hir woman, and othar mayeds fitting for hir, four or five good hunting and corſing horſes, beſides hackenies for the hiewaye, and a kennill of fleet houndes, and a caſt or toue of haukes and ſpaniles to them, and ſerued his Magiſty in my place in the priuye chambar on quartar of the yeare dulye; in which time alſo I bought oute a leaſe, the on Mr. Conny had, of the parſonage of Yaxly, in the county of Huntington, to which place I went from Lincolne, and found it ſo commodious a thinge, as I having newly bought a houſe and land, worth 50 l. yearly, of Mr. Edward King, Eſquiar, called the Tile Houſe, lately George Latham's, Gentilman, being the only freehould that was held by any man in Criſted *, beſides the hole mannar which my fathar held during his life, the remayndar whereof aftar his diſeaſe he had aſſured upon me. Then I liued at Yaxly four years and bettar, euen untill the time that my fathar died, and kept the ſame cumpany of men, horſes, haukes, and doges, as at Lincolne; alſo then had I a greater charg greuo upon me by ſutes in laue; namely, on ſute that I was forced to haue with my fathar, or els I ſhould have loſt the moſt parte of my inherritance; and othar ſutes with the tounſmen of Yaxly for thayr tithes,—in all which ſutes I prevailed.

Alſo his Magiſty, as I was exſedingly bound unto him for many favours, ſo he writt this letter unto my fathar, when he was falln out with me without cauſe, only for getting a decre againſt him † for land, of which he had gott the conuayance from my mothar.

* Now written Kirkſtead.

† He elſewhere ſays, "I haue a decree exemplefied, which is inrouled in the Chancery, which I had agaynſte my fathar, who fauling out with me without cauſe, and had taken away an evidence from my mothar, that conſerned hir joyntar and my inheritance, and could not be gotten to reſtore it agayne unto us, by no goodmeans, or friends that I could make; and being in deſpare of recoueringe his fauor, I making the King my maſtar acquainted with it, he commanded me to preferre my bill againſte my fathar and my brothar Thomas Lord Clinton: and I, ſo doing, recouered this decree."

" JAMES REX.

" Right truſty and well-beloued " Coſen; it ſeems ſtrang to us, to " be forced to write to a fathar for " a ſonne: but when parents will " breake thos bondes of Nature, " and leaue that care of thars that " they ought to haue, We, that " are common parents to all, muſt " putt thoſe affections upon us; " which ſhall ſerue to diſcharge us " in our places, and teache them " the duty of thayrs. Your ſonne " and my ſeruant, Sir Henry " Fynes, as I am giuen credibly " to underſtand, reſeaues dalye " hard meſure from you, both in " that you kepe from him a great " part of his preſent mantenance, " and alſo make ſpoyle of ſutch " wods as he, with his oune mo- " ny, hath purtchaſed from othars; " and detain ſuch euidences from " him of land giuen to his mothar " for a joyntar, and aftar to him- " ſelfe in reuerſion; and, as if all " this wear not enofe, you wage " laue with him, as if he wear " not your ſonne, but ſum adver- " ſary to be uttarly undon by you. " We ar ſo ſenſible of the duty of " a child to a fathar, as we would " not giue any reſpecte to an un- " dutifull childe againſt his natu- " ral fathar; but ſince your ſonne " hath giuen you no juſte cauſe of " offence, lett me tell you, if you " will forgett you ar his fathar, I " will remembar that I am his " maſtar, and will neathar ſee nor " ſuffar you unjuſtly to oppreſs " him; and doe therefore charge " you, ethar to ſheue me juſt cauſe " why you thus deale with him, or " elſe commande you to righte him " in thes and ſutch like wrongs as " ar made knoune to us; whitch " if you ſhall not doe, we will " take that corce that in our regale " juſtis we thinke fitt. And ſo we " committ you to God."

My dear and good mothar died at Tatterſhall, on Whiſtan Monday, in the year 1611, before I went from Lincolne to Yaxly. My fathar died at Sempringham, of Michaelmas day, in the yeare 1615: upon which day, before my fathar was ded, Thomas, then to be Earle of Lincolne, my halfe-brothar, ſente on Millington, a ſeruante of his, poſte towards London, to ſeaſe of and take poſſetion of the houſes and goods at Channonroe and Chelſy; but I liuing at Yaxly, near the poſte toune called Stilton, wher he was to pas, and miſtruſting my fathar might die, hearing that he was uerry like, and I not heare of his death, did laye wate at the poſthouſe, and word cuminge to me of Millington his paſſing by, I touke a hunting hors oute of my ſtable toue houars aftar he was paſſed by, and was at Channonroe that night before him; wher I touke poſſetion of all the houſes, and what was ther, and held it euar aftar. At my firſt cuming up to Channonroe, I was immediatly ſent for to his Magiſty, by the means of the Lord of Suffolke, the Lord Treaſurer, and the Lord of Somerſett, the fauoritt, then Lord Chamberlin; both which wear my brothar Thomas then Earle of Lincolne's great frendes, and then wear in thar full pouar, but ſhortly aftar fell, about Ouerburie his being poyſoned, and othar things; but his Magiſty uſed me uerry graſiuſly, only ſaue my aſſurances of the ſayed houſes, and, contrarye to all thair expectaſions, commanded me to goe backe to my ſayed houſes in Channonroe, and louke to my poſſetion of them.

As before I was married, ſo aftar, I did my Lord my fathar many ſeruiſes about his Magiſty; — he hauing diuers ſutes agaynſt Sir Ed. Dimoke and Sir Henry Aſcough, then his great enimies; and on time, at his Lordſhip's command, did leaue a ſute worth 4000 l. and begged a leaſe which his Magiſty had of Horncaſtle, only to croſſe Sir Ed. Dimoke; which leaſe being made to Queen Elizabeth twenty years before, by the biſhop of Carliſle, and not inrouled, I was forced to procure his Magiſty to write ſix or ſeven times to on or othar, before I could gett it inrouled. Aftar it being inrouled, his Magiſty paſſed an aſſignment of it to me. I had large promiſes of my fathar for this, but gott nothing of him; and the leaſe being inrouled ſo long after the date, is proued worth nothing alſo.

Now to goe on, my brothar Thomas, Earle of Lincolne, gaue himſelfe holy to trobles and ſutes, and broughte me and my hole eſtate in queſtion: firſt he began to complane at the Counſell-table, wher, diuers and ſondery times, by purſiuantes and commandes, I was brought. When he could not ther worke his wicked purpoſes, he ſued me in all the cortes in England; and, by making clame to all my land, hindered me ſo as I coulde make no commodity of any thing, nor lett nor ſell any of it; alſo he gott all the deſpirate felloues he could hear of, and cauſed them to walke 15 and 16 in a cumpany, and to make diuers and ſundry aſſaultes upon me and my ſeruantes; ſumtimes he came himſelfe with them, but alwayes when he had three to on odes. On time I touke his houndes in the feld from him; another time his ſword, but at his earneſt intreaty gave him agayne. He ſo jugled with the juſtiſſes, as he had moſt of them here about Tattſall and Criſted to doe what he would command, and cauſed diuers of my tennants and ſeruants to be indited at ſetionſes: but I thanke my God, I ouarthreu him in all trials, and had the bettar of him bothe in corte and cuntry; yet had he like to have had a great advantige of me in the corte of Wardes, the Lord Knowles, his kinſman, being maſter of that corte; but that, upon my complaynt, his Magiſty called the Lord Knoules and all the corte before him, aftar which I had fayre proceedings ther alſo; when he had thus tried all the corces that could be, he ſodenly died, preſently aftar Chriſtmas, in the year 1619. The next day aftar the Countis ſent for me, and I went to hir the day following, with home I was kindly entartayned and agreed to haue peaſe. The ſommar following I propounded to the Countis and yonge Earle a fayr corce for the diuiſion betwixt our tou lordſhips of Criſted and Tattſall, which was the chefe cauſe of difference and occaſion of greateſt miſchefe, and the hardeſt thing to be deſided betwixt us, it being diuiding of a parke, and the abbeye bouks of Criſted being conſealed in thayr hands; which was, that my Lord and hir Ladyſhip ſhould ſett and mayntayne a partiſion pale in an indifferent place as we ſhould agree of, ther to be the partiſion parpetually betwixt us: and what ground or woods proued to belong to me of his ſide the pale, he was to bye of me; and I was to do the like; and four indifferent gentilmen weare choſen to ſett the priſes. All which

was

was agreed of betwixt us, undar our hands and ſeals. And the Countis and younge Earle did accordingly ſet a partiſion pale, as it was agreed of betwixt us.

Upon all my monies being ſpente, and my plate gone uttarly from me, my wife, aftar ſhe hath forced my ſtay in London, both from my profitt and pleſure, all the ſomar, coms home to my houſe in Channonroe the beginning of Auguſt, wher to my great hinderance, I was forced to borroue mony to mayntayne hir till my rentes came in at Mikilmas time. Alſo, in thes my trobles with my wife, I was forced to giue my Lord of Houldarnes my gray running hors called Whit-mayne for a gratuety, for which I might haue had 100l. only to continue his fauor towards me, and to interſed for me to his Magiſty, which if I had not donn, it had bene farr worſe for me and mine, for ethar I muſt haue bene diſgraced, or have gone beyond ſee, for which I had prouided a licence from the Lords of the Priuy Counſell, aftar I found all my kindnes both in lettars and maſſages would not preuayle to make my wife leaue Lenton's company in my abſence; but by the right reuerent and graſius Georg Abbot, Lord Artchbiſhop of Canterbury, I was parſwaded to ſtaye, and reſeaue my wife agayne; aftar which, ſhe ſeing the errors that ſhe had bene drauen into, ſhe gren to hatred of all them that cauſed hir going from me, or had any hand in it, and was euar aftar, till hir death, as good a wife as could he in the world; which ſheued that it was only the euill, curſed, and wicked counſell of that lime of the Diuill, Lenton, and his wicked frendes, the Lady Molinex, Aſkeu's wife, and the reſt, that cauſed hir to doe all ſhe did; which ſhe ſo repented, as ſhe thought wors of herſelfe euar aftar whilſt ſhe liued, and could neuar abide to heare of any of them aftar; and ſo we liued in greate loue and comforte on of anothar, at my houſe called Comrer, in com. Barkes, till I was ſenſured in the Star-chambar, which was the 9th day of May, in the 21ſt year of King James; at which time, aftar I was ſenſured, I came ſodenly doune from London thithar to hir, and ſo carried hir of a ſoden into Lincolneſhear, and all my houſehould, only toue or three who I left to keepe poſſetion ther, who wear ſhortly aftar putt oute, and the poſſetion of Comrer taken from me without any legall triall by Cranfield, Lord-Treaſurer, and Sir Walter Pie, Maſter and Atturney of the corte of Wardes, who wear both the moſt corrupted judges that euar liued. Then liued my wife and I togethar all the ſumar follouing, at my houſe at Criſted, in great pleſure and ſportes, in hunting, &c.—and ſhe was to me the louingeſt, moſt comfortable, and beſt wife in the world. Nou ſhe being with childe, was deliuered and brought to bedd aftar Chriſtmas; and taking ſom could, as we thought, in hir child-bed, both ſhe and her childe died the being a fortnight aftar ſhe was brought to bedd. I, thinking ſhe had bene paſt dangar, and ſhe alſo being of the ſame opinion, I went towards London on Munday.

Now ſhe being dead, I liued almoſt a yeare, and proſpered well in all my affayres, and kept myſelfe unmarried; and if I had ſo continued, it had bene happye for me and all my children.

But it pleaſed God, for my ſins and offences, to putt thoughts into my head of marrige, which turned oute my uttar ruin and confuſion; for I fell into an opinion not to marry any ritch woman, nor any great woman, nor any widdoe; and flattered myſelfe with ſutch worldly reaſons, as I thought wear wiſdome for choyſe of a wife; which wear thes, namly, I imagined great women or rich women would louke for great joyntars out of my eſtate, and ſo hurt my children, and would aſke great charge to be mayntayned, and thayr great frends would curre me and ouarſwaye me, and that thay wolde brage of them and thayr eſtates, and value of thayr frends, and ſo contemne me, and not reſpecte me; and I thought a meanor woman would be the contrary, and be behoulden to me for raſeing of hir, and ſo I ſhould liue more contentedly in my cottarage: but I find the wiſdome of man is folly with God. Therefore I doe aduiſe my ſonne to be wiſe in his marrige as concerning worldly mattars, as ritches, and his liking, &c. but for coutentment, and the diſpoſition of humors, leaue thoſe and all things els that may happen to God, who knoues and gides all; only pray for thos happeneſſes, and auoyde ſinnes; and praye alſo, that God may heare, and give the bleſſing, and marry as ritchly as he can; for a ritch woman and a great woman, I find by ſuar experience, will aſke as little to be mayntayned, and give as much contentment, if ſhe be religius and good, as the poreſt and meaneſt; for the ould prouerbe is treue, *Sett a beggar on horſebake, and thay will ride.*

Houſoeuar ritches will be comforts, when othar things ar amis, and ſaue on from many miſchiefs, —Well I * * * * aftar my worldly reſons, and married the daughtar of Henry Hickman, Doctor of the ſeuell laue, finding hir at Gainſborrowe, at hir oncle's, Sir William Hickman's, and broughte myſelfe by hir to a worlde of afflictions; for ſhe proued ſo jealous, ſo malincholy, ſo angry, peuiſh, and capſius, ſo proud and conſeated, and ſo full of deuiliſh and unreformable humors * * * *
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[Here the MS. ſent us ends.]

A curious detail reſpecting the perſecutions of the Princeſs (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth, containing many incidents never before publiſhed. From Mr. Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope.

IN the year 1555, the Princeſs Elizabeth, afterwards Queen, having been before treated with much inſolence and inhumanity, was placed under the care and inſpection of Sir Thomas Pope. Mary cheriſhed that antipathy to the certain heireſs of her crown and ſucceſſor, which all princes who have no children to ſucceed naturally feel. But the moſt powerful cauſe of Mary's hatred of the princeſs, with whom ſhe formerly lived in ſome degree of friendſhip, ſeems to have ariſen from Courtney, Earl of Devonſhire. The perſon, addreſs, and other engaging accompliſhments of this young nobleman, had made a manifeſt impreſſion on the queen. Other circumſtances alſo contributed to render him an object of her affection; for he was an Engliſhman, and nearly allied to the crown, and con-

conſequently could not fail of proving acceptable to the nation. The earl was no ſtranger to theſe favourable diſpoſitions of the queen towards him; yet he ſeemed rather to attach himſelf to the princeſs, whoſe youth and lively converſation had more prevailing charms than the pomp and power of her ſiſter. This preference not only produced a total change in Mary's ſentiments with regard to the earl, but forced her openly to declare war againſt Elizabeth. The ancient quarrel between their mothers remained deeply rooted in the malignant heart of the Queen; and ſhe took advantage from the declaration made by parliament in favour of Catharine's marriage, to repreſent her ſiſter's birth as illegitimate. Elizabeth's inclination to the proteſtant religion ſtill further heightened Mary's averſion; it offended her bigotry, diſappointed her expectations, and diſconcerted her politics. The cauſes of diſlike, however, might perhaps have been forgotten by degrees, or, at leaſt, have ended in ſecret diſguſt. But, when the queen found that the princeſs had obſtructed her deſigns in a matter of the moſt intereſting nature, female reſentment, founded on female jealouſy, and exaſperated by pride, could no longer be ſuppreſſed. So much more forcible, and of ſo much more conſequence in public affairs, are private feelings, and the ſecret undiſcerned attachments of the heart, than the moſt important political reaſons.

Elizabeth, being now become the public and avowed object of Mary's averſion, was openly treated with much diſreſpect and inſult. She was forbidden to take place in the preſence-chamber of the Counteſs of Lenox and the Ducheſs of Suffolk, as if her legitimacy had been dubious. This doctrine had been inſinuated by the Chancellor Gardiner, in a ſpeech before both houſes of parliament; among other arguments enforcing the neceſſity of Mary's marriage, he particularly inſiſted on the failure of the royal lineage; artfully remarking, that none of Henry's deſcendants remained except the queen and the princeſs Elizabeth. Her friends were neglected and affronted; and while her amiable qualifications every day drew the attention of the young nobility, and rendered her univerſally popular, the malevolence of the vindictive queen ſtill increaſed. The princeſs, therefore, thought it more prudent to leave the court, and, before the beginning of 1554, retired to her houſe at Aſhridge, in Herefordſhire. In the mean time Sir Thomas Wyat's rebellion broke out, in oppoſition to the queen's match with Philip of Spain. It was immediately pretended that the princeſs Elizabeth, together with Lord Courtney, was privately concerned in this dangerous conſpiracy, and that ſhe had held a correſpondence with the traitor Wyat. Accordingly Sir Edward Haſtings, afterwards Lord Loughborough, Sir Thomas Cornwallis, and Sir Richard Southwell, attended by a troop of horſe, were ordered to bring her to the court. They found the princeſs ſick, and even confined to her bed, at Aſhridge. — Notwithſtanding, under pretence of the ſtrictneſs of their commiſſion, they compelled her to riſe; and, ſtill continuing very weak and indiſpoſed, ſhe proceeded in the queen's litter by ſlow journies to London. At the court they

kept her confined, and without company, for a fortnight; after which Biſhop Gardiner, with nineteen others of the council, attended to examine her concerning the rebellion of which ſhe was accuſed. She poſitively denied the accuſation.—However, they acquainted her it was the queen's reſolution ſhe ſhould be committed to the Tower till further enquiries could be made. The princeſs immediately wrote to the queen, earneſtly intreating that ſhe might not be impriſoned in the Tower, and concluding her letter thus: 'As for that traitor Wyat, he might, peradventure, write me a letter; but on my faithe I never received any from him. And, as for the copie of my letter ſent to the Frenche Kinge, I pray God confound me eternally, if ever I ſent him word, meſſage, token, or letter, by any menes.' Her repeated proteſtations of innocence were all ineffectual. She was conveyed to the Tower, and ignominiouſly conducted through the traitor's-gate. At her firſt commitment only three men and three women of the queen's ſervants were appointed for her attendants; but even theſe were forbidden to bring her meat, and ſhe was waited on, for this purpoſe, by the lieutenant's ſervants, or even by the common ſoldiers. But afterwards two yeomen of her chamber, one of her robes, two of her pantry and ewry, one of her buttery, one of her cellar, another of her larder, and two of her kitchen were allowed, by permiſſion of the privy-council, to ſerve at her table. No ſtranger, or viſitor, was admitted into her preſence. The conſtable of the Tower, Sir John Gage, treated her very ſeverely, and watched her with the utmoſt vigilance. Many of the other priſoners, committed to the ſame place on account of the rebellion, were often examined about her concern in the conſpiracy, and ſome of them were put to the rack, by way of extorting an accuſation. Her innocence, however, was unqueſtionable; for, although Wyat himſelf had accuſed her, in hopes to have ſaved his own life, by means of ſo baſe and ſcandalous an artifice, yet he afterwards denied that ſhe had the leaſt knowledge of his deſigns; and, leſt thoſe denials which he made at his examinations might be inſidiouſly ſuppreſſed, and his former depoſitions alledged againſt her adopted in their ſtead, he continued to make the ſame declarations openly on the ſcaffold, at the time of his execution.

The princeſs Elizabeth, after Wyat's rebellion, was removed from the Tower to Woodſtock, where ſhe continued ſome time in the cuſtody of Sir Henry Bedingfield, who, with great difficulty, permitted her to write to the queen; on which King Philip interpoſed, and begged that ſhe might be removed to court. But this ſudden kindneſs of Philip did not ariſe from any regular principle of real generoſity, but partly from an affectation of popularity, and partly from a refined ſentiment of policy, which made him foreſee, that if Elizabeth was put to death, the next lawful heir would be Mary Queen of Scots, already betrothed to the Dauphin of France, whoſe ſucceſſion would for ever join the ſceptres of England and France, and conſequently cruſh the growing intereſts of Spain. In her firſt day's journey from the manor of Woodſtock

ſtock to Lord Williams's, at Ricot, a violent ſtorm of wind happened, inſomuch that her hood and the attire of her head were twice or thrice blown off. On this ſhe begged to retire to a gentleman's houſe then at hand; but Bedingfield's abſurd and ſuperabundant circumſpection refuſed even this inſignificant requeſt, and conſtrained her, with much indecorum, to replace her head-dreſs under a hedge near the road. The next night they came to Mr. Dormer's, at Winge, in Buckinghamſhire, and from thence to an inn at Colnebrooke, where ſhe lay. At length ſhe arrived at Hampton-Court, where the court then reſided, but was ſtill kept in the condition of a priſoner. Here Biſhop Gardiner, with others of the council, frequently perſuaded her to make a confeſſion, and ſubmit to the queen's mercy. One night, when it was late, the princeſs was unexpectedly ſent for, and conducted by torch-light to the queen's bed-chamber, where ſhe kneeled down before the queen, declaring herſelf to be a moſt faithful and true ſubject. The queen ſeemed ſtill to ſuſpect her, but they parted on good terms. During this critical interview, Philip had concealed himſelf behind the tapeſtry, that he might have ſeaſonably interpoſed to prevent the violence of the queen's paſſionate temper from proceeding to any extremities. One week after ſhe was releaſed from the formidable parade of guards and keepers.——A happy change of circumſtance enſued, and ſhe was permitted to retire with Sir Thomas Pope to Hatfield-houſe, in Hertfordſhire.

At parting, the queen began to ſhew ſome ſymptoms of reconciliation: ſhe recommended to her Sir Thomas Pope, as a perſon with whom the princeſs was well acquainted, and whoſe humanity, prudence, and other valuable qualifications, were all calculated to render her new ſituation perfectly agreeable; and at the ſame time ſhe gave the princeſs a ring worth ſeven hundred crowns.

But, before I proceed further in this part of my narrative, ſays Mr. Warton, I ſtop to mention a circumſtance unnoticed by our hiſtorians, which is, that Sir Thomas Pope, in conjunction with others, had ſome concern about the perſon of the princeſs Elizabeth, even when ſhe firſt retired from the court in diſgrace, to her houſe at Aſhridge: and before her troubles commenced, occaſioned by Wyat's rebellion. When that rebellion broke out, Mary wrote to the princeſs, then ſick at Aſhridge, artfully requeſting her immediate attendance at the court. Elizabeth's governors at this time, whoſe names are no where particularly mentioned, waiting every day for her recovery, very compaſſionately declared it unſafe yet to remove her; and the princeſs herſelf, in the mean time, ſignified by letter her indiſpoſition to the queen, begging that her journey to the court might be deferred for a few days, and proteſting her abhorrence of Wyat's ſeditious practices; her governors likewiſe, on their parts, apprehending that this tenderneſs towards their miſtreſs might be interpreted in a bad ſenſe, diſpatched a letter to Biſhop Gardiner, Lord Chancellor, acquainting him with her condition, and avowing their readineſs to receive the queen's commands. An original draught, or copy

copy of this letter, in Sir Thomas Pope's own hand, with ſeveral corrections and interlineations by the ſame, is now preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum; from which circumſtance it is manifeſt that he was one of the governors, or attendants, but in what department or capacity I know not; however, it is evident that he was removed from this charge when the princeſs, notwithſtanding her infirm ſtate of health, was hurried up to the court by Southwell, Cornwallis, and Haſtings; nor do we find that from that time he had the leaſt concern with her during her confinement in the Tower and at Woodſtock, and the reſt of thoſe undeſerved perſecutions, which preceded her enlargement and final removal to Hatfield.

To this lady Sir Thomas Pope behaved with the utmoſt tenderneſs and reſpect, reſiding with her at Hatfield rather as an indulgent and affectionate guardian, than as an officious or rigorous governor. Although ſtrict orders were given that the maſs alone ſhould be uſed in her family, yet he connived at many proteſtant ſervants whom ſhe retained about her perſon. Nor was he wanting, on proper occaſions, in ſtudiouſly ſhewing her ſuch marks of regard and deference as her ſtation and quality demanded. The princeſs was, notwithſtanding, ſometimes ſuffered to make excurſions, partly for pleaſure, and partly for paying her compliments at court, and on theſe occaſions ſhe was attended in a manner ſuitable to her rank. In the ſummer of the ſame year, viz. 1557, the princeſs paid a viſit to the queen at Richmond, in the queen's barge, accompanied by Sir Thomas Pope and four ladies of her chamber; ſhe was received by the queen in a ſumptuous pavilion, and returned in the evening to Somerſet-palace.

Soon afterwards, Eric, King of Sweden, ſent by his ambaſſador a meſſage ſecretly to the princeſs at Hatfield, with a propoſal of marriage. King Philip had juſt before propoſed to the queen to marry her to the Duke of Savoy, with a view, perhaps, of retaining the Duke, who was an able general, in his intereſts againſt France, with which Philip was at this time engaged in open hoſtilities. This propoſal of the King of Sweden ſhe wiſely rejected, becauſe it was not conveyed to her by the queen's directions. But to this objection the ambaſſador anſwered, that the King of Sweden, his maſter, as a man of honour, and a gentleman, thought it moſt proper to make the firſt application to herſelf; and that having, by this previous method, obtained her conſent, he would next, as a king, mention the affair in form to her majeſty. But the final anſwer of the princeſs was an abſolute denial; and ſhe deſired the meſſenger to acquaint his maſter, that, as ſhe could not liſten to any propoſals of that nature, unleſs made by the queen's advice or authority, ſo ſhe could not but declare, that, if left to her own will, ſhe ſhould always prefer a ſingle condition of life. The affair ſoon came to the queen's ears, who, ſending for Sir Thomas Pope to court, received from him an entire account of this ſecret tranſaction, ordering Sir Thomas, at the ſame time, to write to the princeſs, and acquaint her how much ſhe was ſatisfied with this prudent and dutiful anſwer to the King of Sweden's propoſition.

The

The Earl of Devonſhire being dead, (ſays Mr. Warton) Queen Mary grew leſs jealous of the princeſs, and ſeemed almoſt perfectly reconciled. In November 1556, ſhe was invited to court, and accordingly came to London with much parade. The principal reaſon of this invitation was formally to propoſe to her, in perſon, a marriage with Philibert Emanuel, the Duke of Savoy, which Sir Thomas Pope, by the queen's command, had before hinted at a diſtance. This propoſal the princeſs declined, but diſguiſed her refuſal with the ſame earneſt profeſſions of her unchangeable devotion to a ſtate of virginity, which ſhe had before made to Sir Thomas Pope, on account of the Swediſh match. Great court was paid to the princeſs during her abode at Somerſet-houſe. Her amiable condeſcenſion, obliging addreſs, and agreeable converſation, procured her new intereſts and attachments, and even engaged the beſt part of the lords of the council in her favour. Her beauty, indeed, had the leaſt ſhare in theſe acquiſitions, which ſtill retained ſome traces of ſickneſs, and ſome ſhades of melancholy, contracted in her late ſevere, but uſeful ſchool of affliction. She found, however, that retirement beſt ſuited her circumſtances, as it did her inclinations; and, although ſhe had been invited to paſs the whole winter in London, after a ſhort ſtay of one week only, ſhe returned to her former ſituation at Hatfield.

One ſhould have expected, that the queen would have parted in diſguſt with the princeſs at this rejection of a match recommended by Philip, and ſo convenient to his purpoſes; but it appears that the queen was extremely backward in promoting her huſband's deſire of marrying Elizabeth to the Duke of Savoy. On this account Philip employed Alphonſas, a Franciſcan friar, his confeſſor, to diſcourſe with her majeſty on the ſubject of this marriage. She told him that ſhe feared, without conſent of parliament, neither her huſband Philip, nor the nation, would be benefited by this alliance. She added, that ſhe could not, in point of conſcience, preſs this match upon her ſiſter, meaning, perhaps, that it would be unjuſt to force the princeſs to be married, after her reſolute declarations againſt wedlock, or improper and diſhonourable to match her beneath the dignity of a crowned head.

The theological reaſonings of Alphonſas were too refined for the underſtanding, or too weak for the conſcience of the queen, who ſtill remained inflexible in her former opinion. Upon this Philip wrote to her in his uſual authoritative ſtyle, adviſing her to examine her own conſcience, and to conſider whether her opinion was founded in truth, or in obſtinacy; adding, that, if the parliament oppoſed this his requeſt, he ſhould lay the blame upon her.

The queen, in her anſwer, begged at leaſt that he would defer the matter till he returned into England, and that then he might have a better opportunity of judging whether her reaſons deſerved attention or not; that otherwiſe ſhe ſhould live in jealouſy of his affections, a ſtate of mind, to her, worſe than death, but which, to her great diſquietude, ſhe had already begun to feel.

She

She obſerved, with many expreſſions of deference to his ſuperior judgment and authority, that, whatever her conſcience might have determined, the matter could not be poſſibly brought to any ſpeedy concluſion, as the duke would be immediately ordered into the field. This letter, which is in French, and printed by Strype, is no leſs a ſpecimen of her profound ſubmiſſion to Philip, than the whole tranſaction is, at the ſame time, an inſtance of that perſeverance the queen exerted on certain occaſions.

Philip perſiſted in his deſign, and, with a view to accompliſh it more effectually, diſpatched into England the Ducheſs of Parma and the Ducheſs of Lorraine, whom he commiſſioned to bring back with them the Princeſs into Flanders. Philip was in love with the latter of theſe ladies: and the ſplendor of her table and retinue, which ſhe was unable to ſupport of herſelf, made the queen extremely jealous: ſhe was, therefore, whatever her companion might have been, a very improper ſuitreſs on this occaſion. The queen would not permit the two ducheſſes to viſit the princeſs at Hatfield, and every moment of their ſtay gave her infinite uneaſineſs; but they both ſoon returned without ſucceſs. Perhaps the growing jealouſy of the queen, a paſſion which often ends in revenge againſt the beloved object, might at leaſt have ſome ſhare in dictating this oppoſition to Philip. At length the remonſtrances of the queen, and the repeated diſapprobation of the princeſs, prevailed; and it is certain, whatever Mary's real motives might be, that the propoſal was ſuddenly laid aſide. But Mary ſo far concurred with Philip's meaſures, as the next year to declare war againſt France, in which the Duke of Savoy was Philip's chief commander at the battle and ſiege of St. Quintin. As to the King of Sweden, he afterwards, in the year 1561, renewed his addreſſes to Elizabeth, when ſhe was queen of England; at which time he ſent her a royal preſent of eighteen large pyed horſes, and ſhips laden with riches. At the ſame time ſome ſtationers of London had publiſhed prints of her majeſty, Elizabeth, and the King of Sweden, in one piece. This liberty, as it was called, gave great offence to the queen, who ordered Secretary Cecil to write to the Lord-Mayor of London, injoining him diligently to ſuppreſs all ſuch publications, as they implied an agreement of marriage between their majeſties. Cecil takes occaſion to add, 'Her majeſty hitherto cannot be induced, whereof we have cauſe to ſorrow, to allow of any marriage with any manner of perſon.'

Soon afterwards the King of Sweden was expected to pay the queen a viſit at Whitehall; and it is diverting to obſerve the perplexity and embarraſſment of the officers of ſtate about the manner of receiving him at court, 'the queen's majeſty being a maid.' But ſhe ſtill perſiſted in thoſe vows of virginity which ſhe had formerly made to Sir Thomas Pope, at Hatfield, and conſtantly refuſed not only this, but other advantageous matches. A huſband, I ſuppoſe, when ſhe became queen, would have been inconſiſtent with her private attachments; and the formalities of marriage might have laid a reſtraint on more agreeable gallantries with the Earl of Eſſex and others. Bayle

aſſigns a curious phyſical reaſon for Elizabeth's obſtinate perſeverance in a ſtate of virginity.

The four laſt years of Queen Mary's reign, which the princeſs Elizabeth paſſed at Hatfield with Sir Thomas Pope, were by far the moſt agreeable part of her time during that turbulent period. For, although ſhe muſt have been often diſquieted with many ſecret fears and apprehenſions, yet ſhe was here perfectly at liberty, and treated with a regard due to her birth and expectations. In the mean time, to prevent ſuſpicions, ſhe prudently declined interfering in any ſort of buſineſs, and abandoned herſelf intirely to books and amuſements. The pleaſures of ſolitude and retirement were now become habitual to her mind, and ſhe principally employed herſelf in playing on the lute, embroidering with gold and ſilver, and tranſlating Italian. She was now continuing to profeſs that character which her brother Edward gave her, when he uſed to call her his 'ſweet ſiſter Temperance.' But ſhe was ſoon happily removed to a reign of unparalleled magnificence and proſperity.

The Life of the celebrated Count de Caylus, compoſed from authentic memoirs.

COUNT de Caylus, Marquis de Sternay, Baron de Branſac, was born at Paris the 31ſt day of October, 1692. He was the eldeſt of the two ſons of John Count de Caylus, Lieutenant-general of the armies of the King of France, and of the Marchioneſs de Villette.

It is ſeldom that the memoirs of a man of letters commence with titles of nobility. It was deſtined that the Count de Caylus ſhould unite theſe different kinds of glory, and ſhould make them mutually reflect a luſtre on one another. His merits deſerve that it be remembered, that his anceſtors were particularly diſtinguiſhed in the twelfth century; and that his mother was a deſcendant of the celebrated D'Aubigné, who was the friend and the hiſtorian of Henry the Fourth.

The count and the counteſs, his father and mother, were particularly attentive to the education of their ſon. The former inſtructed him in the profeſſion of arms, and in bodily exerciſes. The latter watched over and foſtered the virtues of his mind; and this delicate taſk ſhe diſcharged with ſingular ſucceſs. The counteſs was the niece of Madam de Maintenon, and was remarkable for the ſolidity of her underſtanding, and the charms of her wit. She was the author of that agreeable book, intitled, 'The Recollections of Madam de Caylus,' of which Voltaire has lately publiſhed an elegant edition. This illuſtrious woman was careful to inſpire her ſon with the love of truth, juſtice, and generoſity, and with the niceſt ſentiments of honour. The amiable qualities and talents of the mother appeared in the ſon; but they appeared with a bold and military air. In his natural temper he was gay and ſprightly, had a taſte for pleaſure, a ſtrong paſſion for independence, and an invincible averſion to the ſervitude of a court.

Such were the firſt inſtructors of Count de Caylus. He was only twelve years of age, when his father

ther died at Bruſſels, in November, 1704. After finiſhing his exerciſes, he entered into the corps of the 'Mouſquetaires;' and, in his firſt campaign in the year 1709, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his valour, in ſuch a manner, that Louis the fourteenth commended him in the preſence of all the court, and rewarded his merit with an enſigncy in the 'Gendarmerie.' In 1711, he commanded a regiment of dragoons, which was called by his own name: and he ſignalized himſelf at the head of it in Catalonia. In 1713, he was at the ſiege of Fribourg, where he was expoſed to imminent danger in the bloody attack of the covered way. Had he been diſpoſed to enter into the views of his family, the favour of Madam de Maintenon and his own perſonal merit could not fail to have raiſed him to the higheſt honours; but the peace of Raſtade left him in a ſtate of inactivity, ill-ſuited to his natural temper.

His vivacity carried him ſoon to travel into Italy; and his curioſity was greatly excited by the wonders of that country; where antiquity is ſtill fruitful, and produces ſo many objects to improve taſte and to excite admiration. The eyes of the count were not yet learned, but they were ſtruck with the ſight of ſo many beauties, and ſoon became acquainted with them. After a year's abſence, he returned to Paris, with ſo ſtrong a paſſion for travelling, and for antiquities, as induced him to quit the army. Italy had enlightened his taſte; and in that country of the arts he perceived, that he was born to cultivate them.

He had no ſooner quitted the ſervice of Louis, than he ſought for an opportunity to ſet out for the Levant. When he arrived at Smyrna, he viſited the ruins of Epheſus. From the Levant, he was recalled in February, 1717, by the tenderneſs of his mother. From that time, he left not France, but to make two excurſions to London.

The Counteſs of Caylus died in the year 1729, aged 56 years. When he had become ſedentary, his mind was by no means inactive; he applied himſelf to muſic, drawing, and painting. He wrote too, but it was chiefly for the amuſement of his friends; he had fire and ſpirit, but did not aim at correctneſs or elegance of ſtyle. In order to judge of the works of art, he had taſte, that inſtinct ſuperior to ſtudy, ſurer than reaſoning, and more rapid than reflection. With one glance of his eye, he was able to diſcover the defects and the beauties of every piece.

The Academy of painting and ſculpture adopted him as an honorary member in the year 1731; and the count, who loved to realize titles, ſpared, neither his labour, nor his credit, nor his fortune, to inſtruct, aſſiſt, and animate the artiſts. He wrote the lives of the moſt celebrated painters and engravers that have done honour to this illuſtrious academy; and, in order to extend the limits of the art, which ſeemed to him to move in too narrow a circle, he collected, in three different works, new ſubjects for the painter, which he had met with in the works of the ancients. It is left to the artiſts to pronounce upon the utility of theſe collections, and to determine whether the beautiful images of a Virgil and a Homer are all of them

them fit to appear upon canvas or in marble.

The zeal of writers, who propoſe to inſtruct mankind, is not always diſintereſted; they pay themſelves for their inſtructions by the reputation they expect to derive from them. Count de Caylus did not deſpiſe this noble recompence; but it is alſo to be obſerved, that he loved the arts on their own account; a circumſtance, which very plainly appears, from many private inſtances of his generoſity to thoſe who were poſſeſſed of talents, but were not the favourites of fortune.

Beſide the preſents, which he made from time to time to the academy of painting and ſculpture, he founded an annual prize in it for ſuch of the pupils as ſhould ſucceed beſt in drawing, or modelling a head after nature, and in giving the trueſt expreſſion of the characteriſtical features of a given paſſion. He encouraged the ſtudy of anatomy and perſpective by generous rewards; and, if he had lived longer, he would have executed the deſign which he had formed of founding a new prize in favour of thoſe who ſhould apply themſelves with moſt ſucceſs to theſe two eſſential branches of the art.

Such was his paſſion for antiquity, that he wiſhed to have had it in his power to bring the whole of it to life again. He ſaw with regret, that the works of the ancient painters, which have been diſcovered in our times, are effaced and deſtroyed almoſt as ſoon as they are drawn from the ſubterraneous manſions where they were buried. A fortunate accident furniſhed him with the means of ſhewing us the compoſition and the colouring of the pictures of ancient Rome. The coloured drawings, which the famous Pietro Sante Bartoli had taken there from antique paintings, happened to fall into his hands. He had them engraved, and, before he enriched the King of France's cabinet with them, he gave an edition of them at his own expence. It is, perhaps, the moſt extraordinary book of antiquities that will ever appear. The whole is painted with a preciſion and a purity that is inimitable: we ſee the livelineſs and freſhneſs of the colouring that charmed the Cæſars. There were only thirty copies publiſhed; and there is no reaſon to expect that there will be any more. What will, hereafter, be the value of theſe admirable copies, the faithful monuments of ancient painting, in all its grace and beauty!

Count de Caylus was engaged at the ſame time in another enterprize, ſtill more honourable for the Roman grandeur, and more intereſting to the French nation. In the laſt age, Dez Godetz, under the auſpices of Colbert, publiſhed the antiquities of Rome. The work was admired by all Europe, and gave birth to that indefatigable emulation which carried able and ingenious travellers to Spalatra, Balbec, and even to the burning ſands of Palmyra, in order to viſit the famous ruins of ſo many magnificent buildings, and to preſent them to our view. It is this that has made us ſpectators of the monuments of Athens, that mother of learning, of arts, and of ſciences; where, in ſpite of the injuries of time and barbariſm, ſo many illuſtrious ſculptors and architects

chitects ſtill live in the ruins of their edifices, in like manner as ſo many incomparable authors ſtill breathe in the valuable fragments of their writings. The ſame Colbert had framed the deſign of engraving the Roman antiquities, that are ſtill to be ſeen in the ſouthern provinces of France. By his orders, Mignard, the architect, had made drawings of them, which Count de Caylus had the good fortune to recover. He reſolved to finiſh the work projected by Colbert, and to dedicate it to that great miniſter; and ſo much had he this glorious enterprize at heart, that he was employed in it during his laſt illneſs, and recommended it warmly to M. Mariette. The project will be faithfully executed. All the plates are already engraved; and, if no unforeſeen obſtruction ariſes, the wotk will be finiſhed with the utmoſt preciſion and beauty. An able architect is now upon thc ſpot, employed by M. Mariette in meaſuring thoſe edifices which eſcaped former reſearches, and in verifying the drawings of Mignard.

The confidence, which all Europe placed in the knowledge and taſte of Count Caylus, has contributed to decorate and embelliſh it. The powers of the North have more than once conſulted him, more than once referred the choice of artiſts to him for the execution of great undertakings. It is to the protection of Count Caylus that Bouchardon, that immortal ſculptor, whoſe name will in future times accompany that of Phidias and Praxiteles, was indebted for the nobleſt opportunities of diſplaying his talents. It is to Count Caylus that the city of Paris is indebted for thoſe maſter-pieces of art, which are two of its nobleſt ornaments, viz. the equeſtrian ſtatue of Louis XIV, and the fountain in the Rue de Grenelle.

He ſhunned honours, but was deſirous of being admitted into the number of the honorary members of the Academy of Belles Lettres: he entered into it in the year 1742, and then it was that he ſeemed to have found the place for which nature deſigned him. The ſtudy of literature now became his ruling paſſion; he conſecrated to it his time and his fortune; he even renounced his pleaſures, to give himſelf wholly up to that of making ſome diſcovery in the field of antiquity.

But, amidſt the fruits of his reſearch and invention, nothing ſeemed more flattering to him than his diſcovery of encauſtic painting. A deſcription of Pliny's, but too conciſe a-one to give him a clear view of the matter, ſuggeſted the idea of it. He availed himſelf of the friendſhip and ſkill of M. Magault, a phyſician in Paris, and an excellent chymiſt; and, by repeated experiments, found out the ſecret of incorporating wax with different tints and colours, and of making it obedient to the pencil, and thus rendering paintings immortal.

Pliny has made mention of two kinds of encauſtic painting practiſed by the ancients; one of which was performed with wax, and the other upon ivory, with hot punches of iron. It was the former that Count Caylus had the merit of reviving; and M. Muntz afterwards made many experiments to carry it to perfection.

In the hands of Count Caylus, litera-

literature and the arts lent each other a mutual aid. But it would be endleſs to give an account of all his works. He publiſhed above forty diſſertations in the memoirs of the academy of Belles Lettres. Never was there an academician more zealous for the honour of the ſociety to which he belonged. The artiſts he was particularly attentive to; and, to prevent their falling into miſtakes, from an ignorance of Coſtume, which the ableſt of them have ſometimes done, he founded a prize of five hundred livres, the object of which is to explain, by means of authors and monuments, the uſages of ancient nations.

In order that he might enjoy with the whole world the treaſures he had collected, he cauſed them to be engraved, and gave a learned deſcription of them in a work which he embelliſhed with eight hundred plates *.

His curioſity, though exceſſive, he was always careful to proportion to his income. He had too much pride to be burdenſome to his friends. His name, which was known in every country where letters are reſpected, procured him a great number of correſpondents. All the antiquaries, thoſe who thought themſelves ſuch, thoſe who were deſirous of being thought ſuch, were ambitious of corresponding with him. They flattered themſelves that they were intitled to the character of learned men, when they could ſhew a letter from Count Caylus.

His literary talents were embelliſhed with an inexhauſtable fund of natural goodneſs, an inviolable zeal for the honour of his Prince and the welfare of his country, an unaffected and genuine politeneſs, rigorous probity, a generous diſdain of flatterers, the warmeſt compaſſion for the wretched and the indigent, the greateſt ſimplicity of character, and the utmoſt ſenſibility of friendſhip.

The ſtrength of his conſtitution ſeemed to give him the hopes of a long life; but in the month of July, 1764, a humour ſettled in one of his legs, which entirely deſtroyed his health. Whilſt he was obliged to keep his bed, he ſeemed leſs affected by what he ſuffered, than with the reſtraint upon his natural activity. When the wound was cloſed, he reſumed his uſual occupations with great eagerneſs, viſited his friends, and animated the labour of the artiſts, while he himſelf was dying. Carried in the arms of his domeſtics, he ſeemed to leave a portion of his life in every place he went to. He expired on the 5th of September, 1765. By his death his family his extinct; and the arts, and the literary world in general, have loſt their warmeſt, their moſt active friend, and their moſt zealous benefactor.

The tomb, erected to the honour of Count Caylus, is to be ſeen in the chapel of St. Germain-L'Auxerrois, and deſerves to be remarked. It is perfectly the tomb of an antiquary. This monument was an ancient ſepulchral antique, of the moſt beautiful porphyry, with ornaments in the Egyptian taſte. From the moment that he had procured it, he had deſtined it to grace the place of his interment. While he awaited the fatal hour, he placed

* Recueil d'Antiquités Egyptiennes, Etruſques, &c. in 7 Vols. 4to.

it in his garden; where he uſed to look upon it with a tranquil but thoughtful eye, and pointed it out to the inſpection of his friends. He has even given a deſcription of it in the 7th Vol. of his Antiquities, which has appeared ſince his death.

The character of Count Caylus is to be traced in the different occupations which divided his cares and his life. In ſociety, he had all the frankneſs of a ſoldier, and a politeneſs which had nothing in it of deceit or circumvention. Born independent, he applied to ſtudies which ſuited his taſte. His heart was yet better than his abilities. The former made him beloved; the latter intitled him to reſpect. It happened, one day, that he ſaw on the border of a ditch a countryman aſleep, and a boy, about eleven years of age, regarding the lineaments of his face, and his pictureſque dreſs, with a fixed attention. The count, approaching with affability, aſked him about what he was thinking. 'Sir, ſaid 'the child, if I knew how to de'ſign, I would trace out the figure 'of this man.' 'Do ſo then, ſaid 'the admirer of artiſts, here are 'tablets, and a crayon.' Emboldened by this encouragement, the child attempted to take a repreſentation of the figure before him, and he had ſcarcely finiſhed the head when the count embraced him, and informed himſelf of the place of his abode, that he might raiſe him to a better condition.

In his walks he uſed frequently to try the honeſty of the poor, by ſending them with a piece of money to get change for him. In theſe caſes he concealed himſelf to enjoy their confuſion at not finding him; and then, preſenting himſelf, uſed to commend their honeſty, and give them double the ſum. He ſaid frequently to his friends, 'I have this day loſt a 'crown; but I was ſorry that I had 'not an opportunity to give a ſe'cond. The beggar ought not to 'want integrity.'

The candour of this great man, and the ſimplicity of his character, added to his merits, and to the regrets which his loſs occaſioned.

Some Account of Nicholas Machiavel; Tranſlated from Mr. Baretti's new Edition of his Works.

NICOLAS Machiavel was born at Florence on the third day of May, 1469. His father's name was Bernardo; his mother's Bartolommea. They were both deſcended from illuſtrious families, which had always borne the moſt honourable offices under the republic from its firſt foundation to the time of which we are writing: though it is ſaid to be now almoſt two ages ſince the family of Machiavel became extinct, there is one of his deſcendants ſtill living at Florence, whoſe name is Giambattiſta, and whoſe works prove him to be a learned man.

Though it is known that Bernardo Machiavel, the father of our author, ſtudied juriſprudence; and that his mother Bartolommea dedicated her time to the muſes; yet it is impoſſible, at this remote time, to diſcover what education they beſtowed upon their ſon: but we may conclude, from the great number of writings which he left behind him, that he was bred to a very

very hardy temperament of body, to which he joined the moſt intenſe application in his ſtudies. It appears by his writings that he was averſe from indolence, was very active, ſtudious, and had a heart inclining rather to boldneſs than to gentleneſs. Authors pretend to aſſure us, that being once ſuſpected of hatching a conſpiracy againſt the family of the Medici, he was adjudged by the ſenate to undergo a very grievous puniſhment which was common in theſe times, and that he ſuffered it without betraying one impreſſion of pain or fear, with his countenance as ſerene and unruffled as uſual: which, if true, was no bad proof of that firm and undaunted ſpirit which is viſible in every page of his works.

It has been common, for the two laſt ages, to conſider Machiavel as a great hiſtorian and politician; and ſome have regarded him as a complete maſter in the art of war. Nevertheleſs, neither his hiſtory of Florence, nor his diſcourſe upon Titus Livius, nor his prince, nor his letter to Pope Leo, diſplays ſo truly the real bent of his genius as his treatiſe on the military art. I have read ſeveral books which treat this art in detail, particularly French, and it is ſtrange that I have never ſeen any mention of Machiavel made in them, although it is certain that the moſt important and material rules contained in theſe books were borrowed from *his* treatiſe on the art of war. It is true, his ideas might have been extended or refined by ſucceeding writers, in proportion to the progreſs of the improvement of the art; but all of them, in ſome degree or other, have reared their fabricks upon the foundation which was laid by him, and have only improved the materials which he extracted from the ignorance of a barbarous age. Nor would it be difficult to prove, that the cuſtom, now ſo univerſal, of reſting the whole ſtrength of war upon the infantry rather than the cavalry, was derived from him. This improvement holds the firſt place in the art of war; and that it ſhould have originated from Machiavel is aſtoniſhing, when we conſider two things; firſt, that he never was a ſoldier; and ſecondly, that in his time the infantry of an army was held in great contempt. Never to have borne arms; and yet to have publiſhed an open declaration againſt an eſtabliſhed cuſtom, and to be ſucceſsful too againſt prejudice and opinion, was a triumph worthy of the genius of Machiavel; and proves that he was not conſpicuous as a hiſtorian and politician only, but that he was eminently ſo in the art of war alſo.

To theſe three diſtinguiſhed titles we may add that of ſtateſman; that is, a *practical* politician, in oppoſition to the theory of the ſtudy. How lucky was it for the world, that there were found (in I know not what library) and publiſhed, thoſe letters which he wrote during his different embaſſies at foreign courts; and thoſe which he dictated in quality of ſecretary to the republic! By the firſt we diſcover how great were his diligence, his penetration, his acuteneſs, his addreſs, his art in fathoming the human ſoul. We muſt dive deeply into theſe letters, to diſcover the extraordinary talents with which nature had endued him; and what good uſe he made of them; how he managed and reſtrained the cruel diſ-

poſition of the brutal Duke Valentine, and drew forth from his deceitful ſoul the moſt ſecret deſigns, the moſt concealed plots, always oppoſing his dark impoſtures with the moſt artful ſimplicity, and fathoming his very ſoul; how he bridled the turbulent ſpirit of that other miſcreant, John Paul Baglioni, continually counteracting him, outwitting him, and alarming his perfidious heart with ſuch terrors as would have prevented him from his daring deſigns, had it been poſſible for any man to effect ſuch a miracle: how he knew to wind himſelf into the humour of that terrible pope, Julian II. to flatter him, to gain his good graces, and to win him to the beſt intereſts of his republic. How unlucky it is, that we are ignorant of his negociations with the emperor, and with the king of France, to whoſe courts he had been deputed; and that we have not in our poſſeſſion thoſe diſcourſes which he made to ſo many princes with whom he was engaged on public affairs, and of thoſe harangues by which he rouſed his fellow citizens to act againſt the foes of his country!

By the ſecond [letters, which he wrote in quality of ſecretary to the republic] we diſcern how the public councils were elucidated by his underſtanding, and with what addreſs he formed all his projects, and enticed every one to act the part in them which he had allotted for them; how he directed even the inferior members of the ſtate with moſt artful policy, here exerciſing his perſuaſion, and there his authority; encouraging, rewarding, exhorting, praiſing, blaming, reprimanding, in every inſtance exactly conforming to the time, the buſineſs, the circumſtances, and the perſons.

Let us recollect all theſe truths together, let us weigh them carefully, and let us conſider Machiavel as a ſimpleton! which many very ſagacious monks have been pleaſed to do, and in particular the jeſuit Lucchefini!—In truth, it is not contended that he was poſſeſſed of good morals.—But that he was a ſimpleton!—Good heaven! one muſt be a monk indeed, to advance ſo impoſſible a falſehood.

Excluſive of that train of cloſe and ſerious thinking which was neceſſary to diſcharge the duties of the important employment that he held, Machiavel poſſeſſed ſo refined a gaiety, ſo much good humour, ſo various and ſo ſprightly, that he ſeemed to have two ſouls in one body; one entirely ſerious, and the other entirely comic. Let thoſe who affect to be ſo enraptured with the Decameron, read attentively his tale of Belfegore, and let them tell me whether there is in the firſt any tale that can be compared with the latter, whether we conſider it with reſpect to the ſingular invention diſplayed in it, the eaſe and humour of the thoughts, which blend ſo gracefully with each other, or the correct elegance of the ſtile; inſomuch that, if Machiavel had taken the trouble to compoſe a number of theſe tales, it is very probable that Boccace would not have held the firſt rank as a novelliſt.

And what ſhall we ſay of his comedies? How admirably are the unities of action, time, and place, united in them! What natural characters are diſplayed in them! What well-conceived intrigues, and

and how happily unravelled! And the whole is ſo finely expreſſed in a chaſte and lively ſtile, with ſuch abundance of wit, and forms ſo enchanting an aſſemblage, that the attention is rouſed, the heart is intereſted, the ſoul is charmed, and we forget that we are only reading a comedy. Let us therefore exclaim with the reverend father Luccheſini, and half a million of other monks —let us exclaim, in the name of truth, "Machiavel was a ſimpleton! O what a ſimpleton!"—— Simpletons indeed!

We can diſcover by the writings of Machiavel, that he paſſed the greateſt part of his life in ſevere ſtudy, continually engaged either in topics intereſting to mankind, or in the zealous and honourable ſervice of his country. Moſt authors who have written of him, have affirmed, that he lived and died poor; but as the ideas of poverty and riches are relative to the reſpective circumſtances of people, it ſeems to me that the word poor is very improperly applied to a citizen of Florence, who, like Machiavel, (as appears by the will which he made five years before his death) poſſeſſed a good houſe, free from all charges, a vineyard, fields, and thickets, from all which he was furniſhed with every neceſſary for himſelf and family, without being obliged to the good-will of his neighbours.

I have already mentioned the time of his birth. He died on the 22d day of June, 1527, in the 58th year of his age. In his laſt moments, he evinced the moſt friendly diſpoſitions to the chriſtian faith, without murmuring againſt heaven or its decrees, as has been inſinuated by the lying Luccheſini and his abettors; which may be inconteſtibly proved by a letter written by one of his ſons to a near relation of his father's. The original is ſtill preſerved, and is to the following purport.——

"Moſt dear Francis,

I cannot refrain from tears, in telling you that my father died the 22d of this month of a cholic, occaſioned by a medicine which he had taken two days before. He confeſſed his ſins to father Matteo, who continued with him till his death. Our father has left us in great poverty, as you ſhall know. When you return hither, I ſhall tell you every thing. I am, &c.

June, 1527.

PIETRO MACHIAVELLI."

Memoirs of John Baptiſte Santeuil; a celebrated Latin Poet of the laſt Century.

SANTEUIL was a latin poet, born at Paris in 1630. As to his perſon, he was above the middle ſize. At the age of twenty he entered amongſt the regular canons of the abbey of St. Victor. La Bruyere has painted the character of this ſingular and truly original poet, in the moſt lively colours: "Image a man of great facility of temper, complaiſant and docile, in an inſtant violent, choleric, paſſionate, and capricious. A man ſimple, credulous, playful, volatile, puerile; in a word, a child in grey hairs: but let him collect himſelf, or rather call forth his interior genius, I venture to ſay, without his knowledge or privacy! what ſallies! what elevation! what images! what latinity! Do you ſpeak of one and the ſame perſon,

you will aſk? Yes, of the ſame, of Theodas, and of him alone. He ſhrieks, he jumps, he rolls upon the ground, he roars, he ſtorms; and in the midſt of this tempeſt, a flame iſſues that ſhines, that rejoices; without a figure he rattles like a fool, and thinks like a wiſe man; he utters truths in a ridiculous way, and in an ideotic manner rational and ſenſible things. It is aſtoniſhing to find good ſenſe diſcloſe itſelf from the boſom of buffoonery, accompanied with grimaces and contortions. What ſhall I ſay more? He does and he ſays better than he knows. Theſe are like two ſouls that are unacquainted with each other, which have each their turn and ſeparate functions. A feature would be wanting in this extraordinary portrait, if I omitted ſaying, that he has, at once, an inſatiable thirſt for praiſe, ready to throw himſelf at the mercy of the critics, and at the bottom ſo docile, as to profit by their cenſure. I begin to perſuade myſelf, that I have been drawing the portraits of two different perſons; it would not be impoſſible to find a third in Theodas; for he is a good man, a pleaſant man, an excellent man."

To Santeuil we are indebted for many fine church hymns. Santeuil read the verſes he made for the inhabitants of heaven, with all the agitations of a demoniac. Deſpreaux ſaid he was the devil whom God compelled to praiſe ſaints. He was among the number of poets, whoſe genius was as impetuous as their muſe was decent.

Santeuil, before he engaged in ſinging the myſteries of chriſtianity, and the praiſes of the ſaints, had celebrated the glory of ſeveral great men, and enriched the city of Paris with many agreeable and ingenious inſcriptions. It was the great Boſſuet who engaged Santeuil to quit the profane muſes, to conſecrate him to religious poems. Nevertheleſs, when La Quintinie gave his inſtructions upon gardening, Santeuil could not refrain ornamenting it with a poem, in which the divinities of paganiſm performed the principal parts. Boſſuet, to whom he had promiſed never more to introduce the fabulous gods, conſidered him as perjured. Santeuil, conſcious of the reproach, excuſed himſelf in a poetical piece, at the head of which was a plate, in which he was repreſented upon his knees, a rope round his neck, and a flambeau in his hand, walking from the church of Meaux, in the attitude of a man making a kind of honorable amende.

This poem ſatisfied the great Boſſuet. The poet had more difficulty in appeaſing the jeſuits, who could not pardon him for the epitaph he had written for the great Arnaud. In vain did he addreſs a letter to father Jouvenci, in which he laviſhed the greateſt encomiums upon that ſociety. As he did not retract thoſe he had beſtowed upon the declared foe of the ſame ſociety, the jeſuits were but little ſatified with it; and this ſtep only ſerved to teſtify the unſteadineſs and levity of the poet. Father Commire wrote his *Linguarium* upon this occaſion; and an enemy to the jeſuits, ſpared him as little, in a piece called, *Santolius penitens*; and the poet of St. Victor, found that, by endeavouring to keep in with both parties, he equally diſpleaſed them. Santeuil received ſome conſolation amidſt

amidſt thoſe attacks, in the commerce of the literary and great world.

Many anecdotes have appeared of this great man, ſome of which we ſhall lay before our readers.

Santeuil one day compoſed ſome verſes for a ſcholar, who aſking to whom he was indebted for the obligation, the poet replied, "If you are aſked who made theſe, you need only reply, it was the devil." The ſubject of the ſcholars's poem was, "A youth in a fit of paſſion, took up a knife and cut his younger brother's throat; the mother in a rage, threw the culprit into a copper of boiling water; diſtracted at what ſhe had done, ſhe hung herſelf, and the father was ſhocked at the horrid ſpectacle." The point was to reduce theſe accidents into a ſhort compaſs, and Santeuil rendered them thus,

"Alter cum puero mater con-
"juncta marito
"Cutello, limphâ, ſune, dolore
"cadunt."

Though Santeuil was often preſſed to qualify himſelf for prieſt's orders, he never was but in deacon's. This did not, however, prevent his preaching in a village, on a day that the prieſt could not be found. Scarce had he mounted the pulpit, before he forgot himſelf, and was confuſed: he retired, ſaying, "I had a great many more things to ſay to you; but it is needleſs to preach any more; you would not be the better for it."

A prieſt of St. Victor ſhewed Santeuil ſome verſes, in which was the word *quoniam*, which is an expreſſion entirely proſaic. Santeuil, in order to rally him, repeated a whole pſalm, in which the word *quoniam* occurred twenty times. "Confitemini domino *quoniam* bonus; *quoniam* miſericordia ejus; *quoniam* ſalutare tuum, &c." The prieſt, piqued at this, immediately replied in the words of Virgil,

"Inſanire libet quoniam tibe."

Santeuil ſaid, that though there was no ſalvation out of the church for any one, he was an exception to the rule, as he was obliged to withdraw from it to work his own, as whilſt he ſtaid there, he could not help liſtening with too much ſelf-applauſe to his own hymns.

Being at Port-Royal, where his hymns were ſinging, a peaſant by the ſide of him bellowed out in ſuch an outrageous manner, that the poet could not refrain ſaying, "Be ſilent, thou brute, and let thoſe angels ſing."

Whenever he took an enmity to any one, he never could be afterwards reconciled to him. He was one day talking to the ducheſs Dumaine, of the bad conduct of a prior of the abbey of St. Victor; and as he began to be quite out of temper upon the occaſion, the ducheſs, who imagined he was talking of the prior then living, ſaid Santeuil was quite in the right, and that he ſhould be turned out. "Heaven has ſettled this matter, (ſaid he) for he has been dead theſe hundred years.

He was prevailed upon, by a friend, to be a ſpectator at a private dramatic repreſentation. The piece was far advanced, when he jumped up in the middle of an intereſting ſcene, and violently clapped his hands, crying, "What an amazing fool I am!" "What is

the matter?" ſaid his friend; "Why, I have forgot to get my dinner."

A Pariſian huſband was lamenting to Santeuil the infidelities of his wife: "A mere flea-bite," ſaid the poet, "or leſs, as it is only an imaginary complaint; few die of it, and many live with it."

An agreeable woman, to whom Santeuil owed ſome money, meeting him one day at a private houſe, aſked him the reaſon ſhe had not ſeen him ſo long: "Is it becauſe you owe me ſomething?" "No, madam," replied the poet, "that is not what prevents my viſiting, and you are the cauſe that you are not paid." "How ſo?" ſaid the lady; "Becauſe," ſaid he, "whenever I ſee you, I forget every thing."

Santeuil having a confeſſional dreſs on, either to ſay veſpers, or to muſe upon ſome production, a lady who took him for a confeſſor, threw herſelf upon her knees, and recounted all her ſins. The poet muttered ſomething to himſelf, and the good penitent thinking he was reproaching her for her wickedneſs, haſtened the concluſion of her confeſſion: when ſhe found the confeſſor quite ſilent, ſhe then aſked him for abſolution. "What, do you take me for a prieſt?" ſaid Santeuil. "Why then," ſaid the lady, quite alarmed, "did you liſten to me?" "And why," replied Santeuil, "did you ſpeak to me?" "I'll this inſtant go and complain of you to your prior," ſaid the enraged female. "And I," ſaid the poet, "am going to your huſband, to give him a full account of your conduct."

In a chapter held at St. Victor, to admit Santeuil's hymns, a prieſt ſaid, that it was improper to ſing in a church, the hymns of a man who was ſo irregular in his conduct. Santeuil inſtantly replied, "Do not conſider the workman, but the work: the tabernacle of our altar is fine; you received it, and praiſed it; it is, nevertheleſs, the production of a proteſtant:—the caſe is the ſame with regard to my hymns."

A certain preacher held forth at St. Mary, without giving his auditory any ſatisfaction. Santeuil, who was preſent, ſaid, "He did better laſt year." A by-ſtander aſſerted he muſt be miſtaken; for the preſent pulpit thumper had not preached laſt year. "That is the very reaſon," ſaid Santeuil.

He was the firſt who let fly the ſhafts of ſatire againſt the monks. A Provencal gentleman complained to an attorney at Paris, that he had been cheated by a monk. "What, Sir," ſaid Santeuil, who was preſent, "a man of your years not to know the monks!—There are," continued he, "four things in this world you ſhould always guard againſt; the face of a woman, the hind part of a mule, the ſide of a cart, and a monk on all ſides."

Santeuil returning one night to St. Victor, at eleven o'clock, the porter refuſed opening the door, ſaying he had poſitive orders to admit no one at that hour. After much altercation, Santeuil ſlipt half a louis d'or under the door, and he obtained immediate admittance. As ſoon as he had got in, he pretended he had left a book upon a ſtone, upon which he had been ſitting while he waited for the door opening. The officious porter, animated with the poet's generoſity, ran to get the book, and San-

Santeuil ſhut the door upon him. Maſter Peter, who was half naked, knocked in turn, when Santeuil ſtarted the ſame difficulties as he had done againſt admitting any one at that time of night, and that he would not diſobey the prior. "Ay, but Maſter Santeuil," ſaid the porter, "you know I let you in very civilly." "And ſo will I you as civilly," ſaid Santeuil, "if you pleaſe:—You know the price, *in* or *out* is the word, and I can dally no longer." The porter finding he was likely to ſleep in the ſtreet half naked, and run the riſk of loſing his place, ſlipt the piece of gold under the door, ſaying, "I thought a poet's money would not ſtay long with me," and purchaſed his admittance.

Santeuil made for Dominique, Harlequin of the Italian comedy, this laconic epitaph:

"Caſtigat ridendo mores."

An anecdote upon this occaſion, ſhould not be ſuppreſſed.—Santeuil did not always receive admonition calmly, but ſometimes replied with warmth. M. Boſſuet having reproached him for ſome impropriety of conduct, concluded with ſaying, "Your life is not very edifying; and if I was your ſuperior, I would ſend you into ſome little cure, to tell your beads, and ſay your breviary." "And I," ſaid Santeuil, "if I were king of France, would drive you from your ſnug retreat, and ſend you to the iſle of Patmos, to make a new Apocalypſe."

In 1697, Santeuil accompanied the Duke of Bourbon, governor of Burgundy, to the point of returning to Paris, when he was ſeized with a violent cholic, which carried him off, after being fourteen hours in the greateſt agonies. In his laſt moments he was informed, that his highneſs the Duke of Bourbon, had ſent one of his pages to enquire after his health: Santeuil turned up his eyes to heaven, and cried out in tranſport, *Tu ſolus altiſſimus*, and repeated theſe words ſeveral times.

Anecdotes of Rubens and Vandyck.

IN the church of the Auguſtines at Antwerp, at the high altar, is a celebrated picture by Rubens, repreſenting, in one part, the Virgin Mary ſitting with the child Jeſus in her lap, and, in another part, ſeveral ſaints and ſainteſſes ſtanding. The breaſt of one of theſe, St. Sebaſtian, is ſaid to have been painted by Vandyck, when he was only a diſciple of Rubens. This great maſter being engaged one day abroad, his diſciples went into his painting-room, where, after having been ſome time employed in admiring his works, they began to play or romp in ſuch a manner, that the breaſt of St. Sebaſtian, which was not yet dry, was bruſhed away by a hat thrown at random. This accident put an end to their play: they were very anxious to reſtore it, fearing that, if Rubens diſcovered it, they ſhould all be diſcarded. At length it was agreed, that Anthony ſhould undertake to mend the ſaint's breaſt. In ſhort, taking his maſter's pallet and bruſhes, he ſucceeded ſo well, that his companions imagined that Rubens would overlook it. They were miſtaken; for Rubens, at his return, knew immediately that ſome one

one had touched upon his performance: calling his diſciples, he aſked them why any one had dared to meddle with his painting? They were ſome time doubtful whether they ſhould confeſs or deny the fact. Threats at length prevailed: they owned that Vandyck had thrown his hat upon it. Upon this, cloſeting Vandyck, inſtead of chiding him, he told him, that "it was proper and even neceſſary for him to travel into Italy, the only ſchool that produced excellent painters; and that, if he would take his advice, he would arrive at the higheſt perfection." Vandyck replied, that "he was very deſirous of it, but that his purſe was not equal to ſuch a journey, and that he feared he ſhould be obliged to ſell his hat on the road." Rubens aſſured him, that that ſhould be his concern; and, accordingly, a few days after, he made him a preſent of a purſe full of piſtoles, and added to that gift a dapple grey horſe, of great beauty, to carry him thither. In return for this, Vandyck painted for his maſter a chimney-piece, and afterwards ſet out for Italy, about the year 1621, being then about one or two-and-twenty years of age.

It is ſaid, that Vandyck's mother was paſſionately fond of embroidery, that ſhe excelled in it, and embroidered ſeveral hiſtorical ſubjects with ſuch ſurpriſing ſkill, that they have been eſteemed maſterpieces by proficients in that art. Being deſirous to have her ſon inſtructed in the firſt rudiments of grammar, ſhe began by ſending him to ſchool to learn reading and writing. As he had ink, paper, and pens at command, he amuſed himſelf more with drawing figures, and other ſlight ſketches, than with making letters. One day his maſter having threatened to whip one of his ſchool-fellows, Vandyck poſitively aſſured him, that he need not fear his maſter's threats, as he would take care to prevent his receiving the threatened correction. —"How ſo?" replied his ſchool-fellow. "I'll paint," replied Vandyck, "a face on your poſteriors;" which he did with ſuch ſkill, that, when the maſter drew up the curtain, he laughed ſo immoderately, that he forgave the culprit.

It is pretended, that Rubens painted *the deſcent from the croſs* at the altar of the Fuſileers at Antwerp, in return for a ſmall part of their garden, which they had given him for the embelliſhment and enlargement of the houſe which he was then building. This houſe is ſtill in being, and, together with the ſtreet, bears the name of Rubens.

While the painter was finiſhing this picture, he received a viſit from the ſuperiors; and, as the folding-doors, which were to incloſe it, were open: they were ſurpriſed at not ſeeing their patron-ſaint, St. Chriſtopher. Rubens well knew their embarraſſment, and ſaid, "I will let you into the deſign of the ſubject I am now painting: *Chriſtophorus* ſignifies *Chriſtum ferre*, or *to carry Chriſt*; the figures in this picture lend their hands to take down Chriſt from the croſs, and to carry him. St. Simeon, who has Chriſt in his arms, carries him, conſequently he is *Chriſtophorus*. The bleſſed Virgin, when pregnant, carried Chriſt."——He was going on, when he perceived, by the ſolemn ſilence of thoſe gentlemen, that they deſired ſomething more than

than metaphors; in proportion, therefore, as he cloſed the doors of his picture, and as they ſaw, by degrees, their good patron appear, their ſadneſs was converted into the greateſt joy; eſpecially, when they ſaw him in his full dimenſions, and of a wonderful ſize, they ſtood as if they were thunder-ſtruck: in a word, thoroughly ſatisfied with that gigantic figure, without giving Rubens time to enter into a diſcuſſion of his work, they withdrew, and left him aſtoniſhed at their ſtupid ignorance. At the ſame inſtant, therefore, he added in the ſame picture two other figures, viz. an owl in the ſky, and a turbot in the water: theſe were the ſymbols which he thought ſuitable to connoiſſeurs of that ſtamp. They are ſtill in being, and may be ſeen in the picture, which is a maſter-piece both in colouring and deſign.

While Rubens was drawing the picture of the Rector of St. Wurburge in Antwerp, the daughter of one of the ſuperiors of the church came to make him a viſit; and, as ſhe ſtaid with him till his ſketch was finiſhed, Rubens, who was a gallant man, begged her to do him the honour to be preſent again at his work the next day; to which ſhe agreed. Rubens, on whom the beauty of the young lady had made an impreſſion, deſired the rector to allow him to draw her picture at the ſame time that he was drawing his, which was readily granted; for this purpoſe, he placed a cloth ready primed behind the rector's picture, and the next day, when the prieſt and the lady were aſſembled at his houſe, he drew the picture of the fair-one, without her perceiving it; ſhe was, therefore, aſtoniſhed, when ſhe ſaw a ſtriking likeneſs of herſelf, together with that of the rector. She recovered, however, from her ſurprize; and, in the moſt graceful manner, ſeeing herſelf ſo finely painted, ſhe returned her acknowledgements to Rubens.

Some days after, the rector ſhewed the lady's father the two pictures, and aſked him if he knew them? He, in the utmoſt aſtoniſhment, agreed that it was his daughter's picture; at length, the unravelling of this ſcene of gallantry, was the procuring leave for Rubens to viſit the fair-one, and the ſettling with the rector and the father of the lady, the price of that famous piece of the *elevation of the croſs*, which, being placed in that church, was criticiſed, and the painter treated as a dauber. The lady for ſome time diſcontinued her viſits, on account of ſome ſlight diſagreement between her and Rubens. At length, indifference yielding to merit, he became, with the conſent of her father, the huſband of that fair-one, whoſe character he retrieved, which ſhe ſeemed, in ſome meaſure, to have ſullied by the viſits too often repeated, which ſhe made him at the beginning of their acquaintance.

Rooſe, who had been a diſciple of Rubens, being in bad circumſtances, Rubens, having found him in a garret where he lodged, ſtrongly urged him to go to Antwerp, with an offer of an handſome houſe, and employment for his life; but Rooſe politely declined it. However, after this viſit, availing himſelf of ſome inſtructions that Rubens had given him, he made better uſe of his talents, and lived comfortably. It is ſaid, that, when the inhabitants of Ghent deſired Rubens to paint

paint ſome pictures for them, he replied, that "they had no occaſion for him, having in their city ſo fine a ROSE." His maſter-piece, *the conſecration of St. Nicholas*, is over the high altar of the chapel of St. Anne, in St. Nicholas church, at Ghent.

Rubens finiſhed the picture of *the adoration of the wiſe men*, now at the high altar of the choir in the abbey-church of St. Michael, Antwerp, in leſs than a fortnight, and received for it as many hundred florins, as he had employed days. The abbot being diſguſted at this high price, was pacified by his picture, which Rubens gave him. This picture may be ſeen on the tomb of that abbot, near the high altar. It is affirmed, that as many florins have been offered for that, as Rubens received for the other.

Soon after Vandyck's return from Italy, he accidentally met with D. Teniers, who accoſted him with great politeneſs, and aſked him, whether he had much buſineſs ſince he came from Rome? "What buſineſs, think you, can I have had time to do?" replied Vandyck; "I am only juſt arrived here. Would you believe, that I offered to draw that fat brewer's picture, who juſt now paſſed us, for two piſtoles, and that the looby laughed in my face, ſaying it was too dear? I aſſure you, that, if the cards do not turn up better, I ſhall make no long ſtay at Bruſſels." Soon after this, he painted thoſe two famous pictures, *the Nativity*, and *a Dying Chriſt*, the firſt in the pariſh church, the ſecond in that of the Capauchins, at Termond.

When he was in Holland, he was very deſirous to ſee Franc Hals, the painter, who had great reputation then for portraits. On entering his room, he aſked to have his picture drawn. Hals, who knew Vandyck only by fame, undertook it, and went to work. The latter, ſeeing his head finiſhed, roſe up, ſaying, that it was a ſtriking likeneſs. Afterwards he propoſed to Hals, that if he would ſit in return, he would alſo draw his picture; to which Hals having agreed, merely from curioſity, exclaimed, on ſeeing his picture finiſhed in ſo ſhort a time, "Thou art the devil, or elſe Vandyck." This picture of Hals has been engraved by Coſter, at the Hague.

Vandyck, finding he could not make a fortune in his own country, took a reſolution of going over into England. Accordingly he borrowed ſome guineas of Teniers, and ſet out, furniſhed with letters of recommendation. His ſuperior genius ſoon brought him into great reputation; and above all, he excelled in portraits, which he drew with an inconceivable facility, and for which he charged a very high price, according to the inſtructions which had been given him on that head. It is affirmed, that for ſome of them he received 400 guineas apiece. He ſoon found himſelf loaded with honours and riches, and, as he had a noble and generous heart, he made a figure ſuitable to his fortune; his table was elegant, and plentifully furniſhed, and he often entertained his gueſts, after dinner, with a concert performed by the beſt muſicians of London. Notwithſtanding this expence, he amaſſed great wealth; when a chemiſt had the art to inſinuate himſelf into his eſteem, and inſpired him with a deſire of converting copper into gold; but the

ſecret had no other effect, than making him convert his gold into ſmoke. Rubens, being informed of it, wrote to his diſciple; he acknowledged his error, and corrected it. At length Vandyck, being at an early age ſubject to the gout, was attacked by a fever, which undermined him by degrees, and carried him to the grave in the year 1641, at the age of 42. He was buried in St. Paul's, and left to his heirs a conſiderable eſtate, which ſome have made amount to 40,000 l. ſterling.

Behind the high altar, in St. James's church at Antwerp, is Rubens's chapel, in which he was interred May 31, 1640, aged 63. At the altar of that chapel, is a picture of his painting, repreſenting the bleſſed Virgin ſitting with the child Jeſus in her lap, accompanied by St. Jerom and St. George. The latter, who is on the left, with a banner in his hand, is the portrait of Rubens, who has there drawn himſelf; and, what is more remarkable, the faces of the Virgin, and of two other Sainteſſes, are thoſe of his three wives. This admirable picture is engraved by Pontius. M. Parys, canon of Antwerp, who is a relation of Rubens's third wife, has, among other pictures, thoſe of Rubens, and his ſecond and third wife, all drawn by that great maſter.

[Though the above is generally ſaid and believed, no hiſtorian (as we remember) mentions more than two of his wives, viz. Catherine de Breats, and Helena Forman.]

Anecdotes of Rembrandt.

VAN Rhin Rembrandt was a painter and engraver of the Flemiſh ſchool; he was born in 1606, in a mill upon the banks of the Rhine, from whence he derived his name of Van Rhin. This maſter was born with a creative genius, which never attained perfection. It was ſaid of him, that he would have invented painting, if he had not found it already diſcovered. Without ſtudy, without the aſſiſtance of any maſter, but by his own inſtinct, he formed rules, and a certain practical method for colouring, and the mixture produced the deſigned effect. Nature is not ſet off to the greateſt advantage in his pictures; but there is ſuch a ſtriking truth and ſimplicity in them, that his heads, particularly his portraits, ſeem animated, and riſing from the canvaſs. He was fond of ſtrong contraſts of light and ſhade. The light entered in his working-room only by a hole, in the manner of a camera obſcura, by which he judged with greater certainty of his productions. This artiſt conſidered painting like the ſtage, where the characters do not ſtrike unleſs they are exaggerated. He did not purſue the method of the Flemiſh painters of finiſhing his pieces. He ſometimes gave his light ſuch thick touches, that it ſeemed more like modelling than painting. A head of his has been ſhewn, the noſe of which was ſo thick of paint, as that which he copied from nature. He was told one day, that by his peculiar method of employing colours, his pieces appeared rugged and uneven—he replied, he was a painter, and not a dyer. He took a pleaſure in dreſſing his figures in an extraordinary manner: with this view he had collected a great number of eaſtern caps, ancient armour, and

and drapery long ſince out of faſhion. When he was adviſed to conſult antiquity to attain a better taſte in drawing, as his was uſually heavy and uneven, he took his counſellor to the cloſet where theſe old veſtments were depoſited, ſaying, by way of deriſion, thoſe were his antiques.

Rembrandt, like moſt men of genius, had many caprices. Being one day at work, painting a whole family in a ſingle picture, word being brought him that his monkey was dead, he was ſo affected at the loſs of this animal, that without paying any attention to the perſons who were ſitting for their pictures, he painted the monkey upon the ſame canvaſs. This whim could not fail diſpleaſing thoſe the piece was deſigned for; but he would not efface it, chuſing rather to loſe the ſale of his picture.

This freak will appear ſtill more extraordinary in Rembrandt, when it is conſidered, that he was extremely avaricious, which vice daily grew upon him. He practiſed various ſtratagems to ſell his prints at a high price. The public were very deſirous of purchaſing them, and not without reaſon. In his prints the ſame taſte prevails as in his pictures, they are rough and irregular, but pictureſque. In order to heighten the value of his prints, and increaſe their price, he made his ſon ſell them, as if he had purloined them from his father; others he expoſed at public ſales, and went thither himſelf in diſguiſe to bid for them; ſometimes he gave out that he was going to leave Holland, and ſettle in another country. Theſe ſtratagems were ſucceſsful, and he got his own price for his prints. At other times he would print his plates half finiſhed, and expoſe them to ſale; he afterwards finiſhed them, and they became freſh plates. When they wanted retouching, he made ſome alterations in them, which promoted the ſale of his prints a third time, though they differed but little from the firſt impreſſions.

His pupils, who were not ignorant of his avarice, one day painted ſome pieces of money upon cards, and Rembrandt no ſooner ſaw them, but he was going to take them up. He was not angry at the pleaſantry, but his avarice ſtill prevailed.

Anecdotes of Antonio Verrio.

CHARLES II. having a mind to revive the manufactory of tapeſtry at Mortlake, which had been interrupted by the civil war, ſent for Verrio, a Neapolitan, to England; but, changing his purpoſe, conſigned over Windſor to his pencil. The king was induced to this, by ſeeing ſome of his paintings at lord Arlington's, at the end of St. James's-park, where at preſent ſtands Buckingham-houſe. The firſt picture Verrio drew for the king, was his majeſty in naval triumph, now in the public dining-room in the caſtle. He executed moſt of the cielings there, one whole ſide of St. George's-hall, and the chapel. On the cieling of the former, he has pictured Anthony Earl of Shafteſbury, in the character of Faction, diſperſing libels; as in another place, he revenged a private quarrel with the houſe-keeper, Mrs. Marriot, by borrowing her ugly

face for one of the furies. With ſtill greater impropriety, he has introduced himſelf, Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Bap. May, ſurveyor of the works, in long periwigs, as ſpectators of Chriſt healing the ſick. He is recorded as operator of all theſe gaudy works, in a large inſcription over the tribune at the end of the hall.

The king paid him generouſly. Vertue met with a memorandum of monies he had received for his performances at Windſor: As the compariſon of prices in different ages, may be one of the moſt uſeful parts of this work, and as it is remembered what Annibal Caracci received for his glorious labour in the Farneſe palace at Rome, it will not perhaps be thought tedious, if I ſet down this account.

An account of monies paid for painting done in Windſor-Caſtle for his majeſty, by Signior Verrio, ſince July, 1676.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
King's guard-chamber	300	0	0
King's preſence-chamber	200	0	0
Privie-chamber -	200	0	0
Queen's drawing-room	250	0	0
Queen's bed-chamber	100	0	0
King's great bed-chamber	120	0	0
King's little bed-chamber	50	0	0
King's drawing-room	250	0	0
King's cloſet - -	50	0	0
King's eating-room -	250	0	0
Queen's long gallery	250	0	0
Queen's chapel -	110	0	0
King's privie back-ſtairs	100	0	0
The king's gratuity -	200	0	0
The king's carved ſtairs	150	0	0
Queen's privie-chamber	200	0	0
King's guard-chamber ſtairs - -	200	0	0
Queen's preſence-chamber	200	0	0
Queen's great ſtairs -	200	0	0
Queen's guard-chamber	200	0	0
Privie-gallery -	200	0	0
Court-yard - -	200	0	0
Penſion at Midſummer, 1680 - - -	100	0	0
A gratuity of 200 guineas	215	8	4
Penſion at Chriſtmas, 1680	100	0	0
Penſion at Midſummer, 1681 - -	100	0	0
The king's chapel -	900	0	0
Over-work in the chapel	150	0	0
	5545	8	4
On the back of this paper.			
His majeſty's gift a gold chain - -	200	0	0
More by the Duke of Albemarle for a cieling	60	0	0
More my Lord of Eſſex	40	0	0
More from Mr. Montague of London -	800	0	0
More of Mr. Montague of Woodcut -	1300	0	0
In all	6845	8	4

The king's bounty did not ſtop here; Verrio had a place of maſter-gardener, and a lodging at the end of the park, now Carleton-houſe. He was expenſive, and kept a great table, and often preſſed the king for money, with a freedom which his majeſty's own frankneſs indulged. Once at Hampton-Court, when he had but lately received an advance of a thouſand pounds, he found the king in ſuch a circle, that he could not approach. He called out, Sire, I deſire the favour of ſpeaking to your majeſty. Well, Verrio, ſaid the king, what is your requeſt? Money, Sir; I am ſo ſhort, in caſh, that I am not able to pay my workmen; and your majeſty and

and I have learned by experience, that pedlars and painters cannot give credit long. The king ſmiled, and ſaid, he had but lately ordered him 1000l. Yes, Sir, replied he, but that was ſoon paid away, and I have no gold left. At that rate, ſaid the king, you would ſpend more than I do to maintain my family. True, anſwered Verrio; but does your majeſty keep open table as I do?

The revolution was by no means agreeable to Verrio's religion or principles. He quitted his place, and even refuſed to work for King William. From that time, he was for ſome years employed at the Lord Exeter's at Burleigh, and afterwards at Chatſworth; at the former, he painted ſeveral chambers, which are reckoned amongſt his beſt works. He has placed his own portrait in the room where he repreſented the hiſtory of Mars and Venus; and for the Bacchus beſtriding a hogſhead, he has, according to his uſual liberty, borrowed the countenance of a dean, with whom he was at variance. At laſt, by perſuaſion of Lord Exeter, he condeſcended to ſerve King William, and was ſent to Hampton-Court, where, among other things, he painted the great ſtair-caſe, and as ill, as if he had ſpoiled it out of principle. His eyes failing him, Queen Anne gave him a penſion of 200l. a year for life, but he did not enjoy it long, dying at Hampton-Court in 1707.

Anecdotes of Boerhaave.

THough we have in a former volume, given a general character of this great man, we doubt not but the following additional particulars of his life, will be acceptable to our readers.

HERMAN Boerhaave was born at Woerhout, near Leyden, in the year 1668. This great phyſician has given us the inſtitutes of medicine, which he wrote for the inſtruction of his pupils; Aphoriſms upon the Knowledge and Cure of Diſorders: he may be ſtiled the Euclid of phyſicians, and theſe the elements of chemiſtry. This laſt work is conſidered as the maſter-piece of this illuſtrious man, who has publiſhed ſeveral other uſeful works.

From the time of the learned Hippocrates, no phyſician has more juſtly merited the eſteem of his cotemporaries, and the thanks of poſterity, than Boerhaave. He united to an uncommon genius, and extraordinary talents, the qualities of the heart, which give them ſo great a value to ſociety. He is painted to us as above the middle ſize, and well proportioned; of a ſtrong, robuſt conſtitution. He made a decent, ſimple, and venerable appearance, particularly when age had changed the colour of his hair: in a word, he greatly reſembled the picture that is given us of Socrates: he had the ſame features, but they were ſoftened, and more engaging. He was an eloquent orator, and declaimed with dignity and grace. He taught very methodically, and with great preciſion; he never tired his auditors, but they always regretted that his diſcourſes were finiſhed. He would ſometimes give them a lively turn with raillery; but his raillery was refined and ingenious, and it enlivened the ſubject he treated of, with-

without carrying with it any thing ſevere or ſatyrical. A declared foe to all exceſs, he conſidered decent mirth as the ſalt of life. Morning and evening he conſecrated to ſtudy: he gave the public part of the time which intervened; the reſt was for his friends and his amuſement. When health would permit, he regularly rode on horſeback; when his ſtrength began to fail him, he walked on foot; and upon his return home, muſic, of which he was paſſionately fond, made the hours of relaxation glide agreeably away, and enabled him to return to his labours with redoubled alacrity.

Boerhaave, at the age of fifteen, found himſelf without parents, protection, advice, or fortune. He had already ſtudied theology, and the other eccleſiaſtical ſciences, with the deſign of devoting himſelf to a clerical life; but the ſcience of nature, which equally engaged his attention, ſoon engroſſed his whole time. He practiſed phyſic, after being received doctor in that ſcience in 1693. This illuſtrious phyſician, whoſe name afterwards ſpread throughout the world, and who left at his death above 200,000l. ſterling, could at that time barely live by his labours, and was compelled to teach the mathematics to obtain neceſſaries. His merit being at length diſcovered, many powerful friends patronized him, and procured him three valuable employments; the firſt was that of profeſſor of medicine in the univerſity of Leyden; the ſecond, that of profeſſor of chemiſtry; and thirdly, that of profeſſor of botany. The Academy of Sciences at Paris, and the Royal Society at London, invited him to become one of their members. He communicated to each his diſcoveries in chemiſtry The city of Leyden became in his time the ſchool of Europe for this ſcience, as well as medicine and botany. All the princes of Europe ſent him diſciples, who found in this ſkilful profeſſor, not only an indefatigable teacher, but even a tender father, who encouraged them to purſue their labours, conſoled them in their afflictions, and ſolaced them in their wants.

When Peter the Great went to Holland in 1715, to inſtruct himſelf in maritime affairs, he alſo attended Boerhaave to receive his leſſons.

His reputation was ſpread as far as China: a Mandarine wrote to him with this inſcription, *To the illuſtrious Boerhaave, phyſician in Europe*, and the letter came regularly to him.

The city of Leyden have raiſed a monument in the church of St. Peter, to the ſalutary genius of Boerhaave, *Salutifero Boerhaavii genio ſacrum*. It conſiſts of an urn upon a pedeſtal of black marble; ſix heads, four of which repreſent the four ages of life, and two the ſciences in which Boerhaave excelled, form a group iſſuing between the urn and its ſupporters. The capital of this baſis is decorated with a drapery of white marble, in which the artiſt has ſhewn the different emblems of diſorders and their remedies. Above, upon the ſurface of the pedeſtal, is the medallion of Boerhaave, at the extremity of the frame, a ribband diſplays the favourite motto of this learned man: *Simplex ſigilum veri*, Truth unarrayed.

Boerhaave, after paſſing an uſeful and agreeable life, departed this world in the year 1738, aged ſixty-

nine, ſincerely lamented by his friends, regretted by the worthy and the good, and revered by the great and the learned.

Of Francis Duke de la Rochefoucault.

THIS duke, who was alſo prince de Marſillac, was ſon of Francis I. duke Rochefoucault, and born in 1613. This nobleman paſſed half of his life in troubles and diſquietudes. He was one of the firſt who liſted under the banner of the princes againſt the miniſtry and cardinal Richelieu. When reſtored to tranquility, he cultivated letters and philoſophy, and his houſe became the rendezvous of all who knew how to think. He wrote *the Memoirs of Ann of Auſtria*, with the energy of a Tacitus; they are in every one's hands, but we know by heart his *Reflexions and Maxims*, where he has drawn a perfect picture of men. The touches of the painter here are delicate and refined. Though there is but one truth in this book, That ſelf-love is the motive of all our actions, yet this truth is placed in ſo many different points of view, that it is always ſtriking.

It was partly at the inſtigation of the beautiful Dutcheſs de Longueville, that the Duke de Rochefoucault engaged in the civil wars, in which he ſignalized himſelf particularly at the battle of St. Antoine. Beholding one day a portrait of this lady, he wrote underneath it theſe two lines from the tragedy of Alcyoneus.

" Pour meriter ſon cœur, pour
" plaire à ſes beaux yeux.
" J'ai fait la guerre aux rois, je
" l'aurois fait aux deux."

Which may be thus rendered in Engliſh:

" To gain her heart, and pleaſe
" her ſparkling eyes,
" I've war'd with kings, and would
" have brav'd the ſkies."

The author of the Maxims was not a member of the French academy. The neceſſity of making a public ſpeech the day of his reception, was the only cauſe that he did not claim admittance. This nobleman, with all the courage he had diſplayed upon various critical occaſions, and with his ſuperiority of birth and underſtanding over the common run of men, did not think himſelf capable of facing an audience, to utter only four lines in public, without being out of countenance.

Of Sir Iſaac Newton.

SIR Iſaac Newton was the only child of Mr. John Newton, who had a ſmall paternal eſtate in and near the little village of Woolſthorpe, about half a mile weſt from Colterſworth, on the great north road, between Stamford and Grantham, by the daughter of a gentleman whoſe name was Ayſcough, who alſo lived in Woolſthorpe, and was lord of the manor. Sir Iſaac was born in a farm-houſe in this village, in the year 1641; and, his father being a weak and extravagant man, he was, when a boy, ſometimes employed in very ſervile offices: he uſed to watch the ſheep; and, when the ſervant carried corn to Grantham-market, he attended to open the gates. It is reported,

reported, that a gentleman found him, one day, near Woolſthorpe, in the character of a ſhepherd's boy, reading a book of practical geometry; and that, upon aſking him ſome queſtions, he diſcovered ſome tokens of uncommon genius; that he applied to his mother, and ſtrongly urged her to take the boy from the field, and give him the education of a ſcholar, offering to aſſiſt in his maintenance, if there ſhould be occaſion. It is not, however, probable, that, if ſuch offer was made, it was ever accepted; for, in the rolls or records that are ſometimes read at the Court-leets in Grantham, mention is made of Mr. Ayſcough, Iſaac's maternal grandfather, as guardian or truſtee of Iſaac Newton under age. It is therefore reaſonable to believe, that Iſaac had a proviſion under his mother's marriage ſettlement; and that his grandfather, as his guardian or truſtee, took care of his education. But, however this be, he was ſent to the grammar-ſchool, and, as is well known, afterwards purſued his academic ſtudies in Trinity-College, Cambridge.

His father died, probably, while he was yet a lad; for his mother married a ſecond huſband, the Rev. Mr. Smith, who was then rector of North Witham, a pariſh that joins to Colterſworth; by whom he had a ſon and ſeveral daughters, who afterwards intermarried with perſons of property and character, of the names of Barton and Conduit.

The manor of Woolſthorpe, with ſome other property, deſcended to Sir Iſaac, upon the death of his grandfather Ayſcough, and he made ſome purchaſes himſelf: but the whole was inconſiderable; for his eſtate in that neighbourhood, at his death, amounted only to 105l.

Sir Iſaac's principal reſidence in town was at a houſe the corner of Long's-court, in St. Martin's ſtreet, Leiceſter-fields, upon the roof of which he built a ſmall obſervatory, that is ſtill ſtanding. He died at his lodgings in Pitt's-buildings, Kenſington, in the year 1726, at the age of eighty-five.

This account, however brief and imperfect, will confute many errors which the perſons who have undertaken to write the life of Sir Iſaac have fallen into. Some, indeed, are ſo groſs, as to confute themſelves. The author of the Biographia Philoſophica repreſents Sir Iſaac's father as the eldeſt ſon of a baronet; but, if this had been true, Sir Iſaac, who was the only child of his father, would have had an hereditary title.

Neither is it true that the family of Sir Iſaac was opulent. The ſon of his father's brother was a carpenter; his name was John Newton: he was afterwards gamekeeper to Sir Iſaac, and died at the age of ſixty, in 1725. To Robert, the ſon of this John, who was Sir Iſaac's ſecond couſin, his real eſtates, in the neighbourhood of Woolſthorpe, deſcended upon his death, as his heir at law; but Robert was an illiterate and diſſolute wretch, who very ſoon waſted his ſubſtance; and, falling down with a tobacco-pipe in his mouth when he was drunk, it broke in his throat, and put an end to his life, when he was about thirty years old, in the year 1737.

Sir Iſaac's perſonal eſtate, which was very conſiderable, was ſhared among the children of his mother

by her ſecond marriage, and their deſcendants.

The temper of this great man is ſaid to have been ſo equal and mild, that no accident could diſturb it; and a remarkable inſtance of it is authenticated by a perſon who is ſtill living.

Sir Iſaac had a favourite little dog, which he called Diamond; and, being one day called out of his ſtudy into the next room, Diamond was left behind. When Sir Iſaac returned, having been abſent but a few minutes, he had the mortification to find, that Diamond having thrown down a lighted candle among ſome papers, the nearly finiſhed labour of many years was in flames, and almoſt conſumed to aſhes. This loſs, as Sir Iſaac was then very far advanced in years, was irretrievable; yet, without once ſtriking the dog, he only rebuked him with this exclamation, 'Oh! Diamond! Diamond! thou little knoweſt the miſchief thou haſt done!'

Sir Iſaac lived a batchelor; and, as the author was informed by a relation, often declared that he had never violated the laws of chaſtity.

The foregoing Anecdotes firſt appeared in the Notes to a Poem lately publiſhed, entitled Wenſley-Dale, and were productive of the following letter.

To the Authors of the Monthly Review.

'Gentlemen,

'IN your review for Auguſt laſt, I ſee the article *Wenſley-Dale* has ſome particulars of Sir Iſaac Newton; to which I will only add, that what Fontenelle mentions in his panegyric on Sir Iſaac is true: that his mother was an Ayſcough, ſometimes written Aſkew; and that ſhe was of an ancient family, whoſe anceſtors were conſiderable gentry: the famous Anne Aſkew, in Fox's Martyrology, was of the ſame family. His mother's brother, Ayſcough, a *clergyman*, grandfather of my mother, was the perſon who inſiſted on his ſiſter's completing Iſaac's education at the univerſity, not according to the tradition mentioned in the poem of Wenſley-Dale, of a gentleman obſerving him in the field keeping ſheep, but on the uncle's finding him in a hay-loft, at Grantham, working a mathematical problem.

'Of this clergyman, Ayſcough, there are ſeveral deſcendants, one of which is Mr. Thomas Ayſcough, who has lived above 50 years at the bankers in Lombard-Street (formerly Braſſeys, and now Lee and Ayton) with others who are ſtill in being as well as myſelf. My mother's ſiſter, who attended him in his laſt illneſs, and who was very much with him at other times, had told me, that when he had any mathematical problems, or ſolutions, in his mind, he would never quit the ſubject on any account. Dinner has been often three hours ready for him before he could be brought to table: that his man often ſaid, when he has been getting up in a morning, he has ſometimes begun to dreſs, and with one leg in his breeches, ſat down again on the bed, where he has remained for hours before he got his cloaths on; and my father has often told me that he was the moſt modeſt and baſhful man that could be; and that in company he was never poſitive nor overbearing, even in thoſe matters,

matters which were demonſtrated to his own mind. And I had the pleaſure of experiencing, when a child, his humane and kind behaviour to children.

I am, your humble ſervant,

Oct. 13, 1772. I. H.

Some Account of the late celebrated Marchioneſs du Chatêlet.

THE Marchioneſs du Chatêlet, deſcended of a very ancient family of Picardy, was born on the 17th of December, 1706. She was the daughter of Nicholas, Baron da Preuilly, and Anne de Froullai. Among the women of her nation who have rendered themſelves illuſtrious, ſhe is certainly intitled to the firſt rank. Before her, many of them had acquired reputation by agreeable romances, and by poetical pieces, in which there appeared the graces of wit, and the charms of ſentiment. Several alſo, by applying themſelves to the ſtudy of languages, by making their beauties to paſs into their own, and by inriching their verſions with valuable commentaries, had deſerved well of the republic of letters. But very few of them, taking into their hands the compaſs of Urania, had endeavoured to penetrate into the ſecrets of nature, and to exerciſe themſelves in the abſtract calculations of geometry. Theſe were reſerved for the Marchioneſs du Chatêlet, and by compoſing works on ſubjects, which unfold themſelves only to men of rare genius, ſhe has claſſed herſelf with the greateſt philoſophers, and may be ſaid to have rivalled Leibnitz and Newton.

But a taſte for the abſtract ſciences was not the only one ſhe poſſeſſed. She had cultivated polite learning with as much ardour as ſucceſs, and had conſecrated her earlier years to the ſtudy of the ancients. Virgil was the author for whom ſhe ſeemed to have the greateſt admiration. She was never ſatisfied with reading over the Æneid; ſhe had even begun to tranſlate it. What a pity that ſhe did not finiſh it; we ſhould then have had an excellent tranſlation of that maſterly poem.

The beſt French authors had alſo attracted her attention; and ſhe had got by heart all the moſt beautiful paſſages in them. She was particularly ſtruck with harmonious verſes; but her delicate ear was hurt with thoſe which had only the merit of mediocrity.

Other living languages had likewiſe excited her curioſity; ſhe could read Taſſo and Milton with facility. But it was of her own language that ſhe had chiefly ſtudied the propriety; and ſhe left ſome manuſcript remarks in relation to it, which would not have diſgraced the celebrated Marſais. The purity with which all her works are written is an infallible proof that ſhe knew it to the bottom.

Whatever recalled to her the perfections of nature gave her pleaſure. The fine arts, which are to be conſidered as imitations of nature, were no leſs agreeable to her than eloquence and poetry. Muſic had particular charms for her; born with ſenſibility, ſhe could not but feel all the power of harmony!

Theſe acquiſitions ſerved as a light to conduct her into the obſcure field of metaphyſical inquiry. Leibnitz, that ingenious and pro-

found philoſopher, was the guide, by whoſe aſſiſtance her firſt ſteps were made in this difficult career. But, if ſhe had obligations to him, they were amply repaid by the light which ſhe threw upon his writings. His philoſophy, often unintelligible, ſhe explained in a work intitled 'Inſtitutions of phyſic.'

If this work merits the higheſt praiſe for its perſpicuity and method, the diſcourſe which precedes it muſt be conſidered as a maſterpiece of eloquence and reaſoning. It is to her ſon that ſhe addreſſes it; ſhe inculcates, as a duty indiſpenſible, the obligation under which parents lie to watch over the education of their children; ſhe invites him to exerciſe the dawn of his reaſon, and to preſerve himſelf from that ignorance which is ſo common in high life. 'It is neceſſary, ſaid ſhe, that you accuſtom yourſelf to early habits of thinking, and of finding a ſatisfaction within your own mind; you will thence experience, during the courſe of your life, the reſources and conſolation which are furniſhed by ſtudy; and will know, that it leads to happineſs and to pleaſure.'

She adviſed him to apply himſelf chiefly to natural philoſophy or phyſics; ſhe ſketched out to him the plan he was to follow, in the leſſons ſhe gave him in it; and enumerated the obligations for which this ſcience is indebted to the philoſophers who have appeared ſince Deſcartes. In calling his attention to the ſyſtem of that great man, and to that of Newton, ſhe fails not to remark the fierce diſputes to which they gave riſe; and exhorts him not to give way to the ſpirit of party, which is unfriendly to the diſcovery of truth. 'It is, continues ſhe, highly improper and abſurd, that a national affair ſhould have been made of the opinions of Newton and Deſcartes. When the queſtion is about a book of philoſophy, it is, ſurely, of little conſequence to its merit, whether the author be an Engliſhman, a German, or a Frenchman.' It happens too frequently, that men, in the judgments they pronounce of books, direct themſelves by idle prepoſſeſſions, or the characters of their authors.

The Marchioneſs alſo recommends it to her ſon not to carry to idolatry the reſpect which is due to great men. From theſe precepts ſhe proceeds to ſpeak of Leibnitz, and of the ideas of this philoſopher on the ſubject of metaphyſics. But, perhaps, in the mention ſhe has made of him, ſhe ſomewhat forgets the rule ſhe had been inculcating, and expreſſes too high an admiration. This ſlight fault is the only one that ſhe has committed in this diſcourſe, which comprehends much uſeful inſtruction, and a beautiful analyſis of the work, to which it is an introduction.

The ſciences, which lead out of the road to truth, are not made for thoſe who are impatient to arrive at it. The Marchioneſs du Chatêlet ſought for it with too much ardour, and with too many advantages, to loſe much time in the chimeras of metaphyſicks. When ſhe had become acquainted with Newton, ſhe abandoned Leibnitz. The luminous doctrines of the former had more charms for her, than the heſitation and uncertainty of the latter. After having by the moſt perſevering ſtudy rendered his writings familiar to her, ſhe was ſeized with the deſire of procuring

procuring to herſelf the higheſt reputation; and ſhe engaged in an undertaking, the moſt important, ſurely, that ever was attempted by a woman. Newton, by publiſhing his works in the Latin language, had written only for a few men of learning: the Marchioneſs, by tranſlating into French his Principia, and by adorning it with her excellent commentaries, wrote for all the world. By this arduous taſk, ſhe advanced her own glory, aſſiſted the cauſe of literature, and ſpread perhaps the celebrity of Newton.

In her tranſlation, ſhe ſometimes improves upon the method of her author, and ſometimes rectifies his miſtakes. But her commentary is ſuperior to her tranſlation. It conſiſts of two parts, and is preceded by a rapid hiſtorical ſketch of aſtronomy from the time of Pythagoras to her own age. The firſt part comprehends an expoſition and illuſtration of the principal phænomena in the ſyſtem of the world. The ſecond is employed in an analytical ſolution of the principal problems which have relation to this ſyſtem. It is alſo in this part of her work that the Marchioneſs has explained ſeveral favourite theorems, with an evidence that nearly amounts to demonſtration. When we attend to the ungainly appearance of the ſubjects ſhe has treated, and to the vivacity, the grace, and the delicacy ſo natural to her ſex, our aſtoniſhment is mixed with admiration.

It is not to be denied, the ſhe was indebted to the inſtructions of M. Clairaut. She had ſcarcely finiſhed a chapter of her commentary, when ſhe made haſte to ſubmit it to his judgment. But ſhe was always alone when ſhe made her calculations, and this celebrated geometrician had only occaſion to make a few ſlight corrections in them. Thoſe perſons, therefore, muſt be conſidered as ill-informed, as well as envious, who inſiſt that ſhe was not the author of the pieces which bear her name.

But thoſe, who only knew the Marchioneſs by her writings, could poſſeſs but an imperfect knowledge of her. Her manners were no leſs eſtimable than her talents. Calculated by her figure, her rank, and her underſtanding, to be diſtinguiſhed among thoſe with whom ſhe lived, ſhe yet perceived not the advantages which ſhe had united. She was fond of glory, but without oſtentation. In every action of her life ſhe diſcovered always the moſt engaging ſimplicity. 'Never, ſays Voltaire, in his hiſtorical Eulogium of her, did there exiſt a woman more learned, or that was leſs fond to diſplay erudition. She never talked on the ſciences, but with thoſe from whom ſhe thought ſhe might receive information; in no inſtance did ſhe do ſo from vanity. She aſſembled not a circle of admirers round her perſon to ſpread the fame of her genius. Born with ſingular powers for eloquence, ſhe never exerted them but on topics worthy of her. Thoſe delicate turns of expreſſion, and that faſtidious nicety, which apply to ſome celebrated ladies, entered not into the immenſity of her talents. Force, preciſion, and propriety, are the characteriſtics of her eloquence. She bears a nearer reſemblance to Paſcal and Nicole, than to Madame de Savignè.'

This portrait ought to be exact; for no person had greater opportunities of observing and judging concerning the Marchioness, than the writer who drew it. The intimate connection, which subsisted between her and M. de Voltaire, is well known. Their reciprocal taste for philosophy and the Belles Lettres served as a foundation of an intimacy so flattering to the latter. Her advice and corrections added to the merit of many of his pieces. He published nothing without consulting her.

A woman, who has only the advantage of being learned or of being witty, is of little use in society. To these merits the Marchioness joined others. Her passion for letters did not hinder her from performing all the duties which she owed to her family. She undertook herself the care of the education of her son, and did not account herself superior to domestic cares and arrangements. Her candour was extreme; she never indulged in an ill-natured ridicule; and she discovered frequently a solicitude to defend those whose characters or persons were made objects of defamation and satyr. The only reproach, to which the Marchioness is exposed, is her extreme neglect of her health. She sacrificed it to glory. Being afraid that she might not live to put the last hand to her Commentary, she laboured upon it night and day; and her efforts hastened the moment of her death. 'She felt, says Voltaire, that her end was approaching; and, what may appear contradictory, she regretted the shortness of life, and yet regarded death with intrepidity.' Those, who were the witnesses of her last moments, felt doubly her loss; they were agitated by their private affliction, and by her regrets; and they had occasion to admire the force of that mind which could mingle, with an affecting sorrow, the most determined constancy.' She died in the forty-third year of her age.

Memoirs of Cardanus.

HIERONYMUS Cardanus, a native of Milan, was born on the 1st day of Oct. 1508. He had been a professor of the medical art in most of the Italian universities; in 1570 was put into prison; and on his being enlarged repaired to Rome, where the pope gave him a pension. Never was mortal man more remarkable for a strange inequality of behaviour than this very singular man. His life was a series of odd adventures, which he has committed to writing with a simplicity, or rather a freedom, that is but seldom to be met with among the learned; for, in truth, it seems as if he had written the history of his life for no other purpose, but to give the public an amazing instance, that a person may be endowed with a great genius, yet be a fool at the same time. He makes an ingenuous confession of his good and bad qualities. He seems to have sacrificed every other consideration to a desire of being sincere; and this sincerity being often misplaced tarnisheth his reputation.

Although an author seldom errs when he spontaneously undertakes to give an account of his morals and

and ſentiments, yet we are rather inclined to diſſent from, than to believe, what Cardanus relates of himſelf; becauſe it ſeems improbable that nature could have formed a character ſo capricious and ſo unequal as his was. He paid himſelf congratulatory compliments for not having a friend in this world, but that in requital he was attended by an aerial ſpirit, partly emaned from Saturn, and partly from Mercury, that was the conſtant guide of his actions, and teacher of every duty to which he was bound.

He declared too that he was ſo irregular in his manner of walking the ſtreets, as to induce all beholders to point at him as a fool. Sometimes he walked very ſlowly, like a man abſorbed in a profound meditation; then all on a ſudden quickened his ſteps, accompanying them with very abſurd attitudes.

In Bologna, his delight was to be drawn about in a mean vehicle with three wheels. The livelieſt picture that can be given of this very ſingular philoſopher is couched in the following verſes of Horace, which indeed Cardanus confeſſed to agree perfectly well with his character,

Nil æquale homini fuit illi; ſæpe velut qui
Currebat fugiens hoſtem, perſæpe velut qui
Junonis ſacra ferret; habebat ſæpe ducentos,
Sæpe decem ſervos, &c.

IMITATED.

Where find a ſemblance for inconſtancy?
Now quick of ſpeed, as if from foes he fled;
Now ſlow he moves, and with a ſolemn air,
As if great Juno's altar he'd approach;
Now with attendants crowded, now alone.

When nature did not viſit him with any bodily pain, he would procure to himſelf that diſagreeable ſenſation, by biting his lips ſo wantonly, or pulling his fingers to ſuch a vehement degree, as ſometimes to force the tears from his eyes; and the reaſon he aſſigned for ſo doing was in order to moderate certain impetuous ſallies of the mind, whoſe violence was by far more inſupportable to him than pain itſelf; and that the ſure conſequence of ſuch a ſevere practice was his better enjoying the pleaſure of health.

Cardanus makes no ſcruple of owning that he was revengeful, envious, treacherous, a dealer in the black art, a backbiter, a calumniator, and unreſervedly addicted to all the foul and deteſtable exceſſes that can be imagined: yet notwithſtanding (as one ſhould think) ſo humbling a declaration, there was never perhaps a vainer mortal, or a man that with leſs ceremony expreſſed the high opinion he had of himſelf than Cardanus was known to do, as will appear by the following proofs.

"I have been admired by many nations; an almoſt infinite number of panegyrics in proſe and verſe have been compoſed to celebrate my fame. I was born to releaſe the world from the manifold errors under which it groaned. What I have found out could not be diſcovered either by my predeceſſors, or my cotemporaries; and that is the reaſon why thoſe authors, who write any thing worthy of being remembered, bluſh not to own that they are indebted to me for it. I have compoſed a book on the dialectic art, in which there is neither a ſuperfluous letter, nor one deficient. I finiſhed it in ſeven days, which ſeems a prodigy. Yet, where is there a perſon to be found, that

that can boaſt his having become maſter of its doctrine in a year? And he, that ſhall have comprehended it in that time, muſt appear to have been inſtructed by a familiar demon."

When we conſider the tranſcendent qualities of Cardanus's mind, we cannot deny his having cultivated it with every ſpecies of knowledge, and his having made a greater progreſs in philoſophy, in medical art, in aſtronomy, in mathematics, &c. than the moſt part of his cotemporaries who had applied their ſtudy but to one of thoſe ſciences. Scaliger, who wrote with great warmth againſt Cardanus, is candid enough to own the other's being endowed with a very comprehenſive, penetrating, and incomparable mind; wherefore, every thing duly examined, we cannot help joining in opinion, that his ſoul muſt have been of a moſt extraordinary caſt.

He has been acuſed of impiety, and even of atheiſm; becauſe in his book *de Subtilitate* he quotes ſome principles of different religions, with the arguments upon which they are founded. He propoſes the reaſons offered by the Pagans, by the Jews, by the Mahometans, and by the Chriſtians; but thoſe of the laſt in the weakeſt light. Nevertheleſs, in reading the book which Cardanus hath compoſed *de vitâ propriâ*, we find more characteriſtic marks of a ſuperſtitious man, than of a free-thinker. It is true, indeed, that he owns he was not a devotee, *parum pius*; but he at the ſame time declares, that though he was naturally very vindictive, he often let ſlip the occaſion of ſatisfying his reſentment: let ſuch a neglect then be aſcribed to his veneration for the Deity, *Dei ob venerationem*.

He ſays, "there is no form of worſhip more pleaſing to the Deity than that of obeying the law, againſt the ſtrongeſt impulſion of our nature to treſpaſs againſt it." He plumes himſelf greatly on having refuſed a conſiderable ſum of money offered to him by Edward, king of England, on the condition that he would give to that prince thoſe very titles which the pope had taken from him. We cannot find, in any work, proofs of more ſolidity and good ſenſe than in the reflections made by him in the twenty-ſecond chapter, where he unfoldeth his idea of religion. The reaſon which he aſſigns for his love of ſolitude, inſtead of making him liable to, ought rather to free him from, the charge of impiety, viz. "When I am alone, ſays he, "I am then more than at any other "time in company with thoſe I "love, the Deity and my good an-"gel."

Cardanus had a vaſt many irregular faculties, that were more daring than judicious, and was fonder of a redundancy than of a choice in materials to work upon. The ſame capriciouſneſs obſervable in his moral conduct is to be remarked in the compoſition of his works. We have a multitude of his treatiſes, in which the reader is ſtopped almoſt every moment by the obſcurity of his text, or the digreſſions from the ſubject in point.

In his arithmetical performances there are ſeveral diſcourſes on the motion of the planets, on the creation, and on the tower of Babel. In his dialect work we find his judg-

judgment upon hiſtorians and the writers of epiſtles. The only apology which he makes for the frequency of his digreſſions is, that they were purpoſely done for the ſooner filling up of the ſheet; his bargain with the bookſeller being at ſo much per ſheet; and that he worked as much for his daily ſupport, as for the acquiſition of glory.

It was Cardanus who revived, in latter times, all the ſecret philoſophy of the Cabala and Cabaliſts, which filled the world with ſpirits; a likeneſs to whom he aſſerted we might attain by purifying ourſelves with philoſophy. He choſe for himſelf, however, notwithſtanding ſuch reveries, this fine device, *tempus mea poſſeſſio, tempus meus ager*, "time is my ſole poſ-" ſeſſion, and the only fund I have " to improve."

Anecdotes of Nicholas Ferrar, extracted from his Life by Biſhop Turner.

NICHOLAS Ferrar was born in London, on the firſt day of February, 1591, being the third ſon of Mr. Nicholas Ferrar, a rich Eaſt-India merchant, and Mary his wife. Young Nicholas was more remarkable, from his childhood, for a ſtudious diſpoſition, than for a robuſt conſtitution. At ſix years of age, he diſcovered a genius for hiſtory, particularly for that of the Bible, of which he made himſelf maſter in two or three years, and could repeat the Pſalms without book. The Engliſh Chronicle and Book of Martyrs often made him forget the times of meals and ſleep. At the age of eight, he was placed under the care of Mr. Brooks, a clergyman, who had retired from London, to a houſe near Newbury, in Berkſhire. Here Nicholas diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his aſſiduity and retentive memory.

At thirteen, being thought fit for the univerſity, he was placed at Clare-hall, in Cambridge, under the tuition of Dr. Auſtin Linſell, afterwards raiſed to the ſee of Peterborough. At college, ſays the writer of his life, his chamber might always be known by the laſt candle put out at night, and the firſt lighted in the morning.

The ſedentary life which Nicholas led, joined to his tender habit of body, made his phyſician, Dr. Butler, judge it neceſſary for him to travel: and, as he had an opportunity of joining the train of the Princeſs Elizabeth, who had married Frederic, Count Palatine, and was to paſs through Holland, he embraced it. Dr. Scott, maſter of Clare-hall, having preſented him to the princeſs, he attended her highneſs to Amſterdam; but, not intending to go to the Palatinate, he took his leave of her highneſs, who diſmiſſed him graciouſly.

Paſſing on to Leipſic, he deſigned to fix for ſome time in the univerſity there, and, applying to the ableſt maſters, was taught the grounds of all the liberal arts, and the method of artificial memory: but the number of viſitants, who were drawn by the reputation he acquired, robbing him of his privacy and retirement, he withdrew to a neigbouring village, where he remained a conſiderable time.

Being now maſter of moſt of the modern

modern languages, he left Germany, to purſue his travels, and, coming to the frontiers of Italy, he was compelled to perform quarantine, having paſſed through ſome places, where the plague was ſuſpected to rage; and, it being in the time of Lent, he ſpent this ſeaſon of ſequeſtration on a mountain covered with wild thyme and roſemary. From this mountain, after obſerving a faſt all the day, he came down at night to his only meal of oil and fiſh; and this he conſtantly repeated, till the time of his quarantine expired.

In his paſſage over the Alps, his guide being a little way before him, an aſs, with a long piece of timber acroſs her back, came ſuddenly out from the ſide of a hill, and running down upon him, where the road was extremely narrow, muſt have thrown him down a precipice, where he muſt have inſtantly periſhed, had not the aſs fallen, juſt as ſhe came up with him, by which accident, the timber ſwaying, made room for him to get behind the aſs, and thereby preſerved his life. A providential eſcape, which he never forgot.

At Padua, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic, with ſuch ſucceſs, that he owed his recovery from an illneſs he was attacked with there, to the proficiency he had made in that ſcience.

Apprehending ſome danger from an information the jeſuits had received of him, he proſecuted his journey from Padua to Rome on foot, and from that city to Marſeilles, where a fever again ſeized him; but, contrary to the expectation of his phyſician, he recovered.

Embarking here in a ſmall Engliſh veſſel bound for Spain, he was in danger of falling into the hands of a Turkiſh pirate, who gave them chace; but, a richer booty preſenting, they eſcaped.

At Madrid, he received intelligence, by an unexpected way, that his family was involved in great diſtreſſes. This immediately turned his thoughts homewards, and, inſtead of paſſing through France, as he had purpoſed, he reſolved to take the firſt opportunity of ſailing from St. Sebaſtian's; to which place he walked from Madrid, his finances being very low, owing to a diſappointment of ſome bills he expected to be remitted him there.

After waiting ſome time at St. Sebaſtian's for a wind, he embarked, and, in a few days, landed at Dover, after an abſence of above five years, his conſtitution being much ſtrengthened. The affairs of his family anſwered the deſcription he had received, but he found means to extricate them out of their troubles; in remembrance of which, they ever afterwards ſet apart the laſt day of every month, for a day of thankſgiving, uſing a form of devotion compoſed by Nicholas.

In 1624, he was choſen a member of the Houſe of Commons through the intereſt of ſome of the lords of the Virginia company, and was very active againſt the Lord-Treaſurer Cranfield.

In 1625, the plague raging in London, he conveyed his mother and the family, to her daughter Collet's houſe, at Bourn, near Cambridge, continuing himſelf in London to ſettle their affairs, in order

order to proſecute a deſign they had entertained of retiring from the world. For this purpoſe, Mrs. Ferrar had purchaſed the manor of Little-Gedding, in Huntingdonſhire, an obſcure village, and ſo ſmall, that the manor-houſe was the whole pariſh. The laſt tenant had converted the church into a barn, to lodge hay; but now it was beautified and ornamented, the altar hung with ſilk embroidered with gold, and an organ ſet up, Nicholas deſigning to take orders, and become the ſhepherd of this little flock, conſiſting of about forty perſons, Mrs. Collet's family included.

The plague having ceaſed, they went to London, to take a laſt farewel of their friends in the city, and Nicholas, after a fortnight ſpent in watching, prayer, and faſting, was ordained by Dr. Laud, in King Henry the Seventh's chapel, at Weſtminſter-Abbey.

On its being known that he was in deacon's orders, his friends, who had any good church-preferment in their gift, importuned him to accept it; but, declining all offers of this kind, he haſtened to Gedding, and there begun that ſtrict courſe of living and diſcipline, in which he continued to his death, contriving to fill up all his time, except the little he allowed to ſleep and meals, with religious exerciſes.

A dove-houſe they converted into a ſchool, and provided for three maſters, where not only the children of the family, but thoſe of other pariſhes, were taught writing, grammar, arithmetic, and muſic. The diverſions allowed the children were running, vaulting, and ſhooting with bows.

The young women, in number nine or ten, were always clad alike, in habits of black ſtuff; and the time which was not employed in the ſervice of the church, or family prayers, was dedicated to the poor of the neighbouring villages, to whom they were ſurgeons, apothecaries, and phyſicians, when any applied for their aſſiſtance. They alſo ſometimes employed themſelves in diſtilling cordial waters, or working furniture for their little church, and eaſing their grandmother in the care of the family.

They were all early riſers, being up at five in winter, and four in ſummer; and, on Sundays, the ſpaces between the church hours, were filled up in repeating the pſalms, or reading, or attending to the prayers, which were repeated hourly, the organ in the great chamber playing to this hymn:

So angels ſing, and ſo ſing we,
To God on high all glory be:
Let him on earth his peace beſtow,
And unto men his favour ſhow.

The whole family, with the ſchoolmaſters, went in proceſſion to church, all clad in black gowns, and Nicholas in his hood and ſurplice, when, having thrice performed ſervice, they went to Steeple-Gedding, an adjoining village, to hear prayers in the afternoon.

The rules of the family were never violated on account of viſitors; if ſuch did not chuſe to join them, they might withdraw. In the great parlour a tablet was affixed to the wall, on which was inſcribed,

J. H. S.

†

J. H. S.

He that, by reproof of our errors, and remonſtrance of that which is more perfect, ſeeks to make us better, is welcome as an angel of God;

and

He that, by a chearful participation of that which is good, confirms us in the ſame, is welcome as a chriſtian friend.

BUT,

He that any way goes about to diſturb us in that which is, and ought to be amongſt chriſtians, though it be not common in the world, is a burden while he ſtays, and ſhall bear his judgment whereſoever he be;

and

He that cenſures us in abſence, for that which, in preſence, he made a ſhow to approve of, both by a double guilt of flattery and ſlander, violates the bond of friendſhip and chriſtianity.

MARY FERRAR, Widow, Mother of this family, aged about eighty years, bids adieu to all fears and hopes of this world, and only deſires to ſerve God.

Nicholas introduced into his family the primitive diſcipline of watching, for which they had different oratories for each ſex; they kept watch by turns, two together, beginning at nine at night, and continuing till one in the morning, at which hour Nicholas conſtantly roſe. During their watch, they repeated a number of pſalms, kneeling all the time, or ſung to the organ, which was ſet in a low ſtop, that it might not diſturb the houſe. Nicholas frequently ſpent whole nights in the church, or lay on the floor, wrapt in a rough ſhag gown; and yet, ſays Dr. Turner, he was remarkable for the chearfulneſs of his diſpoſition and countenance.

As they kept an hoſpitable table, many gentlemen and clergy, travelling the northern road, were drawn by their fame to Gedding. Biſhop Williams, their neighbour, at Bugden, ſometimes was their viſitor; and, at their invitation, held a confirmation at Gedding, on which occaſion they procured the choriſters of Peterborough.

King Charles I. upon his march into the north, ſpent ſome time at Gedding, in looking over their Harmonies on the Bible, one of which he deſired for his own uſe. He alſo accepted from them ſome other books, which were bound by the females, and at parting, requeſted their prayers.

The year of Nicholas's death is not mentioned, which happened on a Monday, the fifth of November, about one in the morning, his conſtant time of riſing. At the beginning of his illneſs, which laſted but three days, he was perſuaded he ſhould not recover, taking a ſolemn leave of his relations. He deſired his brother would meaſure ſeven feet from the weſt end of the church, and, at that diſtance, let his grave be dug, and that he would

ſee

ſee all his books of novels and plays immediately burnt upon that ſpot. He expired, in a kind of extaſy, aſſuring his nieces, and the clergymen who were with him, he had ſeen a heavenly entertainment.

Biſhop Turner, in his notes for a preface, ſays, ſome things in this life were rather to be *admired* than *imitated*. To this, no doubt, the reader has heartily ſubſcribed.

A Portrait of Julius Cæſar, by a philoſopher *.

IF, after the lapſe of eighteen centuries, the truth may be publiſhed without offence, a philoſopher might, in the following terms, cenſure Cæſar without calumniating him, and applaud him without exciting his bluſhes.

Cæſar had one predominant paſſion: It was the love of glory; and he paſſed forty years of his life in ſeeking opportunities to foſter and encourage it. His ſoul, entirely abſorbed in ambition, did not open itſelf to other impulſes. He cultivated letters, but he did not love them with enthuſiaſm, becauſe he had not leiſure to become the firſt orator of Rome. He corrupted the one half of the Roman ladies, but his heart had no concern in the fiery ardours of his ſenſes. In the arms of Cleopatra, he thought of Pompey; and this ſingular man, who diſdained to have a partner in the empire of the world, would have bluſhed to have been for one inſtant the ſlave of a woman.

We muſt not imagine, that Cæſar was born a warriour, as Sophocles and Milton were born poets. For, if nature had made him a citizen of Sybaris, he would have been the moſt voluptuous of men. If, in our days, he had been born in Penſylvania, he would have been the moſt inoffenſive of quakers, and would not have diſturbed the tranquility of the new world.

The moderation with which he conducted himſelf after his victories, has been highly extolled; but in this he ſhewed his penetration, not the goodneſs of his heart. Is it not obvious, that the diſplay of certain virtues is neceſſary to put in motion the political machine? It was requiſite that he ſhould have the appearance of clemency, if he inclined, that Rome ſhould forgive him his victories. But what greatneſs of mind is there, in a generoſity, which follows on the uſurpation of ſupreme power?

Nature, while it marked Cæſar with a ſublime character, gave him alſo that ſpirit of perſeverance, which renders it uſeful. He had no ſooner begun to reflect, than he admired Sylla, hated him, and yet wiſhed to imitate him. At the age of fifteen, he formed the project of being Dictator. It was thus, that the Preſident Monteſquieu conceived, in his early youth, the idea of the ſpirit of laws.

Phyſical qualities, as well as moral cauſes, contributed to give ſtrength to his character. Nature, which had made him for command, had given him an air of dignity. He had acquired that ſoft and inſinuating eloquence, which is perfectly ſuited to ſeduce vulgar minds, and has a powerful influence on the

* This portrait is tranſlated from the Melanges Philoſophiques of M. Ophellot de la Panſe; a work juſt-publiſhed at Paris.

moſt

moſt cultivated. His love of pleaſure was a merit with the fair ſex; and women, who, even in a republic can draw to them the ſuffrages and attention of men, have the higheſt importance in degenerate times. The ladies of his age, were charmed with the proſpect of having a dictator, whom they might ſubdue by their attractions.

In vain did the genius of Cato watch for ſome time to ſuſtain the liberty of his country. It was unequal to contend with that of Cæſar. Of what avail were the eloquence, the philoſophy, and the virtue of this republican, when oppoſed by a man, who had the addreſs to debauch the wife of every citizen whoſe intereſt he meant to engage; who, poſſeſſing an enthuſiaſm for glory, wept, becauſe, at the age of thirty, he had not conquered the world like Alexander; and who, with the haughty temper of a deſpot, was more deſirous to be the firſt man in a village, than the ſecond in Rome?

Cæſar had the good fortune to exiſt in times of trouble and civil commotions, when the minds of men are put into a ferment, when opportunities of great actions are frequent, when talents are every thing, and thoſe, who can only boaſt of their virtues, are nothing. If he had lived an hundred years ſooner, he would have been no more than an obſcure villain, and, inſtead of giving laws to the world, would not have been able to produce any confuſion in it.

I will here be bold enough to advance an idea, which may appear paradoxical to thoſe who weakly judge of men from what they atchieve, and not from the principle, which leads them to act. Nature formed, in the ſame mould, Cæſar, Mahomet, Cromwell, and Kouli Khan. They all of them united to genius, that profound policy which renders it ſo powerful. They all of them had an evident ſuperiority over thoſe with whom they were ſurrounded; they were conſcious of this ſuperiority, and they made others conſcious of it. They were all of them born ſubjects, and became fortunate uſurpers. Had Cæſar been placed in Perſia, he would have made the conqueſt of India; in Arabia, he would have been the founder of a new religion; in London, he would have ſtabbed his ſovereign, or have procured his aſſaſſination under the ſanction of the laws. He reigned with glory over men whom he had reduced to be ſlaves; and, under one aſpect, he is to be conſidered as a hero, under another, as a monſter. But it would be unfortunate, indeed, for ſociety, if the poſſeſſion of ſuperior talents, gave individuals a right to trouble its repoſe. Uſurpers, accordingly, have flatterers, but no friends; ſtrangers reſpect them; their ſubjects complain and ſubmit; it is in their own families that humanity finds her avengers. Cæſar was aſſaſſinated by his ſon, Mahomet was poiſoned by his wife, Kouli Khan was maſſacred by his nephew, and Cromwell only died in his bed becauſe his ſon Richard was a philoſopher.

Cæſar, the tyrant of his country; Cæſar, who deſtroyed the agents of his crimes, if they failed in addreſs; Cæſar, in fine, the huſband of every wife, and the wife of every huſband; has been accounted a great man by the mob of writers. But it is only the philoſopher, who knows how to mark the

the barrier between celebrity and greatneſs. The talents of this ſingular man, and the good fortune which conſtantly attended him till the moment of his aſſaſſination, have concealed the enormity of his actions.

Becauſe the ſucceſſors of Cæſar adopted his name, we muſt not conclude that they regarded him as a hero; they only conſidered him as the founder of a monarchy. This name was not the ſymbol of greatneſs of mind, but of power. The ſovereigns of Rome were afraid to aſſume the title of KING, becauſe it had too much meaning, in the opinion of the people: they adopted that of Cæſar, which had no meaning; and thus the Cæſars became greater than kings.

Beſides, the ſovereigns of Rome aſſumed the name of Auguſtus, and we cannot poſſibly imagine, that, by doing ſo, they propoſed to do homage to the memory of that deteſtable prince? Could that accompliſhed philoſopher, who ſucceeded Antoninus, take Octavius Cepias for the model of his conduct? What relation is there between the ſublime ſoul of a ſovereign, the diſciple of Zeno, and the atrocious mind of a tyrant, whoſe deſtructive policy had made deſpicable ſlaves of thoſe Romans whoſe fathers he had butchered? Had he any occaſion for the name of Auguſtus? Had he not that of Marcus Aurelius?

I reſpect highly genius and talents; but, if a Cæſar ſhould ariſe in any of our modern republics, I would adviſe its magiſtrates to lead him to the gibbet. If ſuch a man ſhould appear in a monarchy like that of France, it would be prudent to confine him in the Baſtile. He ſhould receive no protection but under an abſolute government; and there he might riſe to be an excellent deſpot.

An account of a native of Taiti, (an iſland in the South-ſeas) who accompanied M. de Bougainville to France, in the year 1769.

THIS iſlander, whoſe name is Aotourou, on the firſt appearance of the French ſhips, April 5, 1768, before they came to anchor, had the courage to go on board the Etoile, and ſtaid there all night, without diſcovering the leaſt uneaſineſs: and when the commodare was under ſail, April 15, after being entertained with the utmoſt hoſpitality, the whole time of his ſtay, by Ereti the chief of the diſtrict, and all his people, that worthy chief, taking Aotourou by the hand, preſented him to M. de Bougainville and his officers, as one of his friends, who was deſirous to go the voyage, and whom he therefore entruſted with thoſe who were alſo his friends, recommending him to them with the greateſt tenderneſs and concern. Ereti then embraced them all, and held them ſome moments in his arms, ſhedding tears, and appearing much affected at their departure. After this, he took his leave, and returned to his wives, who were all this time weeping in his great canoe, which he had ſent on board laden with refreſhments. In it was likewiſe a very beautiful girl, whom Aotourou went to embrace: he gave her three pearls which he had in his ears, kiſſed her once more, and, notwithſtanding the tears of this young wife, or miſtreſs, he tore

himſelf from her, and went on board the frigate.

By M. de B.'s chart, the iſland of Taiti (or Otahitee) is in latitude 17 d. 10 m. S. and longitude 147 d. 32 m. W. from London.——He aſcribes to our countrymen the introduction of a certain diſeaſe, which, it ſeems, has been naturalized in this iſland *; whoſe females being as beautiful, and alſo as compliant, as the Grecian Venus, occaſioned the French at firſt to ſtyle it, *New Cythera*. Its lateſt European viſitors have been Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander; and of their reſearches in their laſt voyage, as well as in that which they are now undertaking, the higheſt expectations are juſtly formed.

In Taiti there are two races of men. The firſt, which is the moſt numerous, produces men of the greateſt ſize, ſix feet high and upwards, perfectly well made and proportioned. Their hair, in general, is black; and, if they were leſs expoſed to the ſun and air, they would be as white as Europeans. Thoſe of the ſecond race are of a middle ſize; their hair is frizzled, and as hard as briſtles; and in colour and feature they much reſemble Mulattoes. Aotourou is of this ſecond race, though his father is chief of a diſtrict, his mother being a captive from Oopoa, an iſland near Taiti, which is often at war with it. The difference of theſe races is aſcribed by the author to this mixture.

Aotourou, while he was among the French, knew and named ſeveral of their fruits and greens, and a conſiderable number of hot-houſe plants. He informed them, alſo, that his countrymen are, in general, very ſuperſtitious; that the prieſts have the higheſt authority among them; that, beſides a ſuperior being, named *Eri-t'-Era*, King of the Sun or of Light, and whom they do not repreſent by any material image, they have ſeveral divinities, ſome beneficent, others miſchievous; that they ſuppoſe, (like the ancient Manichees) that, at each important action of life, a good and evil genius preſide, and that they determine its good or bad ſucceſs; and that, when the moon has a certain aſpect, which they call *Moon in ſtate of war*, they ſacrifice human victims.

During the voyage, this iſlander pronounced every thing that ſtruck him in rythmatic ſtanzas, a kind of blank verſe, which he ſpoke extempore.—Theſe were his annals, and it ſeems as if his language furniſhed him with expreſſions ſufficient to deſcribe many objects unknown to him. The third night after their leaving Taiti, being very ſtarry, Aotourou, pointing at the bright ſtar in Orion's ſhoulder, made them underſtand, that "they ſhould direct their courſe upon it, and that, in two days time, they would find a fruitful country, well known to him, and where he had friends, and a child; that it abounded with fowls, hogs, plantains, cocoa-trees, and, above all, kind and handſome women:" and, being vexed at M. de B.'s not altering his courſe, he ran to the wheel of the helm, the uſe of which

* The injury which the crew of the Endeavour received there is in like manner aſcribed by one of them to the French: but for this, we doubt, the firſt diſcoverers are accountable.

he

he had already learned, and endeavoured, in ſpite of the helmſman, to change it, and ſteer directly on the abovementioned ſtar. He could ſcarce be quieted, and was greatly chagrined. Next morning, at day-break, he climbed up the maſt, and ſtaid there all the morning, always looking towards the deſired land.—Some iſlands, which they ſaw May 3, being out of his knowledge, he imagined them to be France; their inhabitants did not underſtand his language. A ſailor being bit by a water-ſnake on the coaſt of New-Britain, the Taiti-man was very attentive to his ſickneſs and cure, as at Taiti every one who was thus bit died (he ſaid) of the wound; and he was ſurpriſed to ſee the ſailor return to his work in four or five days. When he examined the productions of art, and the various methods by which they augment our faculties, and increaſe our ſtrength, he would often fall into an extacy, and bluſh for his own country, ſaying with grief, "*Aouaou Taiti, Fye upon Taiti.*" However, he did not like to expreſs that he felt this ſuperiority, being proud and haughty, though ſupple. . . .

At the iſland of Boero, great was the ſurprize which Aotourou expreſſed at ſeeing men dreſſed like the French; houſes, gardens, domeſtic animals, &c. he was never tired with looking at thoſe new objects: above all, he was charmed with that hoſpitality which was there exerciſed with an air of ſincerity and acquaintance. As he did not ſee any exchanges made, he ſuppoſed that the Dutch gave every thing without being paid for it. He told them, very ſenſibly, that in his country he was a chief, and that he had undertaken this voyage, with his friends, for his own pleaſure. In his viſits, at table, and in walking, he endeavoured exactly to imitate the French. As M. de Bougainville did not take him on the firſt viſit to the chief, he imagined it was becauſe his knees are diſtorted, and would have had ſome ſailors get upon them, to ſet them right. He often aſked whether Paris was as fine as Boero.

At Batavia, the Taiti-man, though ſecured for ſome time from the influence of the climate by the extaſy into which every thing that he ſaw threw him, fell ſick during the laſt days, and his illneſs was of a long duration, though his docility in taking phyſic was equal to that of a Pariſian. However, when he afterwards ſpoke of Batavia, he always called it, "*the land which kills*; *enoua maté* *." . . . On his arrival at Paris, in March 1769, M. de Bougainville ſpared neither money nor trouble to make Aotourou's ſtay there agreeable and uſeful to him. He reſided there eleven months, all which time he ſeemed not in the leaſt tired of his ſtay. All ranks of people were curious to ſee him. Some conceived a mean idea of him, becauſe, after living two years with Frenchmen, he could ſcarce ſpeak a few words of the language, not conſidering, that, beſides a phyſical defect in his organs of ſpeech, diſcovered on examination by M. Periere †, which prevented this iſlander from pro-

* The two natives of Taiti, who embarked on board the Endeavour, died at Batavia.

† Celebrated for teaching perſons born deaf and dumb to ſpeak.

nouncing any of the French naſal vowels, and moſt of the conſonants, he was at leaſt thirty years old: that his memory had never been exerciſed by any kind of ſtudy, nor had his mind ever been at work: that he had not, like all Europeans, ſuch a grammar as the French; nor were his moral, phyſical, political, and ſocial ideas, the ſame with theirs.

However, though Aotourou could ſcarce blabber ſome words of French, he went alone every day, and paſſed through the whole city, without once miſſing or loſing his way. He often made ſome purchaſes, and ſcarce ever paid for things beyond their real value. The only diverſion which pleaſed him was the opera, as he was extremely fond of dancing. He knew perfectly well on what days it was performed; he went to it by himſelf, paid at the door like other people, and his favourite place was in the galleries behind the boxes. Thoſe perſons who were obliging to him, he always diſtinguiſhed with the warmeſt returns of gratitude; in particular, the Ducheſs of Choiſeul, who loaded him with favours, and teſtified for him great friendſhip and concern, to which he was much more ſenſible than to preſents; and, therefore, of his own accord, he always viſited this generous benefactreſs, when he heard of her being in town. . .

The comet which was ſeen at Paris in 1769, was noticed by this iſlander; and his countrymen, it ſeems, are well acquainted with theſe ſtars, which do not appear again, as Aotourou ſaid, till after a great number of moons. The people of Taiti annex no ſiniſter ideas to them; but the meteors, which we call ſhooting ſtars, they call evil genii. Without being aſtronomers, they have names for every remarkable conſtellation, know all the phaſes of the moon; and (without being taught by Fontenelle) poſitively believe that the ſun and moon are inhabited.

Aotourou left Paris in March 1770, and embarked at Rochelle, on board the Briſſon, for the iſle of France, being entruſted to the care of a merchant, who was a paſſenger, and alſo one of the owners of the ſhip. The miniſtry gave orders to the governor and intendant of that iſland to ſend Aotourou home from thence to Taiti; and M. de Bougainville very minutely deſcribed the courſe that muſt be taken in order to go thither, and gave 36,000 francs, (about 1500l. ſterling) which is the third part of his whole fortune, towards the equipment of the ſhip which is to make the voyage. The Ducheſs of Choiſeul, too, has been ſo humane, as to appropriate a ſum of money for ſending to Taiti a great number of the moſt neceſſary tools, a quantity of ſeeds, and various kinds of cattle; and the King of Spain has allowed that this ſhip, if neceſſary, may touch at the Philippines. "O may the bold Aotourou (M. de Bougainville concludes) ſoon ſee his countrymen again!" In this wiſh we heartily concur, and of his ſafe arrival there, our Engliſh navigators will, it is hoped, at their return, inform us.

The above, together with many other particulars in this voyage, do great honour to the humanity, as well as underſtanding, of this philoſophical commodore, and anſwer to the expectations that might juſtly have been formed of a diſciple of M. d'Alembert.

Character of Dr. Burnet, by a foreigner; from Groſley's Obſervations on England.

OUR Author ſays, that a great gallery of the palace of Lambeth contains all the pictures, at full length, of the ſeveral biſhops who, ſince the Reformation, have poſſeſſed the ſee of Canterbury, and of ſome prelates whoſe talents have done an honour to the Engliſh clergy *. To theſe are joined certain ancient portraits, amongſt which one, which is the work of Holbein, deſerves particular notice: it is the picture of an archbiſhop contemporary to the painter: though the features are ſhocking, there is ſomething very expreſſive in the phyſiognomy.

Amongſt the modern portraits, that of Dr. Burnet is one which beſt of all exhibits a countenance as noble and pleaſing as the works of that celebrated writer are the reverſe. The memoirs of John Macky contain certain anecdotes of that perſonage, whoſe character was an odd mixture of violence and complaiſance, which he made alternately ſubſervient to promoting his fortune. He was concerned in all the great changes, and had a hand in all the intrigues, which agitated England from the year 1680 till his death. Ever varying his principles according to circumſtances, he was unſhaken in nothing but his hatred to the houſe of Stuart. This hatred it was that excited King William to promote him to the epiſcopal dignity, and to confer on him the place of chancellor of the order of the garter, and that of preceptor to the Duke of Glouceſter. He was afterwards as warm a partizan of the houſe of Hanover, as he had been of the prince of Orange; but death did not give him time to reap the fruits of this new attachment.

In the memoirs juſt cited, we meet with two conſultations of this doctor, which afford the moſt extraordinary proofs of his talent at ſuiting his principles to the times and occurrences. The barrenneſs of the queen-conſort to Charles the Second, gave occaſion to theſe conſultations, which have all the authenticity that can be deſired in acts of this nature. In the firſt he laid it down as a maxim, that *barrenneſs in a wife is a juſt cauſe of divorce*; and in the ſecond he maintains, that, even *under the goſpel diſpenſation, there are certain caſes which may juſtify polygamy*. Yet the doctrine diſplayed in theſe conſultations, by a divine who had acquired a reputation for rigid virtue, had no effect upon the principles of honour which reigned in the ſoul of a prince the moſt ſenſual and voluptuous of the age in which he lived †.

A chaplainſhip to a nobleman of the Hamilton family was Dr. Burnet's firſt ſtep to fortune. He, in ſecret, won the heart and received the hand of a niece of the chief perſon of that family, lady Margaret Kennedy, daughter of the Earl

* I was indebted for the ſight and examination of the curioſities at Lambeth, to Dr. Ducarel, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, author of ſome works replete with erudition, and commiſſary of the city and dioceſe of Canterbury.

† *Sanctiores erant aures principis quàm corda ſacerdotum.* "The ears of princes were more religious than the hearts of prieſts."

of Caſſils. His marriage being diſcovered in Scotland, he fled with his wife to England, and joined with the party oppoſite to that of the Duke of York, of which the Hamiltons were the chief ſupport in Scotland. The enmity of that houſe purſued him to England, where he exerted himſelf to the utmoſt to acquire a name in the anti-royal party. Being compelled to leave England, he traverſed France, Italy, and Germany, from whence he went to the Prince of Orange, at the Hague, whoſe fortunes he followed, and whom he ſerved with all the ardour of a ringleader of a party; the prince ſhewed his gratitude, by procuring for the doctor, at the death of his firſt wife, (who, not chuſing to follow her huſband in his peregrinations, ſtayed behind him in England) a Dutch heireſs in marriage: by this lady he had ſeven children, five of whom ſurvived their father. Upon the death of this ſecond wife, he married a rich widow of the name of Berkeley.

It was not his fault that his patron and benefactor, who was looked upon by ſome as conqueror of England, did not ſeize upon all the prerogatives which flow from the right of conqueſt, and which had been ſo fatal to the nation under William the Baſtard. With a view of promoting this deſign of the Prince of Orange, Burnet publiſhed a paſtoral letter, which was condemned to the flames by the Houſe of Commons. His laſt work was a virulent invective againſt the peace of Utrecht and the Pretender, from whoſe reſentment he would have had every thing to fear in caſe Queen Anne had called the exiled family to the throne.

The chancel of St. James's church Clerkenwell, where he was buried in 1715, is adorned with a long Latin epitaph, which praiſes him as *Libertatis, patriæ, veræque religionis ſtrenuum ſemperque indefeſſum propugnatorem, tyrannidi & ſuperſtitioni perpetuò infenſum.* "The ſtrenuous and unwearied defender of liberty, his country, and true religion, and the eternal enemy of tyranny and ſuperſtition."

Whilſt I was in Landon, died a ſon of Biſhop Burnet: I had been informed that he was juſt come from Paris, where, in quality of commiſſioner of the Court of Seſſion at Edinburgh, he had juſt finiſhed a judical enquiry, which was to be made uſe of in the cauſe depending ſome years between the families of Douglas and Hamilton.

In collecting theſe particulars of Dr Burnet, I have followed the ſame method which I have obſerved with regard to other celebrated writers. Theſe anecdotes throw a light upon their works, and contribute to render them intereſting to their readers when they would not have been ſo of themſelves. To peruſe them with this aſſiſtance, is as different from reading them without it, as the converſation of an acquaintance differs from that of a man we have no knowledge of.

Anecdotes of the notorious James Bolland.

JAMES Bolland was born in the Borough of Southwark. His father followed the profeſſion of a butcher, and brought his ſon up to the ſame trade. After the death of his father, he married a young woman poſſeſſed of about three

three hundred pounds, and ſet up for himſelf in the Borough, where for ſome time he lived in reputation; but his natural propenſity to pleaſure and diſſipation led him into ſuch extravagancies as ſoon brought his affairs into a very embarraſſed ſtate, and he was obliged to have recourſe to many expedients to ſupport his credit. Amongſt others, fame has been pretty induſtrious in propagating, that, being butcher to St. Thomas's Hoſpital, he defrauded that charity of a very conſiderable ſum, by having a wooden weight, which in appearance reſembled a leaden one of 56lb. though it weighed no more than 7lb. His journeyman, obſerving this and ſimilar deceptions, thought he might retaliate upon his maſter, by defrauding him of caſh; which being diſcovered by his nephew, who was his apprentice, B. upbraided his man, who, to be revenged of the informer, took an opportunity of ſeizing the boy in his ſleep, and hanging him to a ſtaple, in which ſituation he was found dead one morning. Bolland was generally thought to have been an acceſſary to this murder; but he declared to the ordinary, juſt before he was turned off, on being queſtioned relative to this affair, "that, to ſcreen his ſervant, who had been privy to his own acts of injuſtice, he had a coroner's jury to ſit upon the body of the boy, who, from the circumſtances that were laid before them, brought in their verdict lunacy, and he had the body privately buried; that he blamed himſelf for conniving at the affair, but was no way privy to or concerned in it." The difficulties that ſurrounded him, and his ill uſage, ſo affected his wife that ſhe fell a ſacrifice to grief and deſpair.

Upon the death of his firſt wife her place was preſently ſupplied by a female friend, with whom he had a connection for ſome time, and which his wife having diſcovered, greatly increaſed her misfortunes. His preſent help-mate did not lay any great claim to that rigid virtue which conſtitutes the brighteſt ornament of the ſex: ſhe had ſeveral admirers, and amongſt the reſt an honeſt tar, who at this period returning from a long voyage, with his pockets well lined, he was a welcome viſitor, even in the eyes of Bolland; who, however, not chuſing he ſhould be too long a gueſt, induced his ſultana to perſuade Jack to make another voyage, which he did, leaving his caſh in her hands. As long as the money laſted he treated his dulcinea tolerably well; but at the end of this period, ſhe becoming troubleſome, he got an aſſociate to ſwear a debt againſt her, and lodged her in the Fleet, where ſhe died a ſhort time after. Her maritime lover returned, and, finding what had happened, was almoſt diſtracted, and is ſaid to be now reduced to the miſerable ſtation of a dog-ſkinner.

He now commenced a ſheriff's officer for the county of Surry; but judging that the ſame ſtation in Middleſex would be more to his advantage, he entered upon that office on this ſide of the water. It was in this capacity that he played ſo many pranks as have made his name conſpicous in the annals of infamy. Amongſt others, having in his cuſtody an eminent trader, whoſe affairs were much embarraſſed, and finding that this perſon

had a very amiable niece, who was then at a boarding-ſchool a few miles out of town, he propoſed to his priſoner to obtain bail for him, and procure his liberty, on condition that he placed the young lady, to whom he was guardian, in B's hands. The unnatural uncle conſented, and the unfortunate young lady was ſacrificed to obtain her guardian's liberty. It is true, B. afterwards married her, which we mention as the only act of juſtice we ever heard aſcribed to him.

He was ſoon after lodged in the Fleet, upon an action of debt, ariſing from malverſation in the capacity of ſheriff's officer, where he remained till an act of inſolvency took place.

Being releaſed from his confinement, in which he had greatly improved his knowledge in the moſt extenſive plan of chicane, he immediately put in practice what he had ſo deeply ſtudied in the theory. He had at his nod a number of indigent tradeſmen, who, being his priſoners, out upon *parole*, were compelled to do all his dirty work in negociating bills and bailing at command. This practice ſoon brought many of them to a priſon, where they are now lodged probably for life: others were diſpatched into different parts of the country, to execute orders upon the credit of thoſe in town, and conſign the goods to his houſe, then in Shire-lane. Young fellows of a comely appearance, who fell into his clutches, obtained a temporary liberty, an elegant houſe, and an equipage, in order to defraud credulous tradeſmen; and by increaſing his ſtock of furniture and plate, they increaſed their debts to ſuch a pitch, that they became incapable ever after to extricate themſelves. Several of theſe adventurers, who were flattered with the proſpect, by our *worthy* hero, of making their fortunes by marriage, are now ſtarving, in the King's-bench, the Fleet, and even in Newgate.

After this general outline of Bolland's character, the following anecdotes, which ſerve ſtill further to illuſtrate his villainy, may certainly meet with credit.

Preſently after he commenced ſheriff's officer for Middleſex, he diſplayed his genius for chicane in a very extraordinary manner. One Wilkinſon, who kept a public-houſe in the Strand, and was at that time a man in good circumſtances, going into the North for a ſhort time, to viſit his relations, B. trumped up an imaginary debt againſt him, and, in conſequence of a fictitious bond and judgment, directed his myrmidons to enter his houſe and ſeize upon all his effects; and when Wilkinſon returned to town, he found himſelf not only diſpoſſeſſed of his houſe, but theſe excreſcences of the law in poſſeſſion of all his property, and even his wife. In vain Wilkinſon had recourſe to the law: they parried him with every poſſible ſubterfuge, and, after having thus haraſſed him, compelled him to take refuge abroad, in order to qualify himſelf for the benefit of the late inſolvent act. This was the perſon to whom Bolland addreſſed himſelf when he had juſt got into the cart, coming out of Newgate, when he intreated Wilkinſon's mercy and forgiveneſs.

The forgery of which he was convicted is not the only fact for which he might have ſuffered capi-

tally,

tally, had not felony been compounded. Being ſome time ſince at a fair in Oxfordſhire, he ſaw a horſe that he thought would ſuit his purpoſe, and accordingly bid money for it, but the farmer, who was the proprietor of it, and B. could not agree about the price. However, the inn-keeper, where it ſtood, having heard the tranſaction, B. came to him the next morning, and informed him that he and the farmer had agreed, and after having it ſaddled, mounted it, and rode to town. The farmer coming for his horſe, was informed that Mr. B. the purchaſer, had gone off with it to town, and hearing that Jemmy was a man of property, judged that his money was ſafe. Accordingly, when the farmer came to town, he called upon B. in Shire-lane, and requeſted the ſum propoſed for the horſe; but B. with his uſual effrontery, laughed at him, aſking him *if he took him for a horſe-ſtealer*. This nettled the farmer, who took out a warrant againſt B. for horſe-ſtealing, and after an examination before Juſtice Fielding, B. was committed for the fact to Tothill-fields bridewell. Here he found means to perſuade the farmer it was only a joke: at leaſt the farmer, glad to receive double the value of the horſe, declined any farther proſecuting him.

B. ſeems indeed to have had a very ſtrong inclination for horſe-ſtealing; for it is not many months ſince he ſent a note to a very reputable tradeſman at a tavern in the city to borrow a horſe he was poſſeſſed of, to go a ſhort journey the next day: but the horſe has never ſince been heard of. 'Tis true the gentleman's attorney diſſuaded him from commencing an action, ſaying, that probably it might put him to 40l. expence, and he might not recover his horſe after all his trouble.

An Hibernian young gentleman, who, to the natural volatile diſpoſition of one-and-twenty, added all the good nature and generoſity of his native land, having arrived in this metropolis with ſome good recommendations (beſides his own perſonal merit) drew upon his banker, however, ſo faſt, that he refuſed any longer credit till farther advice. This circumſtance neceſſitated him to create ſome trifling debts, till he could hear from his friends in Ireland. A ſtranger in this city, without money, and no protectors, ſeldom eſcapes the annoyance of his creditors, and Mr. G—— was ſoon lodged in Shire-lane, to pay his compliments, in every ſenſe, to Mr. Bolland. After Mr. G—— had remained there a few days, B. finding he had ſome acquaintance who came to viſit him, told him, with that kind of good-nature which was as ſpecious as it was impoſing, "that it was a pity ſuch a clever young-fellow as Mr. G— ſhould be deprived of his liberty for ſo trifling a matter as 15l. and that if he could draw for that ſum upon any friend, he would releaſe him." This was ſpoken before an acquaintance then preſent; to which Mr. G—— replying, "if he drew a note, his friends in Ireland would probably pay it." Accordingly B. approved of the meaſure; but whilſt Mr. G—— was writing, obſerved that it would have a better appearance if he drew the note in favour of Mr. L——, his friend preſent. It

was

was accordingly done, and then B. desired Mr. L. to indorse it to him, having previously made Mr. G—— observe, he should have a few guineas in his pocket, after debt and costs were paid. In consequence of this hint the note was drawn for 30l. and B. gave him his note for the difference. Mr. G—— now obtained his liberty, when B. desired both the gentlemen to favour him with their company to drink a bottle, and *not be afraid to come and see him because they had been there before.* In consequence of this civility they both called upon him to drink a friendly glass, about a fortnight after this transaction; when B. informed them the note had been returned from Ireland unpaid: however, the glass went round chearfully, but when they proposed going, Mr. B. very *amicably* acquainted them that he had writs against them both, and they were compelled to remain his involuntary guests for that night. The next day Mr. L. considering that it was vain to remonstrate, procured the 30l. and took up the note, after which he reminded Mr. B. that he had a counter note of his for 13l. — "What note," said B. in his usual manner; "I never gave you a note, you mistake." "Here, Sir, it is in your own hand-writing."—"Aye, aye, let's see it." Upon which L. presenting him with it, B. tore it in pieces, still persisting in its being all a mistake.

The barbarous treatment of Mrs. G. under pretence of debt (though a married woman) should not be suppressed. She owed a small sum, for which B. was employed to arrest her, which he effectually did, and having secured her at his house in Shire-lane, as usual, he temporized, and upon her paying him five guineas, and some other douceurs in the table way, she obtained her temporary liberty, but this was of very short date, and her second release was attended with much greater expence, besides a bond and judgment upon her household goods. In consequence of these credentials, he took possession of her furniture. In this situation, with an execution in her house, she was so affected that she lost her reason so far as to set fire to her dwelling. The fire was, however, soon extinguished, and little damage done to the effects, which were soon transplanted to Bolland's, and Mrs. G. was committed to Newgate. She was tried, convicted, and respited, upon the face of the affair appearing so uncommonly aggravating. Soon after Mr. G. came home, and in order to distress him, and prevent his commencing a prosecution for damages, B. contrived to have him arrested for a considerable sum, whereby B. gained time, by Mr. G. being unable to obtain bail.

Mr. H——y, it seems, had been privy to, if not concerned in many of these transactions; but not meeting with sufficient recompence for his pains, he commenced writer against B. and exposed many of his villainies in the public papers. To revenge this attack, B. renewed a former claim upon him, being one of his prisoners at large, and seized his furniture at his chambers: but B. almost ever too cunning for himself, made some egregious mistake in this business, and a prosecution hung over his head for

for it at the time of his execution.

Upon the demiſe of Mr. Mendez, the Jew broker, in Bow-ſtreet, B. was acquainted with a lady that this ſon of Iſrael ſupported, at the ſame time that he entertained another female in his own houſe. This acquaintance of B. thinking that ſhe had a right to ſuperſede her rival in the poſſeſſion of her late lover's effects, propoſed to Bolland to eject her, which he did very conciſely, for his mirmydons broke in at the window, and carried off all the goods upon the premiſes, in deſpite of the fair inmate. This ſtroke is ſaid to have been for the time worth 1500l. to B. But a certain juſtice in the neighbourhood, hearing of the tranſaction, took cognizance of it; and at the time of his apprehenſion for forgery, it was amongſt the number of proſecutions hovering round him.

We need not be ſurprized at Mr. Bolland's perſeverance in theſe knaviſh purſuits, as he did not even lay claim to any probity; for, whenever his integrity was called in queſtion by any of his employers, he would reply with great coolneſs, "Look ye, Sir, you know I do not pretend to be honeſt—but, by G—d, I'll never tell you a lie." Another ſentiment of this extraordinary man ſhould not be omitted, as it carries with it an appearance of being prophetic: whenever he was aſked for a toaſt in company, the firſt he gave always was, "May hemp bind thoſe whom honour won't." We well know, from all his tranſactions, how little HONOUR bound him; we alſo know that at laſt *hemp* bound him faſt.

We now approach the period when he had nearly appeared in a very conſpicuous point of light as a city officer. He had, by ſome means, collected a ſum ſufficient to purchaſe the place of city marſhal, and actually had paid the money into the office of chamberlain of the city. But his general ſcandalous character being reported to the court of aldermen, they interfered; and he was informed, that unleſs he withdrew his money, upon the very firſt complaint of his ill behaviour, he would not only loſe his place, but the purchaſe-money. This hint was not thrown away upon B. and he accordingly agreed to recede from his pretenſions to this place; but before he had time to withdraw his money, his creditors attached the ſum of 2400l. in the chamberlain's office: thus his falſe ambition coſt him nearly all his property.

This tranſaction led him to the affair which proved fatal to him. He had diſcounted a note of fifty guineas with Mr. Jeſſon, who keeps a lottery-office under the piazzas, Covent-garden. This perſon meeting him in October laſt, at the George and Vulture tavern in Cornhill, enquired when B. would ſettle that note; whereupon B. produced a note of 100l. drawn by Bradſhaw on Pritchard, which was endorſed by Bolland, when Jeſſon told him that his name being on the back of it, he could not negociate it. B. then ſaid he could take his name off, and Mr. Lilburne (a perſon preſent) took up a table knife with a deſign of eraſing the name. When he had eraſed all but the letter B. Bolland ſaid, "Don't ſcratch it all out, for it may diſfigure it, or can-

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cel it, by ſcratching a hole in it." adding, he would think of ſome name that began with a *B*," and immediately filled it up with *anks*, and then gave it to Jeſſon. This perſon then diſcounted it with Mr. Cardineaux, and Bolland being aſked, upon receiving the caſh, who this Banks was, replied, " he was a publican or victualler, and lived in or near Rathbone-place." Before the note became due, the drawer (Bradſhaw) was a bankrupt; upon which Jeſſon, meeting Bolland at the ſword-blade coffee-houſe, ſaid to him, " That note of 100l. of Bradſhaw, which I got Mr. Cardineaux to diſcount for you, will not be paid, for Bradſhaw is in the paper to day, he is a bankrupt; you muſt take care of it againſt it becomes due. In anſwer to which Bolland replied, " What note—is my name to it?" " No, (returned Jeſſon) your name was upon it; but Banks's name is now upon it, you ſtood in his ſhoes, and muſt take care of it.—You know Mr. Lilburne was preſent, and you muſt take care of it." Bolland then ſaid, " Indeed he knew nothing of it, nor ſhould he." " Very well, (reſumed Jeſſon) then I will let Mr. Cardineaux immediately know of the tranſaction." In conſequence of Mr. Cardineaux's being informed of all the circumſtances of this affair, and meeting Bolland at the Hamburgh coffee-houſe, he ſaid to B. " that bill I diſcounted for you will not be paid;" to which B. replied, with an air of aſtoniſhment, " What Bill!" Mr. Cardineaux then told him, " The bill I diſcounted for you at the Rainbow coffee-houſe, Covent-Garden:" to which Bolland boldly and fatally ſaid, " *I never diſcounted a bill with you, Sir, you miſtake me, my name is James Bolland, I never ſaw you in my life, nor you have no bill with my endorſement.*"

Mr. Cardineaux being thus irritated, the affair became ſerious, and too late Bolland paid the money for the note. All Bolland ſaid in his own defence upon his trial, was, " I never in my life forged with an intent to cheat or defraud any perſon in the world. Pleaſe to aſk Mr. Cardineaux, when he applied to me, if I did not deſire him to prove his debt under Bradſhaw's commiſſion, and I would make good the deficiency; ſo I could have no deſign to cheat: there were two 100l. notes to Pritchard; one he took back; I gave him a draft upon Sir Robert Ladbroke the 14th day of the month, but made the date of the draft the 17th; and five guineas his clerk had in money: that 100l. was for my note, and no other general concern in Pritchard's account; it was Jeſſon's fault, not mine: I was good for 100l. then, my name was good for 100l. or four or five; I had 2000l. at this time in Sir Robert Ladbroke's hands, and Pritchard owed me 1900l. at this time, and Mr. Cardineaux has been paid the money. Every body knew, I believe the gentlemen of the jury know, that at that time Mr. Pritchard's name was good, without the name of Banks. I wiſh it had been ſo now; I muſt leave the reſt to my council; I don't underſtand the caſe."

After Bolland was condemned, he engaged ſeveral writers to defend him in the public papers; but they produced declamation inſtead of argument.

argument. A petition was preſented to the queen in his behalf, and the members of both houſes of parliament received petitions from the hands of his diſconſolate wife, ſome days before he ſuffered. The effect of theſe addreſſes occaſioned the recorder to be ſent for to St. James's, and it was not till the evening before his execution that it was finally determined he ſhould ſuffer.

He was executed at Tyburn, Wedneſday March 18th, 1772.



NATURAL HISTORY.

Remarks upon the Nature of the Soil of Naples, and its Neighbourhood; in a Letter from the Honourable William Hamilton, his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary at Naples, to Matthew Maty, M. D. Sec. R. S.

[Read Jan. 10. 17. 24. 1771.]

Naples, Oct. 16, 1770.

SIR,

ACCORDING to your deſire, I loſe no time in ſending you ſuch further remarks as I have been making with ſome diligence, for ſix years paſt, in the compaſs of twenty miles or more, round this capital. By accompanying theſe remarks with a map of the country I deſcribe, and with the ſpecimens of different matters that compoſe the moſt remarkable ſpots of it, I do not doubt but that I ſhall convince you, as I am myſelf convinced, that the whole circuit (ſo far as I have examined) within the boundaries marked in the map, is wholly and totally the production of ſubterraneous fires; and that moſt probably the ſea formerly reached the mountains that lie behind Capua and Caſerta, and are a continuation of the Appenines. If I may be allowed to compare ſmall things with great, I imagine the ſubterraneous fires to have worked in this country under the bottom of the ſea, as moles in a field, throwing up here and there a hillock, and that the matter thrown out of ſome of theſe hillocks formed into ſettled volcanos, filling up the ſpace between one and the other, has compoſed this part of the continent, and many of the iſlands adjoining.

From the obſervations I have made upon mount Etna, Veſuvius, and its neighbourhood, I dare ſay, that, after a careful examination, moſt mountains that are, or have been volcanos, would be found to owe their exiſtence to ſubterraneous fire; the direct reverſe of what I find the commonly received opinion.

Nature, though varied, is certainly in general uniform in her operations; and I cannot conceive that two ſuch conſiderable volcanos as Etna and Veſuvius ſhould have been formed otherwiſe, than every other conſiderable volcano of the known world. I do not wonder that ſo little progreſs has been made in the improvement of natural hiſtory, and particularly in that branch of it which regards the theory of the earth; nature acts ſlowly, it is difficult to catch her in the fact. Thoſe who have made this ſubject their ſtudy have, without ſcruple, undertaken at once, to write the natural hiſtory of a whole province, or of an entire conti-

nent; not reflecting, that the longeſt life of man ſcarcely affords him time to give a perfect one of the ſmalleſt inſect.

I am ſenſible of what I undertake in giving you, Sir, even a very imperfect account of the nature of the ſoil of a little more than twenty miles round Naples: yet I flatter myſelf that my remarks, ſuch as they are, may be of ſome uſe to any one hereafter, who may have leiſure and inclination to follow them up. The kingdom of the Two Sicilies offers certainly the faireſt field for obſervations of this kind, of any in the whole world; here are volcanos exiſting in their full force, ſome on their decline, and others totally extinct.

To begin with ſome degree of order, which is really difficult in the variety of matter that occurs to my mind, I will firſt mention the baſis on which I found all my conjectures. It is the nature of the ſoil that covers the antient towns of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and the interior and exterior form of the new mountain, near Puzzole, with the ſort of materials of which it is compoſed. It cannot be denied that Herculaneum and Pompeii ſtood once above ground; though now, the former is in no part leſs than ſeventy feet, and in ſome parts one hundred and twelve feet, below the preſent ſurface of the earth; and the latter is buried ten or twelve feet deep, more or leſs. As we know from the very accurate account given by Pliny the younger, to Tacitus, and from the accounts of other contemporary authors, that theſe towns were buried by an eruption of mount Veſuvius in the time of Titus; it muſt be allowed, that whatever matter lies between theſe cities and the preſent ſurface of the earth over them, muſt have been produced ſince the year 79 of the Chriſtian æra, the date of that formidable eruption.

Pompeii, which is ſituated at a much greater diſtance from the volcano than Herculaneum, has felt the effects of a ſingle eruption only; it is covered with white pumice ſtones mixed with fragments of lava and burnt matter, large and ſmall; the pumice is very light, but I have found ſome of the fragments of lava and cinders there, weighing eight pounds. I have often wondered that ſuch weighty bodies could have been carried to ſuch a diſtance (for Pompeii cannot be leſs than five miles, in a ſtrait line, from the mouth of Veſuvius.) Every obſervation confirms the fall of this horrid ſhower over the unfortunate city of Pompeii, and that few of its inhabitants had dared to venture out of their houſes; for in many of thoſe which have been already cleared, ſkeletons have been found, ſome with gold rings, ear-rings, and bracelets. I have been preſent at the diſcovery of ſeveral human ſkeletons myſelf; and under a vaulted arch, about two years ago, at Pompeii, I ſaw the bones of a man and a horſe taken up, with the fragments of the horſe's furniture, which had been ornamented with falſe gems ſet in bronze. The ſkulls of ſome of the ſkeletons found in the ſtreets had been evidently fractured by the fall of the ſtones. His Sicilian majeſty's excavations are confined to this ſpot at preſent; and the curious in antiquity may expect hereafter, from ſo rich a mine, ample matter for their diſſertations: but I will confine myſelf to ſuch obſervations only as relate to my preſent ſubject.

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Over the ſtratum of pumice and burnt matter that covers Pompeii, there is a ſtratum of good mould, of the thickneſs of about two feet and more in ſome parts, in which vines flouriſh, except in ſome particular ſpots of this vineyard, where they are ſubject to be blaſted by a foul vapour or *moſete*, as it is called here, that riſes from beneath the burnt matter. The abovementioned ſhower of pumice ſtones, according to my obſervations, extended beyond Caſtel-a-mare (near which ſpot the ancient town of Stabia alſo lies buried under them), and covered a tract of country not leſs than thirty miles in circumference. It was at Stabia that Pliny the elder loſt his life, and this ſhower of pumice ſtones is well deſcribed in the younger Pliny's letter. Little of the matter that has iſſued from Veſuvius ſince that time, has reached theſe parts: but I muſt obſerve that the pavement of the ſtreets of Pompeii is of lava; nay, under the foundation of the town, there is a deep ſtratum of lava and burnt matter. Theſe circumſtances, with many others that will be related hereafter, prove, beyond a doubt, that there have been eruptions of Veſuvius previous to that of the year 79, which is the firſt recorded by hiſtory.

The growth of ſoil by time is eaſily accounted for; and who, that has viſited ruins of ancient edifices, has not often ſeen a flouriſhing ſhrub, in a good ſoil, upon the top of an old wall? I have remarked many ſuch on the moſt conſiderable ruins at Rome and elſewhere. But from the ſoil which has grown over the barren pumice that covers Pompeii, I was enabled to make a curious obſervation. Upon examining the cuts and hollow ways made by currents of water in the neighbourhood of Veſuvius and of other volcanos, I had remarked that there lay frequently a ſtratum of rich ſoil, of more or leſs depth, between the matter produced by the exploſion of ſucceeding eruptions; and I was naturally led to think that ſuch a ſtratum had grown in the ſame manner as the one abovementioned over the pumice of Pompeii. Where the ſtratum of good ſoil was thick, it was evident to me that many years had elapſed between one eruption and that which ſucceeded it. I do not pretend to ſay that a juſt eſtimate can be formed of the great age of volcanos from this obſervation, but ſome ſort of calculation might be made; for inſtance, ſhould an exploſion of pumice cover again the ſpot under which Pompeii is buried, the ſtratum of rich ſoil abovementioned would certainly lie between two beds of pumice; and if a like accident had happened a thouſand years ago, the ſtratum of rich ſoil would as certainly have wanted much of its preſent thickneſs, as the rotting of vegetables, manure, &c. is ever increaſing a cultivated ſoil. Whenever I find then a ſucceſſion of different ſtrata of pumice and burnt matter like that which covers Pompeii, intermixed with ſtrata of rich ſoil, of greater or leſs depth, I hope I may be allowed reaſonably to conclude, that the whole has been the production of a long ſeries of eruptions occaſioned by ſubterraneous fire. By the ſize and weight of the pumice, and fragments of burnt erupted matter in theſe ſtrata, it is eaſy to trace them up to their ſource, which I have done more than once in the neighbour-

neighbourhood of Puzzole, where exploſions have been frequent. The gradual decreaſe in the ſize and quantity of the erupted matter in the ſtratum abovementioned, from Pompeii to Caſtel-a-Mare, is very viſible: At Pompeii, as I ſaid before, I have found them of eight pounds weight, when at Caſtel-a-Mare the largeſt do not weigh an ounce.

The matter which covers the ancient town of Herculaneum, is not the produce of one eruption only; for there are evident marks that the matter of ſix eruptions has taken its courſe over that which lies immediately above the town, and was the cauſe of its deſtruction. Theſe ſtrata are either of lava or burnt matter, with veins of good ſoil between them. The ſtratum of erupted matter that immediately covers the town, and with which the theatre and moſt of the houſes were filled, is not of that foul vitrified matter, called lava, but of a ſort of ſoft ſtone, compoſed of pumice, aſhes, and burnt matter. It is exactly of the ſame nature with what is called here the Naples ſtone; the Italians diſtinguiſh it by the name of *tufa*, and it is in general uſe for building. Its colour is uſually that of our free-ſtone, but ſometimes tinged with grey, green, and yellow; and the pumice ſtones, with which it ever abounds, are ſometimes large and ſometimes ſmall; it varies likewiſe in its degrees of ſolidity.

The chief article in the compoſition of this *tufa* ſeems to me to be, that fine burnt material, which is called *puzzolane*, whoſe binding quality and utility by way of cement are mentioned by Vitruvius, and which is to be met with only in countries that have been ſubject to ſubterraneous fires. It is, I believe, a ſort of lime prepared by nature. This, mixed with water, great or ſmall pumice ſtones, fragments of lava, and burnt matter, may naturally be ſuppoſed to harden into a ſtone of this kind; and, as water frequently attends eruptions of fire, as will be ſeen in the accounts I ſhall give of the formation of the new mountain near Puzzole, I am convinced the firſt matter that iſſued from Veſuvius, and covered Herculaneum, was in the ſtate of liquid mud. A circumſtance ſtrongly favouring my opinion is, that, about two years ago, I ſaw the head of an antique ſtatue dug out of this matter within the theatre of Herculaneum; the impreſſion of its face remains to this day in the *tufa*, and might ſerve as a mould for a caſt in plaiſter of Paris, being as perfect as any mould I ever ſaw. As much may be inferred from the exact reſemblance of this matter, or *tufa*, which immediately covers Herculaneum, to all the *tufa's* of which the high grounds of Naples and its neighbourhood are compoſed; I detached a piece of it ſticking to, and incorporated with, the painted ſtucco of the inſide of the theatre of Herculaneum, and ſhall ſend it for your inſpection *. It is very different, as you will ſee, from the vitrified matter called lava, by which it has been generally thought that Herculaneum was deſtroyed. The village of Reſina and ſome villas ſtand

* This piece is now in the Muſeum of the Royal Society, together with many other ſpecimens, mentioned in this and in the following letter. M. M.

at preſent above this unfortunate town.

To account for the very great difference of the matters that cover Herculaneum and Pompeii, I have often thought that in the eruption of 79 the mountain muſt have been open in more than one place. A paſſage in Pliny's letter to Tacitus ſeems to ſay as much, *Interim e Veſuvio monte pluribus locis latiſſimæ "flammæ, atque incendia relucebant, "quorum fulgor et claritas tenebras "noctis pellebat:"* ſo that very probably the matter that covers Pompeii proceeded from a mouth, or crater, much nearer to it than is the great mouth of the volcano, from whence came the matter that covers Herculaneum. This matter might nevertheleſs be ſaid to have proceeded from Veſuvius, juſt as the eruption in the year 1760, which was quite independent of the great crater (being four miles from it), is properly called an eruption of Veſuvius.

In the beginning of eruptions, volcanos frequently throw up water mixed with the aſhes. Veſuvius did ſo in the eruption of 1631, according to the teſtimony of many contemporary writers. The ſame circumſtances happened in 1669, according to the account of Ignazzio Sorrentino, who, by his Hiſtory of Mount Veſuvius printed at Naples in 1734, has ſhewn himſelf to have been a very accurate obſerver of the phænomena of the volcano, for many years that he lived at Torre del Greco, ſituated at the foot of it. At the beginning of the formation of the new mountain, near Puzzole, water was mixed with the aſhes thrown up, as will be ſeen in two very curious and particular accounts of the formation of that mountain, which I ſhall have the pleaſure of communicating to you preſently; and in 1755 Etna threw up a quantity of water in the beginning of an eruption, as is mentioned in the letter I ſent you laſt year upon the ſubject of that magnificent volcano *. Ulloa likewiſe mentions this circumſtance of water attending the eruptions of volcanos in America. Whenever therefore I find a *tufa* compoſed exactly like that which immediately covers Herculaneum, and undoubtedly proceeded from Veſuvius, I conclude ſuch a *tufa* to have been produced by water mixing with the erupted matter at the time of an exploſion occaſioned by ſubterraneous fire; and this obſervation, I believe, will be of more uſe than any other, in pointing out thoſe parts of the preſent *terra firma*, that have been formed by exploſion. I am convinced it has often happened that ſubterraneous fires and exhalations, after having been pent up and confined for ſome time, and been the cauſe of earthquakes, have forced their paſſage, and in venting themſelves formed mountains of the matter that confined them, as you will ſee was the caſe near Puzzole in the year 1538, and by evident ſigns has been ſo before, in many parts of the neighbourhood of Puzzole; without creating a regular volcano. The materials of ſuch mountains will have but little appearance of having been produced by fire, to any one unaccuſtomed to make obſervations upon the different nature of volcanos.

If it were allowed to make a

* Phil. Tranſact. Vol. LX. p. 1.

com-

compariſon between the earth and a human body, one might conſider a country replete with combuſtibles occaſioning exploſions (which is ſurely the caſe here) to be like a body full of humours. When theſe humours concentre in one part, and form a great tumour out of which they are diſcharged freely, the body is leſs agitated; but when by any accident the humours are checked, and do not find a free paſſage through their uſual channel, the body is agitated, and tumours appear in other parts of that body, but ſoon after the humours return again to their former channel. In a ſimilar manner one may conceive Veſuvius to be the preſent great channel, through which nature diſcharges ſome of the foul humours of the earth; when theſe humours are checked by any accident or ſtoppage in this channel for any conſiderable time, earthquakes will be frequent in its neighbourhood, and exploſions may be apprehended even at ſome diſtance from it. This was the caſe in the year 1538, Veſuvius having been quiet for near 400 years. There was no eruption from its great crater from the year 1139 to the great eruption of 1631, and the top of the mountain began to loſe all ſigns of fire. As it is not foreign to my purpoſe, and will ſerve to ſhew how greatly they are miſtaken, who place the ſeat of the fire in the center or towards the top of a volcano, I will give you a curious deſcription of the ſtate of the crater of Veſuvius, after having been free from eruptions 492 years, as related by Bracini, who deſcended into it not long before the eruption of 1631: "The "crater was five miles in circum- "ference, and about a thouſand "paces deep; its ſides were co- "vered with bruſh wood, and at "the bottom there was a plain on "which cattle grazed. In the "woody parts, boars frequently "harboured; in the midſt of the "plain, within the crater, was a "narrow paſſage, through which, "by a winding path, you could "deſcend about a mile amongſt "rocks and ſtones, till you came "to another more ſpacious plain "covered with aſhes: in this plain "were three little pools, placed in "a triangular form, one towards "the Eaſt, of hot water, corroſive "and bitter beyond meaſure; ano- "ther towards the Weſt, of water "ſalter than that of the ſea; the "third of hot water, that had no "particular taſte."

The great increaſe of the cone of Veſuvius, from that time to this, naturally induces one to conclude, that the whole of the cone was raiſed in the like manner, and that the part of Veſuvius, called Somma, which is now conſidered as a diſtinct mountain from it, was compoſed in the ſame manner. This may plainly be perceived by examining its interior and exterior form, and the ſtrata of lava and burnt matter of which it is compoſed. The ancients, in deſcribing Veſuvius, never mention two mountains. Strabo, Dio, Vitruvius, all agree, that Veſuvius, in their time, ſhewed ſigns of having formerly erupted, and the firſt compares the crater on its top to an amphitheatre. The mountain now called Somma was, I believe, that which the ancients called Veſuvius: its outſide form is conical, its inſide, inſtead of an amphitheatre, is now like a great theatre. I ſuppoſe the eruption in Pliny's

time to have thrown down that part of the cone next the ſea, which would naturally have left it in its preſent ſtate, and that the conical mountain, or exiſting Veſuvius, has been raiſed by the ſucceeding eruptions: all my obſervations confirm this opinion. I have ſeen ancient lavas in the plain on the other ſide of Somma, which could never have proceeded from the preſent Veſuvius. Serao, a celebrated phyſician now living at Naples, in the introduction of his account of the eruption of Veſuvius in 1737, (in which account many of the phænomena of the volcano are recorded and very well accounted for) ſays, that at the convent of Dominican fryars, called the Madona del Arco, ſome years ago, in ſinking a well, at a hundred feet depth, a lava was diſcovered, and ſoon after another, ſo that in leſs than three hundred feet depth, the lavas of four eruptions were found. From the ſituation of this convent it is clear beyond a doubt, that theſe lavas proceeded from the mountain called Somma, as they are quite out of the reach of the exiſting volcano.

From theſe circumſtances, and from repeated obſervations I have made in the neighbourhood of Veſuvius, I am ſure that no virgin ſoil is to be found there, and that all is compoſed of different ſtrata of erupted matter, even to a great depth below the level of the ſea. In ſhort, I have not any doubt in my own mind, but that this volcano took its riſe from the bottom of the ſea; and as the whole plain between Veſuvius and the mountains behind Caſerta, which is the beſt part of the Campagna Felice, is (under its good ſoil) compoſed of burnt matter, I imagine the ſea to have waſhed the feet of thoſe mountains, until the ſubterraneous fires began to operate, at a period certainly of a moſt remote antiquity.

The ſoil of the Campagna Felice is very fertile; I ſaw the earth opened in many places laſt year in the midſt of that plain, when they were ſeeking for materials to mend the road from Naples to Caſerta. The ſtratum of good ſoil was in general four or five feet thick; under which was a deep ſtratum of cinders, pumice, fragments of lava and ſuch burnt matter as abounds near Veſuvius and all the volcanos. The mountains at the back of Caſerta are moſtly of a ſort of lime-ſtone, and very different from thoſe formed by fire; though Signior Van Vitelli, the celebrated architect, has aſſured me, that in the cutting of the famous aqueduct of Caſerta through theſe mountains, he met with ſome ſoils, that had been evidently formed by ſubterraneous fires. The high grounds which extend from Caſtel-a-Mare to the point of Minerva towards the iſland of Caprea, and from the promontory that divides the bay of Naples from that of Salerno, are of lime-ſtone. The plain of Sorrento, that is bounded by theſe high grounds, beginning at the village of Vico, and ending at that of Maſſa, is wholly compoſed of the ſame ſort of *tufa* as that about Naples, except that the cinder or pumice ſtones intermixed in it are larger than the Naples *tufa*. I conceive then that there has been an exploſion in this ſpot from the bottom of the ſea. This plain, as I have remarked to be the caſe with all ſoils produced by ſubterraneous fire, is extremely fertile; whilſt the

the ground about it, being of another nature, is not ſo. The iſland of Caprea does not ſhew any ſigns of having been formed by ſubterraneous fire, but is of the ſame nature as the high grounds laſt mentioned, from which it has been probably detached by earthquakes, or the violence of the waves. Rovigliano, an iſland, or rather a rock, in the bay of Caſtel-a-Mare, is likewiſe of lime-ſtone, and ſeems to have belonged to the original mountains in its neighbourhood: in ſome of theſe mountains there are alſo petrified fiſh and foſſil ſhells, which I never have found in the mountains, which I ſuppoſe to have been formed by exploſion.

You have now, Sir, before you, the nature of the ſoil, from Caprea to Naples. The ſoil on which this great metropolis ſtands has been evidently produced by exploſions, ſome of which ſeem to have been upon the very ſpot on which this city is built; all the high grounds round Naples, Pauſilipo, Puzzole, Baïa, Miſenum, the iſlands of Procita and Iſchia, all appear to have been raiſed by exploſion. You can trace ſtill in many of theſe heights the conical ſhape that was naturally given them at firſt, and even the craters out of which the matter iſſued, though to be ſure others of theſe heights have ſuffered ſuch changes by the hand of time, that you can only conjecture that they were raiſed in the like manner, by their compoſition being exactly the ſame as that of thoſe mountains, which ſtill retain their conical form and craters entire. A *tufa*, exactly reſembling the ſpecimen I took from the inſide of the theatre of Herculaneum, layers of pumice intermixed with layers of good ſoil, juſt like thoſe over Pompeii, and lavas like thoſe of Veſuvius, compoſe the whole ſoil of the country that remains to be deſcribed.

The famous grotto anciently cut through the mountain of Pauſil po, to make a road from Naples to Puzzole, gives you an opportunity of ſeeing that the whole of that mountain is *tufa*. The firſt evident crater you meet with, after you have paſſed the grotto of Pauſilipo, is now the lake of Agnano; a ſmall remain of the ſubterraneous fire (which muſt probably have made the baſon for the lake, and raiſed the high grounds which form a ſort of amphitheatre round it) ſerves to heat rooms, which the Neapolitans make great uſe of in ſummer, for carrying off diverſe diſorders, by a ſtrong perſpiration. This place is called the Sudatorio di San Germano; near the preſent bagnios, which are but poor little hovels, there are the ruins of a magnificent ancient bath. About an hundred paces from hence is the Grotto del Cane; I ſhall only mention, as a further proof of the probability that the lake of Agnano was a volcano, that vapours of a pernicious quality, as that in the Grotto del Cane, are frequently met with in the neighbourhood of Etna and Veſuvius, particularly at the time of, before, and after great eruptions. The noxious vapour having continued in the ſame force conſtantly ſo many ages, as it has done in the Grotto del Cane (for Pliny mentions this grotto), is indeed a circumſtance in which it differs from the vapours near Veſuvius and Etna, which are not conſtant; the cone forming the outſide of this ſuppoſed volcano is ſtill perfect in many parts.

Oppoſite to the Grotto del Cane, and immediately joining to the lake, riſes the mountain called Aſtruni, which, having, as I imagine, been thrown up by an exploſion of a much later date, retains the conical ſhape and every ſymptom of a volcano in much greater perfection than that I have been deſcribing. The crater of Aſtruni is ſurrounded with a wall to confine boars and deer (this volcano having been for many years converted into a royal chace). It may be about ſix miles or more in circumference; in the plain at the bottom of the crater are two lakes, and in ſome books there is mention made of a hot ſpring, which I never have been able to find. There are many huge rocks of lava within the crater of Aſtruni, and ſome I have met with alſo in that of Agnano; the cones of both theſe ſuppoſed volcanos are compoſed of *tufa* and ſtrata of looſe pumice, fragments of lava and other burnt matter, exactly reſembling the ſtrata of Veſuvius. Bartholomeus Fatias, who wrote of the actions of King Alphonſo the Firſt (before the new mountain had been formed near Puzzole), conjectured that Aſtruni had been a volcano. Theſe are his words: *Locus Neapoli quatuor millia paſſuum proximus, quem vulgo Liſtrones vocant, nos unum e Phlegreis Campis ab ardore nuncupandum putamus.* There is no entrance into the crater of either Aſtruni or Agnano, except one, evidently made by art, and they both exactly correſpond with Strabo's deſcription of avenues; the ſame may be ſaid of the Solfaterra and the Monte Gauro, or Barbaro as it is ſometimes called, which I ſhall deſcribe preſently.

Near Aſtruni and towards the ſea riſes the Solfaterra, which not only retains its cone or crater, but much of its former heat. In the plain within the crater, ſmoke iſſues from many parts, as alſo from its ſides; here, by means of ſtones and tiles heaped over the crevices, through which the ſmoke paſſes, they collect in an aukward manner what they call *ſale armoniaco*; and from the ſand of the plain they extract ſulphur and alum. This ſpot well attended to might certainly produce a good revenue, whereas I doubt if they have hitherto ever cleared 200l. a year by it. The hollow ſound produced by throwing a heavy ſtone on the plain of the crater of the Solfaterra ſeems to indicate, that it is ſupported by a ſort of arched natural vault; and one is induced to think that there is a pool of water beneath this vault (which boils by the heat of a ſubterraneous fire ſtill deeper) by the very moiſt ſtream that iſſues from the cracks in the plain of the Solfaterra, which, like that of boiling water, runs off a ſword or knife, preſented to it, in great drops. On the outſide, and at the foot of the cone of the Solfaterra, towards the lake of Agnano, water ruſhes out of the rocks, ſo hot, as to raiſe the quickſilver in Fahrenheit's thermometer to the degree of boiling water, a fact of which I was myſelf an eye-witneſs. This place, well worthy the obſervation of the curious, has been taken little notice of; it is called the *Piſciarelli*. The common people of Naples have great faith in the efficacy of this water, and make much uſe of it in all cutaneous diſorders, as well as for another diſorder that prevails here. It ſeems to be impregnated chiefly with ſulphur and alum.

When

When you approach your ear to the rocks of the Piſciarelli, from whence this water ouzes, you hear a horrid boiling noiſe, which ſeems to proceed from the huge cauldron, that may be ſuppoſed to be under the plain of the Solfaterra. On the other ſide of the Solfaterra, next the ſea, there is a rock which has communicated with the ſea, till part of it was cut away to make the road to Puzzole; this was undoubtedly a conſiderable lava that ran from the Solfaterra when it was an active volcano. Under this rock of lava, which is more than ſeventy feet high, there is a ſtratum of pumice and aſhes. This ancient lava is about a quarter of a mile broad; you meet with it abruptly before you come in ſight of Puzzole, and it finiſhes as abruptly within about an hundred paces of the town. I have often thought that many quarries of ſtone upon examination would be found to owe their origin to the ſame cauſe, though time may have effaced all ſigns of the volcano from whence they proceeded. Except this rock, which is evidently lava and full of vitrifications like that of Veſuvius, all the rocks upon the coaſt of Baïa are of *tufa*.

I have obſerved in the lava of Veſuvius and Etna, as in this, that the bottom as well as the ſurface of it was rough and porus, like the cinders or ſcoriæ from an iron-foundery, and that for about a foot from the ſurface and from the bottom, they were not near ſo ſolid and compact as towards the centre; which muſt undoubtedly proceed from the impreſſion of the air upon the vitrified matter whilſt in fuſion. I mention this circumſtance, as it may ſerve to point out true lava's with more certainty. The ancient name of the Solfaterra was, *Forum Vulcani*, a ſtrong proof of its origin from ſubterraneous fire. The degree of heat that the Solfaterra has preſerved for ſo many ages, ſeems to have calcined the ſtones upon its cone, and in its crater, as they are very white and crumble eaſily in the hotteſt parts.

We come next to the new mountain near Puzzole, which, being of ſo very late a formation, preſerves its conical ſhape entire, and produces as yet but a very ſlender vegetation. It has a crater almoſt as deep as the cone is high, which may be near a quarter of a mile perpendicular, and is in ſhape a regular inverted cone. At the baſis of this new mountain (which is more than three miles in circumference), the ſand upon the ſea ſhore, and even that which is waſhed by the ſea itſelf, is burning hot for above the ſpace of an hundred yards; if you take up a handful of the ſand below water, you are obliged to get rid of it directly, on account of its intenſe heat.

I had been long very deſirous of meeting with a good account of the formation of this new mountain, becauſe proving this mountain to have been raiſed by meer exploſion in a plain, would prove at the ſame time, that all the neighbouring mountains, which are compoſed of the ſame materials, and have exactly or in part the ſame form, were raiſed in the like manner, and that the ſeat of fire, the cauſe of theſe exploſions, lies deep, which I have every reaſon to think.

Fortunately, I lately found two very good accounts of the phænomena that attended the exploſion, which formed the new mountain,

publiſhed a few months after the event. As I think them very curious, and greatly to my purpoſe, and as they are rare, I will give you a literal tranſlation of ſuch extracts as relate to the formation of the Monte Nuovo. They are bound in one volume *.

The title of the firſt is, *Dell Incendio di Pozzuolo, Marco Antonio delli Falconi all Illuſtriſſima Signiora Marcheſa della Padula nel* MDXXXVIII.

At the head of the ſecond is, *Ragionamento del Terremoto, del Nuovo Monte, del Aprimento di Terra in Pozzuolo nell' Anno* 1538. *é della ſignificatione d'eſſi. Per Piero Giacomo da Toledo*; and at the end of the book, *Stampata in Nap. per Giovanni Sulzthach Alemano, a* 22*di Genaro* 1539, *con gratio, é privilegio.*

" Firſt then (ſays Marco Antonio delli Falconi), will I relate " ſimply and exactly the operations " of nature, of which I was either " myſelf an eye-witneſs, or as they " were related to me by thoſe who " had been witneſſes of them. It " is now two years that there have " been frequent earthquakes at " Pozzuolo, at Naples, and the " neighbouring parts; on the day, " and in the night before the appearance of this eruption, above " twenty ſhocks great and ſmall " were felt at the abovementioned " places. The eruption made its " appearance the 29th of September 1538, the feaſt of St. Michael the angel; it was on a " Sunday, about an hour in the " night: and as I have been informed, they began to ſee on " that ſpot, between the hot baths " or ſweating rooms, and Trepergule, flames of fire, which firſt " made their appearance at the " baths, then extended towards " Trepergule, and fixing in the " little valley that lies between the " Monte Barbaro and the hillock " called del Pericolo (which was " the road to the lake of Avernus " and the baths), in a ſhort time " the fire increaſed to ſuch a degree that it burſt open the earth " in this place, and threw up ſo " great a quantity of aſhes and " pumice ſtones mixed with water, " as covered the whole country; " and in Naples a ſhower of theſe " aſhes and water fell great part of " the night. The next morning, " which was Monday, and the laſt " of the month, the poor inhabitants of Pozzuolo, ſtruck with " ſo horrible a ſight, quitted their " habitations, covered with that " muddy and black ſhower, which " continued in that country the " whole day, flying death, but " with faces painted with its colours, ſome with their children " in their arms, ſome with ſacks " full of their goods, others leading an aſs loaded with their " frightened family towards Naples, others carrying quantities " of birds of various ſorts that had " fallen dead at the time the eruption began, others again with " fiſh which they had found, and " were to be met with in plenty " upon the ſhore, the ſea having " been at that time conſiderably " dried up. Don Petro di Toledo, " Viceroy of the kingdom, with " many gentlemen, went to ſee ſo " wonderful an appearance; I alſo,

* This very ſcarce volume has been preſented by Mr. Hamilton to the Britiſh Meſeum. M. M.

" having

" having met with the moſt ho-
" nourable and incomparable gen-
" tleman, Signior Fabritio Mor-
" maldo, on the road, went and
" ſaw the eruption and the many
" wonderful effects of it. The ſea
" towards Baïa had retired a con-
" ſiderable way; though from the
" quantity of aſhes and broken
" pumice ſtones thrown up by the
" eruption, it appeared almoſt to-
" tally dry. I ſaw likewiſe two
" ſprings in thoſe lately diſcovered
" ruins, one before the houſe that
" was the queen's, of hot and ſalt
" water; the other of freſh and
" cold water, on the ſhore, about
" 250 paces nearer to the erup-
" tion: ſome ſay, that ſtill nearer
" to the ſpot where the eruption
" happened, a ſtream of freſh water
" iſſued forth like a little river.
" Turning towards the place of
" the eruption, you ſaw mountains
" of ſmoke, part of which was
" very black and part very white,
" riſe up to a great height; and
" in the midſt of the ſmoke, at
" times, deep coloured flames burſt
" forth with huge ſtones and aſhes,
" and you heard a noiſe like the
" diſcharge of a number of great
" artillery. It appeared to me as
" if Typheus and Enceladus from
" Iſchia and Etna with innumerable
" giants, or thoſe from the Campi
" Phlegrei (which according to the
" opinions of ſome were ſituated
" in this neighbourhood), were
" come to wage war again with
" Jupiter. The natural hiſtorians
" may perhaps reaſonably ſay, that
" the wiſe poets meant no more
" by giants, than exhalations, ſhut
" up in the bowels of the earth,
" which, not finding a free paſ-
" ſage, open one by their own
" force and impulſe, and form
" mountains, as thoſe which occa-
" ſioned this eruption have been
" ſeen to do; and methought I
" ſaw thoſe torrents of burning
" ſmoke that Pindar deſcribes in
" an eruption at Etna, now called
" Mon Gibello in Sicily, in imi-
" tation of which, as ſome ſay,
" Virgil wrote theſe lines:

" *Ipſe ſed horrificis juxta tonat*
" *Ætna ruinis*, &c.

" After the ſtones and aſhes with
" clouds of thick ſmoke had been
" ſent up, by the impulſe of the
" fire and windy exhalation (as
" you ſee in a great cauldron that
" boils), into the middle region of
" the air, overcome by their own
" natural weight, when from di-
" ſtance the ſtrength they had re-
" ceived from impulſe was ſpent,
" rejected likewiſe by the cold and
" unfriendly region, you ſaw them
" fall thick, and by degrees, the
" condenſed ſmoke clear away,
" raining aſhes with water and
" ſtones of different ſizes, accord-
" ing to the diſtance from the
" place: then by degrees with the
" ſame noiſe and ſmoke it threw
" out ſtones and aſhes again, and ſo
" on by fits. This continued two
" days and nights, when the ſmoke
" and force of the fire began to
" abate. The fourth day, which
" was Thurſday at 22 o'clock,
" there was ſo great an eruption,
" that, as I was in the gulph of
" Puzzole coming from Iſchia, and
" not far from Miſenum, I ſaw,
" in a ſhort time, many columns
" of ſmoke ſhoot up, with the
" moſt terrible noiſe I ever heard,
" and, bending over the ſea, came
" near our boat, which was four
" miles or more from the place of

" their

" their birth; and the quantity of " aſhes, ſtones, and ſmoke, ſeemed " as if they would cover the whole " earth and ſea. Stones, great " and ſmall, and aſhes more or " leſs, according to the impulſe " of the fire and exhalations, be- " gan to fall, ſo that a great part " of this country was covered with " aſhes; and many that have ſeen " it, ſay, they reached the vale of " Diana, and ſome parts of Cala- " bria, which are more than 150 " miles from Puzzuolo. The Fri- " day and Saturday nothing but a " little ſmoke appeared, ſo that " many taking courage, went " upon the ſpot, and ſay, that with " the ſtones and aſhes thrown up, " a mountain has been formed in " that valley, not leſs than three " miles in circumference, and al- " moſt as high as the monte Bar- " baro, which is near it, covering " the Canettaria, the caſtle of " Trepergule, all thoſe buildings " and the greateſt part of the baths " that were about them; extend- " ing South towards the ſea, North " as far as the lake of Avernus, " Weſt to the Sudatory, and join- " ing Eaſt to the foot of the monte " Barbaro, ſo that this place has " changed its form and face in " ſuch a manner as not to be " known again; a thing almoſt in- " credible to thoſe who have not " ſeen it, that in ſo ſhort a time " ſo conſiderable a mountain could " have been formed. On its ſum- " mit there is a mouth in the form " of a cup, which may be a quar- " ter of a mile in circumference, " though ſome ſay it is as large as " our market-place at Naples, " from which there iſſues a con- " ſtant ſmoke; and though I have " ſeen it only at a diſtance, it ap- " pears very great. The Sunday " following, which was the 6th " of October, many people going " to ſee this phænomenon, and " ſome having aſcended half the " mountain, others more, about " 22 o'clock there happened ſo " ſudden and horrid an eruption, " with ſo great a ſmoke, that many " of theſe people were ſtifled, ſome " of which could never be found. " I have been told, that the num- " ber of the dead or loſt amounted " to twenty-four. From that time " to this, nothing remarkable hap- " pened; it ſeems as if the erup- " tion returned periodically, like " the ague or gout. I believe " henceforward it will not have " ſuch force, though the eruption " of the Sunday was accompanied " with ſhowers of aſhes and water, " which fell at Naples, and were " ſeen to extend as far as the " mountain of Somma, called Ve- " ſuvius by the ancients; and, as " I have often remarked, the " clouds of ſmoke proceeding from " the eruption, moved in a direct " line towards that mountain, as " if theſe places had a correſpon- " dence and connection one with " the other. In the night, many " beams and columns of fire were " ſeen to proceed from this erup- " tion, and ſome like flaſhes of " lightening. We have then, many " circumſtances for our obſerva- " tion, the earthquakes, the erup- " tion, the drying up of the ſea, " the quantity of dead fiſh and " birds, the birth of ſprings, the " ſhower of aſhes with water, and " without water, the innumerable " trees in that whole country, as " far as the Grotto of Lucullus, " torn from their roots, thrown " down, and covered with aſhes,

" that

" that it gave one pain to ſee " them: and as all theſe effects " were produced by the ſame cauſe " that produces earthquakes; let " us firſt enquire how earthquakes " are produced, and from thence " we may eaſily comprehend the " cauſe of the abovementioned " events." Then follows a diſſertation on earthquakes, and ſome curious conjectures relative to the phænomena which attended this eruption, clearly and well expreſſed, conſidering, as the author himſelf apologizes, that at that time the Italian language had been little employed on ſuch ſubjects.

The account of the formation of the monte Nuovo, by Pietro Giacomo di Toledo, is given in a dialogue between the feigned perſonages of Peregrino and Sveſſano; the former of which ſays, " It is " now two years that this province " of Campagna has been afflicted " with earthquakes, the country " about Pozzuolo much more ſo " than any other parts, but the " 27th and the 28th of the month " of September laſt, the earth- " quakes did not ceaſe day or " night, in the abovementioned " city of Pozzuolo; that plain " which lies between the lake of " Averno, the monte Barbaro, and " the ſea, was raiſed a little, and " many cracks were made in it, " from ſome of which iſſued water; " and at the ſame time the ſea, " which was very near the plain, " dried up about two hundred " paces, ſo that the fiſh were left " on the ſand, a prey to the inha- " bitants of Pozzuolo. At laſt, " on the 29th of the ſaid month, " about two hours in the night, " the earth opened near the lake, " and diſcovered a horrid mouth, " from which were vomited furi- " ouſly, ſmoke, fire, ſtones, and " mud compoſed of aſhes; mak- " ing, at the time of its opening, " a noiſe like very loud thunder: " the fire that iſſued from this " mouth, went towards the walls " of the unfortunate city: the " ſmoke was partly black and " partly white; the black was " darker than darkneſs itſelf, and " the white was like the whiteſt " cotton: theſe ſmokes, riſing in " the air, ſeemed as if they would " touch the vault of heaven; the " ſtones that followed, were, by " the devouring flames, converted " to pumice, the ſize of which (of " ſome I ſay) were much larger " than an ox. The ſtones went " about as high as a croſs-bow can " carry, and then fell down, ſome- " times on the edge and ſometimes " into the mouth itſelf. It is very " true, that many of them in go- " ing up could not be ſeen, on ac- " count of the dark ſmoke; but " when they returned from the " ſmoky heat, they ſhewed plainly " where they had been by their " ſtrong ſmell of fetid ſulphur, " juſt like ſtones that have been " thrown out of a mortar and " have paſſed through the ſmoke " of inflamed gunpowder. The " mud was of the colour of aſhes, " and at firſt very liquid, then by " degrees leſs ſo, and in ſuch " quantities, that in leſs than " twelve hours, with the help of " the abovementioned ſtones, a " mountain was raiſed of a thou- " ſand paces in height. Not only " Pozzuolo and the neighbouring " country was full of this mud, " but the city of Naples alſo, the " beauty of whoſe palaces were, " in a great meaſure, ſpoiled by " it.

" it. The aſhes were carried as " far as Calabria by the force of " the winds, burning up in their " paſſage the graſs and high trees, " many of which were borne down " by the weight of them. An in- " finity of birds alſo, and num- " berleſs animals of various kinds, " covered with this ſulphureous " mud, gave themſelves up a prey " to man. Now this eruption " laſted two nights and two days " without intermiſſion, though, it " is true, not always with the ſame " force, but more or leſs: when " it was at its greateſt height, even " at Naples you heard a noiſe and " thundering like heavy artillery " when two armies are engaged. " The third day the eruption " ceaſed, ſo that the mountain " made its appearance uncovered, " to the no ſmall aſtoniſhment of " every one who ſaw it. On this " day, when I went up with many " people to the top of this moun- " tain; I ſaw down into its mouth, " which was a round concavity of " about a quarter of a mile in cir- " cumference, in the middle of " which the ſtones that had fallen " were boiling up, juſt as in a " great cauldron of water that " boils on the fire. The fourth " day it began to throw up again, " and the ſeventh much more, but " ſtill with leſs violence than the " firſt night: it was at this time " that many people, who were un- " fortunately on the mountain, " were either ſuddenly covered " with aſhes, ſmothered with " ſmoke, or knocked down by " ſtones, burnt by the flame, and " left dead on the ſpot. The " ſmoke continues to this day, " and you often ſee in the night- " time, fire in the midſt of it. Fi- " nally, to complete the hiſtory of " this new and unforeſeen event, " in many parts of the new-made " mountain, ſulphur begins to be " generated." Giacomo di To- ledo, towards the end of his diſſer- tation upon the phænomena attend- ing this eruption, ſays, that the lake of Avernus had a communica- tion with the ſea, before the time of the eruption; and that he ap- prehended that the air of Puzzole might come to be affected in ſum- mer-time, by the vapours from the ſtagnated waters of the lake, which is actually the caſe.

You have, Sir, from theſe ac- counts, an inſtance of a mountain, of a conſiderable height and di- menſions, formed in a plain, by mere exploſion, in the ſpace of forty-eight hours. The earthquakes having been ſenſibly felt at a great diſtance from the ſpot where the opening was made, proves clearly, that the ſubterraneous fire was at a great depth below the ſurface of the plain; it is as clear that thoſe earthquakes, and the exploſion, proceeded from the ſame cauſe, the former having ceaſed upon the ap- pearance of the latter. Does not this circumſtance evidently contra- dict the ſyſtem of M. Buffon, and of all the natural hiſtorians, who have placed the ſeat of the fire of volcanos towards the center, or near the ſummit of the mountains, which they ſuppoſe to furniſh the matter emitted? Did the matter which proceeds from a volcano in an eruption come from ſo inconſider- able a depth as they imagine, that part of the mountain ſituated above their ſuppoſed ſeat of the fire muſt neceſſarily be deſtroyed, or diſſi- pated in a very ſhort time: on the contrary, an eruption uſually adds

to

to the height and bulk of a volcano; and who, that has had an opportunity of making obſervations on volcanos, does not know, that the matter they have emitted for many ages, in lavas, aſhes, ſmoke, &c. could it be collected together, would more than ſuffice to form three ſuch mountains as the ſimple cone or mountain of the exiſting volcano? With reſpect to Veſuvius, this could be plainly proved; and I refer to my letter upon the ſubject of Etna, to ſhew the quantity of matter thrown up in one ſingle eruption, by that terrible volcano. Another proof that the real ſeat of the fire of volcanos lies even greatly below the general level of the country whence the mountain ſprings, is, that was it only at an inconſiderable depth below the baſis of the mountain, the quantity of matter thrown up would ſoon leave ſo great a void immediately under it, that the mountain itſelf muſt undoubtedly ſink and diſappear after a few eruptions.

In the above accounts of the formation of the new mountain, we are told that the matter firſt thrown up, was mud compoſed of water and aſhes, mixed with pumice ſtones and other burnt matter: on the road leading from Puzzole to Cuma, part of the cone of this mountain has been cut away to widen the road. I have there ſeen that its compoſition is a *tufa* intermixed with pumice, ſome of which are really the ſize of an ox, as mentioned in Toledo's account, and exactly of the ſame nature as the *tufa* of which every other high ground in its neighbourhood is compoſed; ſimilar alſo to that which covers Herculaneum. According to the above accounts, after the muddy ſhower ceaſed, it rained dry aſhes: this circumſtance will account for the ſtrata of looſe pumice and aſhes, that are generally upon the ſurface of all the *tufas* in this country, and which were moſt probably thrown up in the ſame manner. At the firſt opening of the earth, in the plain near Puzzole, both accounts ſay, that ſprings of water burſt forth; this water, mixing with the aſhes, certainly occaſioned the muddy ſhower; when the ſprings were exhauſted, there muſt naturally have enſued a ſhower of dry aſhes and pumice, of which we have been likewiſe aſſured. I own, I was greatly pleaſed at being in this manner enabled to account ſo well for the formation of theſe *tufa* ſtones and the veins of dry and looſe burnt matter above them, of which the ſoil of almoſt the whole country I am deſcribing is compoſed; and I do not know that any one has ever attended to this circumſtance, though I find that many authors, who have deſcribed this country, have ſuſpected that parts of it were formed by exploſion. Wherever then this ſort of *tufa* is found, there is certainly good authority to ſuſpect its having been formed in the ſame manner as the *tufa* of this new mountain; for, as I ſaid before, nature is generally uniform in all her operations.

It is commonly imagined that the new mountain roſe out of the Lucrine lake which was deſtroyed by it; but in the above account, no mention is made of the Lucrine lake; it may be ſuppoſed then, that the famous dam, which Strabo and many other ancient authors mention to have ſeparated that lake from

from the ſea, had been ruined by time or accident, and that the lake became part of the ſea before the exploſion of 1538.

If the above deſcribed eruption was terrible, that which formed the monte Barbaro (or Gauro, as it was formerly called), muſt have been dreadful indeed. It joins immediately to the new mountain, which in ſhape and compoſition it exactly reſembles; but it is at leaſt three times as conſiderable. Its crater cannot be leſs than ſix miles in circumference; the plain within the crater, one of the moſt fertile ſpots I ever ſaw, is about four miles in circumference; there is no entrance to this plain, but one on the eaſt ſide of the mountain, made evidently by art; in this ſection you have an opportunity of ſeeing that the matter, of which the mountain is compoſed, is exactly ſimilar to that of the monte Nuovo. It was this mountain that produced (as ſome authors have ſuppoſed) the celebrated Falernian wine of the ancients.

Cuma, allowed to have been the moſt ancient city of Italy, was built on an eminence, which is likewiſe compoſed of *tufa*, and may be naturally ſuppoſed a ſection of the cone formed by a very ancient exploſion.

The lake of Avernus fills the bottom of the crater of a mountain, undoubtedly produced by exploſion, and whoſe interior and exterior form, as well as the matter of which it is compoſed, exactly reſemble the monte Barbaro and monte Nuovo. At that part of the baſis of this mountain which is waſhed by the ſea of the bay of Puzzole, the ſand is ſtill very hot, though conſtantly waſhed by the waves; and into the cone of the mountain, near this hot ſand, a narrow paſſage of about 100 paces in length is cut, and leads to a fountain of boiling water, which, though brackiſh, boils fiſh and fleſh without giving them any bad taſte or quality, as I have experienced more than once. This place is called Nero's bath, and is ſtill made uſe of for a ſudatory, as it was by the ancients; the ſteam that riſes from the hot fountain above mentioned, confined in the narrow ſubterraneous paſſage, ſoon produces a violent perſpiration upon the patient who ſits therein. This bath is reckoned a great ſpecific in that diſtemper which is ſuppoſed to have made its appearance at Naples, before it ſpread its contagion over the other parts of Europe.

Virgil and other ancient authors ſay, that birds could not fly with ſafety over the lake of Avernus, but that they fell therein; a circumſtance favouring my opinion that this was once the mouth of a volcano. The vapour of the ſulphur and other minerals muſt undoubtedly have been more powerful the nearer we go back to the time of the exploſion of the volcano; and I am convinced that there are ſtill ſome remains of thoſe vapours upon this lake, as I have obſerved there are very ſeldom any water fowl upon it; and that when they do go there, it is but for a ſhort time, whilſt all the other lakes in the neighbourhood are conſtantly covered with them, in the winter ſeaſon. Upon mount Veſuvius, in the year 1766, during an eruption, when the air was impregnated with noxious vapours, I have myſelf picked up dead birds frequently.

The caſtle of Baïa ſtands upon a conſiderable

conſiderable eminence, compoſed of the uſual *tufa* and ſtrata of pumice and aſhes, from which I concluded I ſhould find ſome remains of the craters from whence the matter iſſued; accordingly, having aſcended the hill, I ſoon diſcovered two very viſible craters, juſt behind the caſtle.

The lake called the Mare Morto was alſo, moſt probably, the crater from whence iſſued the materials which formed the Promontory of Miſenum, and the high grounds around this lake. Under the ruins of an ancient building near the point of Miſenum, in a vault, there is a vapour, or *moſete*, exactly ſimilar in its effects to that of the Grotto del Cane, as I have often experienced.

The form of the little iſland of Niſida ſhews plainly its origin. It is half a hollow cone of a volcano cut perpendicularly; the half crater forms a little harbour called the Porto Pavone; I ſuppoſe the other half of the cone to have been detached into the ſea by earthquakes, or perhaps by the violence of the waves, as the part that is wanting is the ſide next to the open ſea.

The fertile and pleaſant iſland of Procita ſhews alſo moſt evident ſigns of its production by exploſion, the nature of its ſoil being directly ſimilar to that of Baïa and Puzzole; this iſland ſeems really, as was imagined by the ancients, to have been detached from the neighbouring iſland of Iſchia.

There is no ſpot, I believe, that could afford a more ample field for curious obſervations, than the iſland of Iſchia, called Enaria, Inarime, and Pithecuſa, by the ancients. I have viſited it three times; and this ſummer paſſed three weeks there, during which time, I examined, with attention, every part of it. Iſchia is eighteen miles in circumference: the whole of its ſoil is the ſame as that near Veſuvius, Naples, and Puzzole. There are numberleſs ſprings, hot, warm, and cold, diſperſed over the whole iſland, the waters of which are impregnated with minerals of various ſorts; ſo that, if you give credit to the inhabitants of the country, there is no diſorder but what finds its remedy here. In the hot months (the ſeaſon for making uſe of theſe baths), thoſe who have occaſion for them flock hither from Naples. A charitable inſtitution ſends and maintains three hundred poor patients at the baths of Gurgitelli every ſeaſon. By what I could learn of theſe poor patients, thoſe baths have really done wonders, in caſes attended with obſtinate tumours, and in contractions of the tendons and muſcles. The patient begins by bathing, and then is buried in the hot ſand near the ſea. In many parts of the iſland, the ſand is burning hot, even under water. The ſand on ſome parts of the ſhore is almoſt entirely compoſed of particles of iron ore; at leaſt they are attracted by the loadſtone, as I have experienced. Near that part of the iſland called Lacco, there is a rock of an ancient lava, forming a ſmall cavern, which is ſhut up with a door; this cavern is made uſe of to cool liquors and fruit, which it does in a ſhort time as effectually as ice. Before the door was opened, I felt the cold to my legs very ſenſibly; but when it was opened, the cold ruſhed out ſo as to give me pain, and within the grotto it was intolerable. I was not ſenſible of wind attending

this cold; though upon mount Etna and mount Veſuvius, where there are caverns of this kind, the cold is evidently occaſioned by a ſubterraneous wind: the natives call ſuch places *ventaroli*. May not the quantity of nitre, with which all theſe places abound, account in ſome meaſure for ſuch extreme cold? My thermometer was unluckily broken, or I would have informed you of the exact degree of the cold in this *ventaroli* of Iſchia, which is by much the ſtrongeſt in its effects I ever felt. The ancient lavas of Iſchia ſhew, that the eruptions there have been very formidable; and hiſtory informs us, that its firſt inhabitants were driven out of the iſland by the frequency and the violence of them. There are ſome of theſe ancient lavas not leſs than two hundred feet in depth. The mountain of St. Nicola, on which there is at preſent a convent of hermits, was called by the ancients Epomeus; it is as high, if not higher, than Veſuvius, and appears to me to be a ſection of the cone of the ancient and principal volcano of the iſland, its compoſition being all *tufa* or lava. The cells of the convent abovementioned are cut out of the mountain itſelf; and there you ſee plainly that its compoſition no way differs from the matter that covers Herculaneum, and forms the monte Nuovo. There is no ſign of a crater on the top of this mountain, which riſes almoſt to a ſharp point; time, and other accidents, may be reaſonably ſuppoſed to have worn away this diſtinctive mark of its having been formed by exploſion, as I have ſeen to be the caſe in other mountains, formed evidently by exploſion, on the flanks of Etna and Veſuvius. Strabo, in his 5th book, upon the ſubject of this iſland, quotes Timæus, as having ſaid, that, a little before his time, a mountain in the middle of Pithecuſa, called Epomeus, was ſhook by an earthquake, and vomited flames.

There are many other riſing grounds in this iſland, that, from the nature of their compoſition, muſt lead one to think the ſame as to their origin. Near the village of Caſtiglione, there is a mountain formed ſurely by an exploſion of a much later date, having preſerved its conical form and crater entire, and producing as yet but a ſlender vegetation: there is no account, however, of the date of this eruption. Nearer the town of Iſchia, which is on the ſea ſhore, at a place called *Le Cremate*, there is a crater, from which, in the year 1301 or 1302, a lava ran quite into the ſea; there is not the leaſt vegetation on this lava, but it is nearly in the ſame ſtate as the modern lavas of Veſuvius. Pontano, Maranti, and D. Franceſco Lombardi, have recorded this eruption; the latter of whom ſays, that it laſted two months, that many men and beaſts were killed by the exploſion, and that a number of the inhabitants were obliged to ſeek for refuge at Naples and in the neighbouring iſlands. In ſhort, according to my idea, the iſland of Iſchia muſt have taken its riſe from the bottom of the ſea, and been increaſed to its preſent ſize by divers later exploſions. This is not extraordinary, when hiſtory tells us (and from my own obſervation I have reaſon to believe) that the Lipary iſlands were formed in the like manner. There has been no

eruption in Iſchia ſince that juſt mentioned, but earthquakes are very frequent there; two years ago, as I was told, they had a very conſiderable ſhock of an earthquake in this iſland.

Father Goree's account of the formation of the new iſland in the Archipelago (ſituated between the two iſlands called Kammeni, and near that of Santorini) of which he was an eye-witneſs, ſtrongly confirms the probability of the conjectures I venture to ſend you, relative to the formation of thoſe iſlands and that part of the continent above deſcribed; it ſeems likewiſe to confirm the accounts given by Strabo, Pliny, Juſtin, and other ancient authors, of many iſlands in the Archipelago, formerly called the Ciclades, having ſprung up from the bottom of the ſea in the like manner. According to Pliny, in the 4th year of the CXXXV Olympiad, 237 years before the Chriſtian æra, the iſland of Thera (now Santorini) and Thereſia were formed by exploſion; and, 130 years later, the iſland Hiera (now called the great Kammeni) roſe up. Strabo deſcribes the birth of this iſland in theſe words: "In the middle ſpace "between Thera and Thereſia "flames burſt out of the ſea for "four day, which, by degrees, "throwing up great maſſes, as if "they had been raiſed by ma-"chines, they formed an iſland of "twelve ſtadia in circuit." And Juſtin ſays of the ſame iſland, *Eodem anno inter inſulas Theramenem et Thereſiam, medio utriuſque ripæ et maris ſpatio, terræ motus fuit: in quo, cum admiratione navigantium, repente ex profundo cum calidis aquis Inſula emerſit.*

Pliny mentions alſo the formation of Aſproniſi, or the White Iſland, by exploſion, in the time of Veſpaſian. It is known, likewiſe, that in the year 1628, one of the iſlands of the Azores, near the iſland of St. Michael, roſe up from the bottom of the ſea, which was in that place 160 fathoms deep; and that this iſland, which was raiſed in fifteen days, is three leagues long, a league and a half broad, and riſes three hundred and ſixty feet above water.

Father Goree, in his account of the formation of the new iſland in the Archipelago, mentions two diſtinct matters that entered into the compoſition of this iſland, the one black, the other white. Aſproniſi, probably from its very name, is compoſed of the white matter, which if, upon examination, ſhould prove to be a *tufa*, as I ſtrongly ſuſpect, I ſhould think myſelf ſtill more grounded in my conjectures; though I muſt confeſs, as it is, I have ſcarcely a doubt left with reſpect to the country I have been deſcribing having been thrown up in a long ſeries of ages by various exploſions from ſubterraneous fire. Surely there are at preſent many exiſting volcanos in the known world; and the memory of many others have been handed down to us by hiſtory. May there not therefore have been many others of ſuch ancient dates as to be out of the reach of hiſtory?

Such wonderful operations of nature are certainly intended by allwiſe providence for ſome great purpoſe. They are not confined to any one part of the globe, for there are volcanos exiſting in the four quarters of it. We ſee the great fertility of the ſoil thrown up by exploſion, in part of the country I

have deſcribed, which on that account was called by the ancients *Campania Felix*. The ſame circumſtance is evident in Sicily, juſtly eſteemed one of the moſt fertile ſpots in the world, and the granary of Italy. May not ſubterraneous fire be conſidered as the great plough (if I may be allowed the expreſſion) which nature makes uſe of to turn up the bowels of the earth, and afford us freſh fields to work upon, whilſt we are exhauſting thoſe we are actually in poſſeſſion of, by the frequent crops we draw from them? Would it not be found, upon enquiry, that many precious minerals muſt have remained far out of our reach, had it not been for ſuch operations of nature? It is evidently ſo in this country. But ſuch great enquiries would lead me far indeed. I will only add a reflection, which my own little experience in this branch of natural hiſtory furniſhes me with. It is that we are apt to judge of the great operations of nature on too confined a plan. When firſt I came to Naples, my whole attention, with reſpect to natural hiſtory, was confined to Mount Veſuvius, and the wonderful phænomena attending a burning mountain; but, in proportion as I began to perceive the evident marks of the ſame operation having been carried on in the different parts above deſcribed, and likewiſe in Sicily, in a greater degree, I looked upon mount Veſuvius only as a ſpot on which nature was at preſent active, and thought myſelf fortunate in having an opportunity of ſeeing the manner in which one of her great operations (an operation, I believe, much leſs out of her common courſe than is generally imagined) was effected.

Such remarks as I have made on the eruptions of mount Veſuvius, during my reſidence at Naples, have been tranſmitted to the Royal Society, who have done them more honour than they deſerved. Many more might be made upon this active volcano, by a perſon who had leiſure, a previous knowledge of the natural hiſtory of the earth, a knowledge of chemiſtry, and was practiſed in phyſical experiments, particularly thoſe of electricity. I am convinced that the ſmoke of volcanos contains always a portion of electrical matter, which is manifeſt at the time of great eruptions, as is mentioned in my account of the great eruption of Veſuvius in 1767. The peaſants in the neighbourhood of my villa, ſituated at the foot of Veſuvius, have aſſured me, that, during the eruption laſt mentioned, they were more alarmed by the lightening and balls of fire that fell about them with a crackling noiſe, than by the lava and the uſual attendants of an eruption. I find in all the accounts of great eruptions mention made of this ſort of lightening, which is diſtinguiſhed here by the name of *Ferilli*. Bracini, in his account of the great one of Veſuvius in 1631, ſays, that the column of ſmoke which iſſued from its crater, went over near a hundred miles of country, and that ſeveral men and beaſt were ſtruck dead by lightening, iſſuing from this ſmoke in its courſe.

The nature of the noxious vapours, called here *moſete*, that are uſually ſet in motion by an eruption of the volcano, and are then manifeſt in the wells and the ſub-

terraneous parts of its neighhourhood, ſeem likewiſe to be little underſtood. From ſome experiments very lately made, by the ingenious Dr. Nuth, on the *mofete* of the Grotto del Cane, it appears that all its known qualities and effects correſpond with thoſe attributed to fixed air. Juſt before the eruption of 1767, a vapour of this kind broke into the king's chapel at Portici, by which a ſervant, opening the door of it, was ſtruck down. About the ſame time, as his Sicilian majeſty was ſhooting in a paddock near the palace, a dog dropped down, as was ſuppoſed, in a fit; a boy going to take him up dropped likewiſe; a perſon preſent, ſuſpecting the accident to have proceeded from a *mofete*, immediately dragged them both from the ſpot where they lay, in doing which, he was himſelf ſenſible of the vapour; the boy and the dog ſoon recovered. His Sicilian majeſty did me the honour of informing me himſelf of this accident ſoon after it had happened. I have met with theſe *mofetes* often, when I have been making my obſervations on the borders of mount Veſuvius, particularly in caverns, and once on the Solfaterra. The vapour affects the noſtrils, throat, and ſtomach, juſt as the ſpirit of hartſhorn, or any ſtrong volatile ſalts, and would ſoon prove fatal if you did not immediately remove from it. Under the ancient city of Pompeii, the *mofetes* are very frequent and powerful, ſo that the excavations that are carrying on there are often interrupted by them; at all times *mofetes* are to be met with under ancient lavas of Veſuvius, particularly thoſe of the great eruption of 1631. In Serao's account of the eruption of 1737, and in the chapter upon *mofetes*, he has recorded ſeveral curious experiments relative to this phænomenon. The Canonico Recupero, who, as I mentioned to you in a former letter, is watching the operations of mount Etna, has juſt informed me, that a very powerful *mofete* has lately manifeſted itſelf in the neighbourhood of Etna; and that he found, near the ſpot from whence it riſes, animals, birds, and inſects, dead, and the ſtronger ſort of ſhrubs blaſted, whilſt the graſs and tenderer plants did not ſeem to be affected. The circumſtance of this *mofete*, added to that of the frequent earthquakes felt lately at Rhegio and Meſſina, makes it probable that an eruption of mount Etna is at hand.

I am alarmed at the length of this letter. By endeavouring to make myſelf clearly underſtood, I have been led to make, what I thought, neceſſary digreſſions. I muſt therefore beg of your goodneſs, that, ſhould you find this memoir in its preſent ſtate, too tedious (which I greatly apprehend) to be preſented to our reſpectable Society, you will make only ſuch extracts from it as you ſhall think will be moſt agreeable and intereſting. I am,

SIR,

With great truth and regard,

Your moſt obedient

humble ſervant,

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Received November 15, 1770.

An Account of the Nyl-ghau, an Indian Animal, not hitherto deſcribed.

By William Hunter, M. D. F. R. S.

[Read Feb. 28, 1771.]

AMONG the riches which, of late years, have been imported from India, may be reckoned a fine animal, the Nyl-ghau; which, it is to be hoped, will now be propagated in this country, ſo as to become one of the moſt uſeful, or at leaſt one of the moſt ornamental beaſts of the field. It is larger than any ruminant of this country, except the ox; its fleſh probably will be found to be delicious; and, if it ſhould prove docile enough to be eaſily trained to labour, its great ſwiftneſs, with conſiderable ſtrength, might be applied, one would think, to valuable purpoſes.

Good paintings of animals give much clearer ideas than deſcriptions. Whoever looks at the picture, which was done under my eye, by Mr. Stubbs, that excellent painter of animals, can never be at a loſs to know the Nyl-ghau, wherever he may happen to meet with it. However, I ſhall attempt a deſcription of the animal; and then give as much of its hiſtory as I have been hitherto able to learn. The account will be imperfect: yet it will give naturaliſts ſome pleaſure in the mean time to know even a little of a large and elegant animal, which has not hitherto been deſcribed, or painted.

At firſt ſight, the male Nyl-ghau ſtruck my imagination with being of a middle nature, between black cattle and deer; ſuch an animal as we might ſuppoſe a mule would be, that was the produce of theſe two ſpecies of beaſts. In ſize, it is as much ſmaller than the one, as it is larger than the other: and in its form there is a very apparent mixture of reſemblance to both. Its body, horns, and tail, are not unlike thoſe of a bull; and the head, neck, and legs, are very like thoſe of deer.

COLOUR. The colour, in general, is aſh, or grey, from a mixture of black hairs and white: moſt of the hairs are half white, and half black; the white part is towards the root. The colour of its legs is darker than that of its body; the ſame thing may be ſaid of its head, with this peculiarity, that there the darker colour is not general and uniform, but ſome parts are almoſt quite black. In ſome parts to be mentioned hereafter, the hair is of a beautiful white colour.

TRUNK. The height of the back, where there is a ſlight eminence over the ſhoulder-blade, is four feet and one inch; at the higheſt part, immediately behind the loins, it is only four feet. The general length of the trunk, as ſeen in a ſide view, from the root of the neck to the pendulous tail, is about four feet; which is nearly the height of the animal; ſo that, in a ſide view, when it ſtands with its legs parallel, its back and limbs make nearly three ſides of a ſquare, and the ground upon which it ſtands makes the fourth.

Round the body, immediately behind the ſhoulder, it meaſures four feet and ten inches; and a little more juſt before the hind legs; but this laſt dimenſion, no doubt, will vary conſiderably, as it happens

pens to be more full or empty of food and drink.

Hair. The hair on the body in general is thinner, more briſtly, and ſtronger, than on our black cattle. On the belly, and upper part of the limbs, it is longer and ſofter than upon the back and ſides.

Mane. All along the ridge or edge of the neck and back, as far as the poſterior part of the hump which is over the ſhoulder-blades, the hair is blacker, longer, and more erect; making a ſhort, and thin, upright mane.

The unbilical and hypogaſtric regions of the belly, the inſide of the thighs, and all thoſe parts which are covered by the tail, are white, The *præputium penis* is not marked with a tuft of hair; and the ſheath of the *penis* projects very little.

Testicles. The teſticles are oblong and pendulous, as in a bull.

Tail. The bones of the tail come down to within two inches of the top of the *os calcis*. The end of the tail is ornamented with long black hair, and likewiſe with ſome white, eſpecially on the inſide. On the inſide of the tail, except near its extremity, there is no hair; and on the right and left there is a border of long white hair, which makes it on the inſide look like a feather.

Legs. The legs are ſmall in proportion to their length; more ſo than in our black cattle, and rather leſs ſo than in our deer. The length of the fore-leg is a little more than two feet and ſeven inches. There is one white ſpot on the fore part of each foot, almoſt immediately above the large hoofs; and another ſmaller white ſpot before the ſmall hoofs: above each of the ſmall hoofs, there is a remarkable tuft of long white hair, which turns round in a flat curl. The large hoofs of the fore-leg, are of an aukward length. This was very obſervable in every one of the five individuals of this ſpecies which I have ſeen; yet it was ſuſpected to be the effect of confinement; and the examination of the hoof, in the dead animal, proved that it was ſo.

Neck. The neck is long and ſlender, as in deer; and when the head is raiſed, it has the double turn of the italic letter *S*. At the throat, there is a ſhield-like ſpot of beautiful white hair; and lower down, on the beginning of the convexity of the neck, the [illegible] mane-like tuft of long, black hair.

Head. The head is long and ſlender. From the horns, it riſes upwards and backwards to join the neck. Its length, from the horns only to the point of the noſe, is about one foot two inches and three quarters.

Noſe. The partition between the noſtrils was artificially perforated for fixing a cord, or bridle, according to the Eaſtern cuſtom of tying up or leading horned cattle. The noſtrils are very long, in a direction almoſt parallel to the mouth, and are wideſt at their anterior end.

Mouth. The *rictis oris* is long; and as far as this reaches, the lower jaw is white; ſo is the upper lip, as far as the noſtril.

Teeth. There are ſix grinders in each ſide of each jaw, and four inciſor teeth in each half of the lower jaw. The firſt of the inciſors is very broad: and the reſt ſmaller in gradation, as they are

placed more outwards or backwards.

Eyes. The eyes in general are dark coloured; for all of the *conjunctiva* that can be commonly ſeen is of that complexion. In an oblique or ſide view, the *cornea*, and all that is ſeen through it, is blue, like burniſhed ſteel. The pupil is oval, or oblong, from ſide to ſide; and the *iris* is almoſt black.

Ears. The ears are large and beautiful, above ſeven inches in length, and ſpread to a conſiderable breadth near their end. They are white on their edge, and on their inſide, except where two black bands mark the hollow of the ear with a zebra-like variety.

Horns. The horns are ſeven inches long; they are ſix inches round at their root, and growing ſmaller by degrees, they terminate in a blunt point. At their root they have three flattened ſides, divided by ſo many angles: one of the angles is turned forwards, and conſequently one of the ſides backwards. This triangular ſhape is gradually leſs perceptible towards the extremity. At the root there are ſlight circular wrinkles, in proportion to the age of the animal. The body and point of the horn is ſmooth, and the whole of a very dark colour. They riſe upwards, forwards and outwards at a very obtuſe angle with the forehead or face. They are gently bended, and the concavity is turned inwards, and a little forwards. The diſtance between them at the roots is three inches and a quarter, at the points ſix inches and a quarter, and at their moſt hollow middle parts leſs than ſix inches.

Food. It eats oats, but not greedily; is fonder of graſs and hay*; but is always delighted with wheat bread. When thirſty, it would drink two gallons of water.

Dung. Its dung is in the form of ſmall round balls, of the ſize of a nutmeg; and it paſſes a quantity of theſe together, with a ruſhing ſound.

Manners. Though it was reported to have been exceedingly vicious, it was in reality a moſt gentle creature while in my cuſtody, ſeemed pleaſed with every kind of familiarity, always licked the hand which either ſtroaked, or gave it bread, and never once attempted to uſe its horns offenſively. It ſeemed to have much dependance on it's organs of ſmell, and ſnuffed keenly, and with noiſe, whenever any perſon came within ſight. It did ſo likewiſe when any food or drink was brought to it; and was ſo eaſily offended with a ſmell, or ſo cautious, that it would not taſte the bread which I offered, when my hand had touched oil of turpentine or ſpirits†.

* General Carnac informs me, that no hay is made in India; their horſes are fed with graſs freſh cut, and a grain of the pulſe kind, called *Gram*.

† General Carnac, in ſome obſervations which he favoured me with upon this ſubject, ſays, "All of the deer kind have the ſenſe of ſmelling very exquiſite. I have frequently obſerved of tame deer, to whom bread is often given, and which they are in general fond of, that if you preſent them a piece that has been bitten, they will not touch it. I have made the ſame obſervation of a remarkable fine ſhe-goat, which accompanied me moſt of my campaigns in India; and ſupplied me with milk, and which, in gratitude for her ſervices, I brought from abroad with me."

Its

Its manner of fighting is very particular: it was obſerved at Lord Clive's, where two males were put into a little incloſure; and it was related to me by his Lordſhip, thus: While they were at a conſiderable diſtance from each other, they prepared for the attack, by falling down upon their fore-knees; then they ſhuffled towards each other with a quick pace, keeping ſtill upon their fore-knees, and when they were come within ſome yards, they made a ſpring, and darted againſt each other.

All the time that two of them were in my ſtable, I obſerved this particularity, *viz.* that whenever any attempt was made upon them, they immediately fell down upon their fore-knees; and ſometimes they would do ſo when I came before them; but, as they never darted, I ſo little thought this poſture meant hoſtility, that I rather ſuppoſed it expreſſive of a timid or obſequious humility *.

Female. The *Female* differs ſo much from the *Male*, that we ſhould ſcarcely ſuppoſe them to be the ſame ſpecies. She is much ſmaller, both in height and thickneſs. In her ſhape, and in her yellowiſh colour, ſhe very much reſembles deer; and has no horns. She has four nippples, and is ſuppoſed to go nine months with young. She commonly has one at a birth, and ſometimes twins.

The young male Nyl-ghau is like the female in colour, and therefore like a Fawn.

Species. When a new animal is preſented to us, it will often be difficult, and ſometimes impoſſible, to determine its ſpecies, by the external characters alone. But when ſuch an animal is diſſected by an anatomiſt, who is a maſter in comparative anatomy, the queſtion is commonly to be decided with certainty.

From the external marks alone, I ſuſpected, or rather believed, the Nyl-ghau to be a peculiar and diſtinct ſpecies. Some of my acquaintance thought it a deer. The permanent horns convinced me that it was not. Others thought it an antelope. The horns, and the ſize of the animal, made me ſuſpect that it was not. It had ſo much of the ſhape of deer, eſpecially the female, that I could not ſuppoſe it to be of the ſame ſpecies with our black cattle. In rutting time, one of the males was put into a paddock with a female of the red deer: but nothing like attraction or attention was obſerved between them. At length, in conſequence of the death of one of them, I was aſſured by my brother, who diſſected it, and who has diſſected with great atten-

* The intrepidity and force with which they dart againſt any object may be conceived from the following anecdote, of the fineſt and largeſt of thoſe animals that has ever been ſeen in England. The violence which he did to himſelf, was ſuppoſed to have occaſioned his death, which happened ſoon after. A poor labouring man, without knowing that the animal was near him, and therefore neither meaning to offend, nor ſuſpecting the danger, came up near to the outſide of the pales of the incloſure; the Nyl-ghau, with the quickneſs of lightning, darted againſt the wood-work, with ſuch violence, that he broke it to pieces; and broke off one of his horns cloſe to the root. From this piece of hiſtory, and farther enquiry, I was ſatisfied that the animal is vicious and fierce in the rutting ſeaſon, however gentle and tame at other times.

tion almoſt every known quadrupede, that the Nyl-ghau is a new ſpecies *.

History. Of late years ſeveral of this ſpecies, both male and female, have been brought to England. The firſt were ſent from Bombay, by Governor Cromelen, as a preſent to Lord Clive: they arrived in Auguſt 1767. They were male and female, and continue to breed every year. Afterwards two were brought over, and preſented to the Queen by Mr. Sullivan. From her majeſty's deſire to encourage every uſeful or curious enquiry in natural knowledge, I was permitted to keep theſe two for ſome time; which enabled me to deſcribe them, and to get a correct picture made; and, with my brother's aſſiſtance, to diſſect the dead animal, and preſerve the ſkin and ſkeleton. Lord Clive has been ſo kind to give me every help that he could furniſh me with, in making out their hiſtory; ſo has General Carnac, and ſome other gentlemen.

At all the places in India, where we have ſettlements, they are rarities, brought from the diſtant interior parts of the country, as preſents to nabobs and great men. Lord Clive, General Carnac, Mr. Walſh, Mr. Watts, and many other gentlemen, who have ſeen much of India, tell me they never ſaw them wild. So far as I have yet found, Bernier is the only author who has even mentioned them †. In the 4th vol. of his Memoires, he gives an account of a journey which he undertook, ann. 1664, from Delhi, to the province of Cachemire, with the Mogul Aurengzeb, who went to that terreſtrial paradiſe, as it is eſteemed by the Indians, to avoid the heat of the ſummer. In giving an account of the hunting, which was the Emperor's amuſement in this journey, he deſcribes, among others, that of *le Nyl-ghau*; but without ſaying more of the animal, than that the emperor ſometimes kills them in ſuch numbers, as to diſtribute quarters of them to all his Omrachs; which ſhews that they were there wild, and in plenty, and eſteemed good or delicious food.

This agrees with the rarity of theſe animals at Bengal, Madraſs, and Bombay: for Cachemire is the moſt northern province of the empire; and it was on the march from Delhi to that place, that Bernier ſaw the emperor hunt them.

Name. The word *Nyl ghau*, for theſe are the component letters correſponding to the Perſian, though pronounced as if it were written

* Mr. Pennant, whoſe love of natural hiſtory heightens the enjoyment of an independent fortune, in his *Synopſis*, publiſhed ſince this paper was written, claſſes this animal (*White-footed*, p. 29.) as a ſpecies of the *Antelope*; but he now thinks it belongs to another *Genus*, and will claſs it accordingly in his next edition.

† Since the reading of this paper, I have received the following information from Dr. Maty. In the fourth Volume of Valentyn's Deſcription of the Eaſt-Indies, publiſhed in Low Dutch, 1727, under the article of Batavia, p. 231, I find amongſt the uncommon animals kept at the caſtle, this ſhort indication, "There was a beaſt, of the ſize and colour of a Daniſh ox, but leſs heavy, "pointed towards the mouth, aſh-grey, and not leſs than an Elk, whoſe name "he bore." It was a preſent from the Mogul.

Neel-

Neel-gaw, ſignifies a blue cow, or rather a bull, *Gaw* being maſculine; and the male animal of that name has a good title to the appellation, as well from the likeneſs he bears in ſome parts to that ſpecies of cattle, as from the bluiſh tinct which is very diſcernible in the colour of his body; but this is by no means the caſe with the female, which has a near reſemblance, as well in colour as in form, to our red deer. The Nyl-ghaus which have been brought to England, have been moſt, if not all, of them received from Surat or Bombay; and they ſeem to be leſs uncommon in that part of India, than in Bengal; which gives room for a conjecture that they may be indigenous perhaps in the province of Guzarat, one of the moſt weſtern and moſt conſiderable of the Hinduſtan empire, lying to the northward of Surat, and ſtretching away to the Indian ocean.

A gentleman * who has been long in India, and has an extenſive acquaintance there, has written to his friends, to collect all the intelligence they can poſſibly procure concerning this animal; and in the courſe of the next year, ſome ſatisfactory information may perhaps be received from thence, though the natives of that country, he ſays, have no turn whatever after natural hiſtory; and indeed are very little inquiſitive after any kind of knowledge.

Experiments on Snails, contradicting the Abbe Spalanzani's account of the reproduction of New Heads, after the old ones have been cut off. By M. Gotte, of the Academy of Sciences

THE extraordinary obſervations which the Abbe Spalanzani lately publiſhed, concerning the reproduction of the heads of ſnails, has excited the attention of the curious throughout Europe: they have not been wanting to repeat theſe experiments; but what adds to their aſtoniſhment is the oppoſition which is found to ſubſiſt between the reſult of them. Some have affirmed, that the account of M. Spalanzani is altogether juſt; and M. Roos in particular has ſhewn to the Academy of Sciences ſeveral ſnails whoſe heads had been reproduced. On the contrary, others have denied that they could ever find a ſingle head to be reproduced: M. Valmont de Bomare, author of the dictionary of natural hiſtory, is among this number; his obſervations were made at Chantilly, in the preſence of the Prince of Conde; but all the ſnails died either ſooner or later, without the leaſt appearanee of any new heads; this only he found to be true, that they are able to live a long time after their heads had been thus ſevered from the body. He made alſo an obſervation which ſeems to point out the cauſe of M. Spalanzani's miſtakes on this ſubject; for thoſe ſnails whoſe heads were ſevered by a very ſharp knife, died much ſooner than ſuch as ſuffered the operation from one more blunt, and which was drawn along more ſlowly; for hereby they had time in contracting themſelves to with-

* General Carnac, who likewiſe favoured me with the preceding article upon the name of the animal.

draw

draw their heads, ſo that only the ſkin, with a ſmall part of the head, was in reality cut off. He repeated theſe experiments again the ſucceeding year, but with no better ſucceſs than before; and I have myſelf tried the ſame without the leaſt appearance of any reproduction, which has ſuggeſted to me the following reflections: Out of thouſands of ſnails who have ſuffered the operation by different obſervers, there have not been above five or ſix of them which have, as it is pretended, reproduced their heads; this affords a ſuſpicion, that there may be ſome miſtake in regard to theſe few, on whom the operation is thought to have ſucceeded; and that the great number of thoſe which died, was owing to the operation having been but too ſurely performed; whilſt, on the other hand, the ſmall number of thoſe which ſurvived, and reproduced (as was ſuppoſed) their heads, owed their lives to the defect of the inſtrument uſed for the operation, whereby they had time to contract and withdraw their heads to avoid the fatal ſtroke. This is confirmed by another circumſtance obſerved in thoſe ſnails, which are pretended to have recovered their heads, namely, that their horns (as they are called) were found to be ſhorter and thicker than before: this was probably cauſed by their having loſt only a part of their head and horns; the remainder of their horns would naturally grow thicker by the conflux of humours at the wounded extremity, as is obſervable in regard to trees and animals in the like caſes. But it will be aſked, why then are not theſe amputated horns perceived immediately after the operation, and not until a conſiderable time afterwards, when there begins to be a ſenſible expanſion of the parts, as if there was ſome progreſs made toward the reproduction of the head? I anſwer, I am perſuaded that in all caſes, where a reproduction of the head is pretended, the ſnail in reality never loſt it, but only ſuffered an amputation of ſome of the ſkin and outward parts of it; and the wound occaſioned hereby would require ſome time, before nature could repair the damage done, as in the caſe of all wounds: the ſnail therefore might, for ſome time after the operation, iſſue from its ſhell without puſhing out its amputated horns, on account of the pain and ſwelling occaſioned by the wound; and of this I have been often a witneſs, when no part of their horns have been really cut off, but only wounded, they have crept out of their ſhells for ſeveral days, without putting out their horns, ſo that one would have thought them entirely cut off. At laſt the horns have appeared, when they were recovered, and hence without doubt in many experiments they have been erroneouſly thought to be reproduced. The ſame perhaps has been the real truth in thoſe caſes, where the whole head has been thought to be reproduced; in fact only ſome part of it has been cut off, or wounded, not fatally; and at laſt when the wounds have been healed, on its being puſhed out again, it has been ſuppoſed to be reproduced. So far have I been from finding any head reproduced, that I have not been able to procure a reproduction of any part of the horns which were really cut off, nor yet of any of the outworks (as I may call them) of the

the head. However, thus much I have proved, that ſnails will live a conſiderable time after their heads are cut off. Mr. Wartel preſerved one without a head from October until the next May. I have myſelf kept one during a whole year; and conſequently, during all that time it received no nouriſhment. But this length of its life, after ſuch an operation, depends greatly on the time of year when the operation is performed. If the head be cut off in the Spring, it will ſoon die; becauſe then it ſtands moſt in need of nouriſhment, after having been five or ſix months without any. But if the operation be performed in the autumn, it may live all the winter, and poſſibly all the ſpring, in caſe it be kept in a place not expoſed to much heat. Nevertheleſs this preſervation of them for ſo long a time, depends much on the manner of cutting off the heads: when I have performed the operation with a pair of ſciſſars, which is the moſt effectual way, ſome have died in eight days, and others in a few months; only one lived a whole year, and gave me ſome hopes of a reproduction, but at laſt died alſo. Theſe circumſtances again give a ſtrong preſumption, that, when the operation is performed with a knife, the ſnail finds means to withdraw its head time enough to ſave ſome of the moſt important part of it. Nay, even when I performed the operation with ſciſſars, I have obſerved their agility in preſerving their head; ſo that often when I have thought that I had their heads and horns on my ſciſſars, I have ſeen them ſoon after creep out of their ſhells with both head and horns, it being only the outſide ſkin of both which I had ſtripped off with my ſciſſars. The ſame caſe has doubtleſs happened to others, who, after a time, have ſuppoſed a reproduction of both head and horns. The ſnails thus mutilated only have generally died. If any one ſhould think, that ſome different circumſtances of either ſeaſons, climates, ages, or ſpecies of ſnails, or other differences, may be a cauſe why a reproduction has ſucceeded with ſome and not with others, I reply, that I have either made myſelf, or have been witneſs to experiments made by others, under every variation of circumſtances, and have never yet been lucky enough to meet with a reproduction. That the ſnails in Italy, on which M. Spalanzani made his experiments, ſhould be ſo different from thoſe of France in this property alone, one cannot eaſily comprehend. When M. du Verney ſhall publiſh his obſervations read before the Academy of Sciences, we ſhall doubtleſs find this ſubject ſet in a clearer light.

Some Account of the Aquatic Spider; from a French work lately publiſhed.

THIS ſpecies is found but ſeldom near Paris, but more frequently in Champagne among the lakes and marſhes; it is in ſome ſort amphibious; for it can live on the earth as well as in water, and comes often to land for its food; yet it ſwims well in water, both on its belly and back: it is diſtinguiſhable by its brightneſs. In the water its belly appears covered with a ſilver varniſh, which is only a bubble of air attached to its belly by means of the oily humours, which

which tranſpire from its body, and prevent the immediate contact of the water: this bubble of air is made the ſubſtance of its dwelling, which it conſtructs under water; for it fixes ſeveral threads of ſilk or ſuch fine matter, to the ſtalks of plants in the water, and then aſcending to the ſurface thruſts the hinder part of its body above water, drawing it back again with ſuch rapidity, that it attaches underneath a bubble of air, which it has the art of detaining under water, by placing it underneath the threads abovementioned, and which it binds like a covering almoſt all round the air bubble. Then it aſcends again for another air bubble, and thus proceeds until it has conſtructed a large aerial apartment under water, into which it enters or quits at pleaſure. The male conſtructs for himſelf one near to the female, and when love invites, he breaks through the thread walls of the female's dwelling, and the two bubbles attached to the bellies of both unite into one, forming one larger nuptial chamber. The female is ſometimes laid for a whole day together ſtretched on her back, waiting for the arrival of the male, without motion, and ſeemingly as if dead. As ſoon as he enters and glides over her, ſhe ſeems to be brought to life again, gets on her legs and runs after the male, who makes his eſcape with all poſſible ſpeed: the female takes care of the young, and conſtructs ſimilar apartments on purpoſe for them. The figure of this ſpider has nothing remarkable, and would be overlooked among a crowd of curioſities, if the ſpectator be unacquainted with its ſingular art of conſtructing an aerial habitation under water, and thus uniting together the properties of both elements.

Of the Bombardier; from the ſame.

THIS is a ſpecies of thoſe inſects called *Bupreſtis*, that is, whoſe wings are incloſed in a kind of caſe, to cover and wrap them up. It keeps itſelf concealed among the ſtones, and ſeems to make little uſe of its wings; when it moves it is by a ſort of jump, and whenever it is touched, one is ſurpriſed to hear a noiſe reſembling the diſcharge of a muſquet in miniature, during which a blue ſmoke may be ſeen to proceed from its anus. This inſect may at any time be made to play off its little artillery by ſcratching its back with a needle. If we may believe Rolander, who firſt made theſe obſervations, it can give twenty diſcharges ſucceſſively. A bladder placed near the anus is the arſenal whence it derives its ſtore, and this is its chief defence againſt an enemy, although the ſmoke emitted ſeems to be altogether inoffenſive, excepting it be by cauſing a fright, or concealing its courſe. Its chief enemy is a great Carabus, (another ſpecies of the Bupreſtis): when purſued and fatigued, it has recourſe to this ſtratagem, by lying down in the path of the Carabus, which advances with open mouth and claws to ſeize it; but on the diſcharge of this artillery, ſuddenly draws back and remains a while confuſed; during which the Bombardier conceals himſelf in ſome neighbouring crevice, and if not happy enough to find one, the Carabus returns to the attack, takes the inſect by the head, and tears it off.

Of

Of the Sea Bear; from the ſame.

THIS animal diſplays ſome ſingularities in inſtinct; it is amphibious, and although it is often collected into companies of ſome thouſands, yet they remain ſeparated into diſtinct families, conſiſting of about one hundred each. Each male has a ſeraglio to himſelf, containing from fifteen to fifty females, which he poſſeſſes as his own property. If any rival dares to diſpute his right to any female, a battle enſues; during which the ſultanas remain peaceable ſpectators, and then follow the conqueror, licking him in an amorous way. Theſe battles will often laſt an hour, and many ſtratagems may be obſerved to be practiſed by the combatants; when they are both fatigued, they will lie down by common conſent to take breath, and then renew the engagement; until perhaps at laſt the other males, who at firſt were only ſpectators, will interfere and ſeparate the combatants. The females have an extraordinary degree of tenderneſs for their young, never ſuffering them to quit company, but to continue along with the family on the banks of the ſea; where they imitate their parents, and the young males exerciſe themſelves in combats with each other. When one of them ſucceeds, ſo as to throw the other down upon his back, the male parent comes and careſſes the conqueror, licking him lightly, for their tongues are very rough: he will oblige him often to lie down to reſt, and if the ſon diſobeys, the father ſeems to love him the better, and to felicitate himſelf in having a ſucceſſor ſo worthy of him: the parent teſtifies much leſs kindneſs for the conquered, and thoſe which are readily obedient: the latter accompany the females only, while the former are the companions of the father who educates and exerciſes them in the art of fighting.

Account of the Faſting Woman of Roſsſhire; from the Tour into Scotland, by Thomas Pennant, Eſq;

KAtherine M'Leod, daughter to Donald M'Leod, farmer in Croig, in the pariſh of Kincardine, Roſsſhire, a ſingle woman, aged about thirty-five years, ſixteen years ago contracted a fever, after which ſhe became blind. Her father carried her to ſeveral phyſicians and ſurgeons to cure her blindneſs. Their preſcriptions proved of no effect. He carried her alſo to a lady ſkilled in phyſic in the neighbourhood, who, doubtful whether her blindneſs was occaſioned by the weakneſs of her eye-lids, or a defect in her eyes, found by the uſe of ſome medicines, that the blindneſs was occaſioned by a weakneſs in her eye-lids, which being ſtrengthened ſhe recovered her ſight in ſome meaſure, and diſcharged as uſual every kind of work about her father's farm, but tyed a garter tight round her forehead to keep up her eye-lids. In this condition ſhe continued for four or five years, enjoying a good ſtate of health, and working as uſual. She contracted another lingering fever, of which ſhe never recovered perfectly.

Some time after her fever her jaws fell, her eye-lids cloſed, and

ſhe loſt her appetite. Her parents declare that, for the ſpace of a year and three quarters, they could not ſay that any meat or liquid went down her throat. Being interrogated on this point, they owned they very frequently put ſomething into her mouth. But they concluded that nothing went down her throat, becauſe ſhe had no evacuation. And when they forced open her jaws at one time, and kept them open for ſome time by putting in a ſtick between her teeth, and pulled forward her tongue, and forced ſomething down her throat, ſhe coughed and ſtrained as if in danger to be choaked. One thing, during the time ſhe eat and drank nothing, is remarkable, that her jaws were unlocked, and ſhe recovered her ſpeech, and retained it for ſeveral days, without any apparent cauſe for the ſame; ſhe was quite ſenſible, repeated ſeveral queſtions of the ſhorter catechiſm, told them that it was to no purpoſe to put any thing into her mouth, for that nothing went down her throat, as alſo that ſometimes ſhe underſtood them when they ſpoke to her. By degrees her jaws thereafter fell, and ſhe loſt her ſpeech.

Some time before I ſaw her ſhe received ſome ſuſtenance, whey, water-gruel, &c. but threw it up, at leaſt for the moſt part, immediately. When they put the ſtick between her teeth, mentioned above, two or three of her teeth were broken. It was at this breach they put in any thing into her mouth. I cauſed them to bring her out of bed, and give her ſomething to drink. They gave her whey. Her neck was contracted, her chin fixed on her breaſt, nor could by any force be pulled back. She put her chin and mouth into the diſh with the whey; and I perceived ſhe ſucked it at the aforementioned breach as a child would ſuck the breaſt, and immediately threw it up again, as her parents told me ſhe uſed to do, and ſhe endeavoured with her hand to dry her mouth and chin. Her forehead was contracted and wrinkled; her cheeks full, red, and blooming. Her parents told me that ſhe ſlept a great deal and ſoundly, perſpired ſometimes, and now and then emitted pretty large quantities of blood at her mouth.

For about two years paſt they have been wont to carry her to the door once every day; and ſhe would ſhew ſigns of uneaſineſs when they neglected it at the uſual time. Laſt ſummer, after giving her to drink of the well of Strathconnen, ſhe crawled to the door on her hands and feet without any help. She is at preſent in a very languid way, and ſtill throws up what ſhe drinks.

The Caſe of Thomas Wood, a Miller, of Billericay, in Eſſex; from the laſt Vol. of the Medical Tranſactions, publiſhed by the College of Phyſicians.

THOMAS Wood is now 53 years old: his parents were intemperate, and he was rheumatic before he was thirteen. A favourable ſmall-pox then rendered him healthy, and he had no complaints till he was 43. He had long indulged himſelf to exceſs in eating voraciouſly of fat meat three times a day, with large quantities of butter and cheeſe. He alſo drank ſtrong

ſtrong ale for his common drink. When he was about 40, he began to grow very fat; but his appetite was ſtill good, and his ſleep unbroken. Soon after he entered into his 44th year, he began firſt to be diſturbed in his ſleep, and to complain of the heart-burn, frequent ſickneſs at his ſtomach, pains in his bowels, head-ach, and vertigo; he was ſometimes coſtive, ſometimes in the other extreme; had conſtant thirſt, great depreſſion of ſpirits, violent rheumatiſm, and frequent attacks of the gout; he had alſo two epileptic fits; but what moſt alarmed him was, a ſenſe of ſuffocation, which often came upon him, particularly after his meals. Under ſuch a complication of diſeaſes, he continued till he was 45, when the life of Cornaro was put into his hand. Being convinced by this book, that intemperance was the cauſe of all his complaints, he began by uſing animal food ſparingly, and taking only one pint of his ale a day. Under this regimen, he grew better; and, at the end of two months, he became more ſparing in his animal food, and took but half a pint of his ale in a day. In this courſe he continued above ſix months, when he left off the uſe of malt liquor intirely, drinking nothing but water, and eating only light meats. Some of his complaints, however, ſtill remained; he was tormented with the rheumatiſm, and had, now and then, a ſlight fit of the gout. At the end of about five months more, he began the uſe of the cold bath, and uſed it twice a week for near three years. About the ſame time he alſo began to ring the dumb bell, which he ſtill continues.

From the beginning of June, 1765, to the 25th of the following October, water was his only drink; and, from that time, he drank no more, till the 9th of May, 1766, about ſeven months; he then drank two glaſſes and a half of water, ſince which time he has drank no more of any liquor, except what he has taken in the form of medicine. Since the 30th of June, 1767, he has abſtained from cheeſe, having renounced butter ſomewhat ſooner. The 31ſt of July following was the laſt day which he taſted fleſh; and his diet ever ſince has been principally pudding made of ſea biſcuit. He takes but little ſleep, generally going to bed about eight, and riſing before two. His health is eſtabliſhed, his ſpirits lively, and his ſleep ſound. His muſcular ſtrength is alſo ſo much improved, that he can carry a quarter of a ton weight, which he could not do when he was thirty years of age. His voice, which was loſt for ſeveral years, is now clear and ſtrong; his fleſh is firm, his colour freſh, and, though he is ſuppoſed to have loſt between ten and eleven ſtone, the integuments of his belly are not looſe and pendulous, but contracted nearly in proportion to the diminution of his bulk. He has a tranquility of mind which he never enjoyed before, and his plain diet is now become as agreeable to him as his fat meat and ſtrong ale; ſo that he pays no tax for the health and happineſs he enjoys.

To the queſtion, "What firſt induced him to abſtain from all drink?" he anſwered, that his ſervant having one day forgot to bring him his water at dinner, he drank none, and, having obſerved, that he was leſs oppreſſed by that meal than

than common, he determined to try whether a total abſtinence from all liquors would not improve his regimen. He added, that he was encouraged in this experiment by an obſervation he had made in feeding hogs: he never ſuffers theſe animals to drink, and his pork is highly valued for the whiteneſs and firmneſs of its fleſh. He uſes much exerciſe, particularly riding; but no degree or continuance of labour produces ſenſible perſpiration. His pulſe ſeldom beats forty-ſeven times in a minute, he makes every day about a pint and a half of urine, and has ſeldom more than one ſtool in two days. He never catches cold, though he is thinly clad, and expoſes himſelf to all weathers.

The pudding, which is now, and has many years been, his only food, is made of one pound of the flour of which the beſt kind of ſea-biſcuit is made, boiled with a pint and half of ſkimmed-milk.

The paper containing the account is dated September, 1771.

Inſtances related of an aſtoniſhing Faculty in ſome Perſons, who are ſaid to be able to diſcover Water under Ground.

Extract of a Letter from Charles de Salis, Eſq; at St. Trone, near Marſeilles, to his Brother the Rev. Mr. de Salis, in England, dated June 17, 1772.

THERE is a boy here, of twelve years of age, who has the faculty of diſcovering water under ground. This gift of his was diſcovered about a year ago in the following manner: He was ſtanding at work by his father, who was digging, and on a ſudden called out, "Do not dig too deep, or the water will appear." The man had the curioſity to dig about three feet deep, and found a conſiderable ſpring. This ſingular thing being known in the province, ſeveral people of diſtinction, who wanted water on their eſtates, ſent for him. Among others, Monſ. Borelle ſent for him to an eſtate of his, where, according to tradition, there had been three ſprings. The boy, without heſitation, carried him to every one of them. M. de Bompart, commander of the ſquadron at Toulon, ſent for him to a houſe of his near the town, and was ſo convinced of the boy's ſkill, that he immediately fell to work, and has ſucceeded. At a houſe, which the Duke de Villers lived in, ſome of the water conduits under it were choaked up; and, as the directions of them were not known, they, to ſave the expence of taking up the floors, ſent for the boy, who, on being carried to the ſpot, pointed to the place, and ſaid, "Here the conduit begins, and goes in ſuch a direction, &c." So much upon the relation of others: now for what I have ſeen myſelf. There was a neighbour of mine, as curious as myſelf to find out whether this boy had really ſuch a gift. We agreed to put water in a large earthen pan, hermetically covered with another, and then place it in a hole two feet under ground, in a vineyard that had been lately tilled. In order that nobody ſhould inform him of it, at night we dug the hole ourſelves, then covered it over, and ſmoothed the ground for twenty feet round. This we did in two place. The boy arrived next morning, and we took him

him about the country to ſhew his ſkill. He went before us alone, with his hands in a ſhort waiſtcoat, and ſtopped ſhort whenever he found water, ſpoke of it, and followed to the ſpring head. Little by little we brought him to where the water was hid; and I never was ſo aſtoniſhed in my life, as to ſee him go out of the way, ſtamp upon the ſpot, and ſay, "Here is water, but it does not run." The earth was removed, and the pan found directly under. We took him by the ſecond place, which he alſo diſcovered, but was angry at being deceived. He then found out a large ſpring near my neighbour's houſe, which he was greatly in want of for an oil-mill he had there.

A few days after the publication of the above account, the reality of this extraordinary faculty was aſſerted by another writer, in the following relation.

—The purpoſe of my writing to you is, to confirm the credibility of the letter from Charles de Salis, Eſq; relative to diſcovering water under ground. In Portugal there are many who poſſeſs the ſame power. I cannot aver to have been a witneſs myſelf, but have my information from gentlemen of undoubted veracity, and in particular from Mr. Warren, (brother-in-law to the conſul) and from Mr. John Olive of Oporto. I was at Mr. Olive's ſome few days after he had obtained water for his gardens, by the means of a water-finder, who, Mr. Olive aſſured me, had not only pointed out the particular ſpot he ſhould dig, but deſcribed the nature and colour of the ſoil, pointed out the different windings the workmen ſhould follow the vein, as where, and at what depth they would meet with rock or ſtock; how many inches they might penetrate, and the quantity of water, and even cautioned them not to exceed a certain depth, which he deſcribed, or they would be overflowed. Mr. Olive had the precaution, before he ventured on the undertaking, to employ a ſecond perſon, who had the ſame faculty, who did not differ a palm (nine inches) from the ſpot the other had acquainted him he would find the water.

I cannot omit mentioning a circumſtance, which ſhews the peculiarity of the diſpoſition, as well as the extraordinary faculty of theſe people. If you intimate your deſign, or directly deſire them to find out water, they will refuſe; but if you walk with them, as by accident, in your garden, and caſually aſk if there is any water, and what depth, the water-finder ſtrides over it with attention, like a perſon meaſuring the ground by ſteps; and, after a pauſe of a few minutes, will give you an account. I omit enumerating many particulars, leſt you ſhould ſuſpect I have a deſign to impoſe on you and the public; but it can be atteſted by many merchants now in London, and is known to every perſon of curioſity in Portugal. Theſe water-finders are of the loweſt claſs, ignorant, illiterate, and indigent; and, though a vice not common in Portugal, are drunkards. This extraordinary faculty deſcends from father to ſon. It is ſuppoſed they acquire their knowledge from ſtrength of ſight, for which the Portugueſe are remarkable, and an habitual obſervation of the vapours

of the earth. I leave a deeper reſearch to ſome more curious and more philoſophical correſpondent.

Wonderful Contrivance of Nature for the Preſervation of a Plant that grows in the River Rhone.

THIS plant conſiſts of a ſmall root, with a few long leaves riſing from it, and in the midſt of them a ſtalk of two or three feet in length, but ſo weak, that it is by no means able to ſupport itſelf erect. On the top of each ſtalk, is one ſingle flower, in ſome degree reſembling a ſingle flower from a bunch of Jeſſamine. It appears to be the purpoſe of nature, and it is abſolutely neceſſary to the well-being of the plant, that every part of it ſhould be immerſed in water, except juſt the flower at the top of each ſtalk. But theſe flowers muſt be always kept above the water; and the heat of the ſun is requiſite to the opening the ſeeds contained in the cup at the baſe of them. Now the Rhone, wherein this plant grows in great abundance, is a river of very uncertain depth, and that in places very near one another: if the ſeeds of this plant, or the ſide ſhoots from the root, produce new ones at different depths, how is the flower to be carried to the top, and only juſt to the top of the water in each? The Rhone is alſo, of all rivers, the moſt apt to be ſwelled by ſudden floods; in this caſe, how is the plant that was juſt flowering in its proper manner, at four feet depth, to be kept in the neceſſary ſtate of having that flower above water when the depth is increaſed to ſix? Or how is it to be kept from falling on the ſurface of the water, and rotting, when the depth decreaſes, and leaves a foot or two of a naked ſtalk, which is unable to ſupport itſelf? All this is provided for by nature, or rather by God the creator, who with apparent wiſdom and intention has made the ſtalk which ſupports the flower of this plant of ſuch a form and texture, that it at all times ſuits itſelf to the depth of the water it is in; for the ſtalks are not ſtrait, but twiſted in a ſpiral form, in the manner of a cork-ſcrew, or rather in the manner of thoſe ſprings of wire, which we ſee made by wrapping the wire round a ſmall ſtick. By this formation, the ſtalks of this plant have a power of extending and contracting themſelves in length, and this ſo ſuddenly, that let the riſe or fall of the water be ever ſo quick, the lengthening or ſhortening of the ſtalks accompany it; and the ſame formation ſuits them in a yet eaſier manner to different depths. By this formation (the like of which is not ſeen in any other plant in nature) the flower of the Vallisneria (for ſo this ſingular vegetable is called) is kept juſt at the ſurface of the water, be the depth what it will, or the changes in depth ever ſo ſudden. By this means the ſun has power to ripen the flower till the ſeeds are ſcattered on the ſurface of the water in perfect ripeneſs, where they float a little while; but when thoroughly wetted ſink, and take root at the bottom. To prove to ocular demonſtration what is ſaid of this plant, ſeveral of them have been put into veſſels of water, ſome of them with ſtalks ſo long, that one half of them was above the ſurface of the water; others with them ſo ſhort, that they were

were immerſed ſeveral inches under it; but in a few hours they had each adapted the length of their ſtalks to the depth, and the flower of every one was floating juſt on the ſurface.

Dr. Lettſome's Account of the Tea-Tree, and its Medical Qualities.

WE are principally indebted to Kæmpfer, for any accounts that may be relied on, in reſpect to the method of cultivation; and his deſcription was drawn up in Japan. We ſhall give what he ſays upon this ſubject, and then ſtate the accounts we have been able to collect of the Chineſe method.

Kæmpfer tells us, that no particular gardens or fields are alloted for this plant, but that it is cultivated round the borders of the field, without any regard to the ſoil. Any number of the ſeeds, as they are contained in their ſeed-veſſels, not uſually leſs than ſix, or exceeding twelve or fifteen, are promiſcuouſly put into one hole, made four or five inches deep in the ground, at certain diſtances from each other. The ſeeds contain a large proportion of oil, which is ſoon liable to turn rancid; hence ſcarce a fifth part of them germinate, and this makes it neceſſary to plant ſo many together.

The ſeeds vegetate without any other care; but the more induſtrious annually remove the weeds, and manure the land. The leaves which ſucceed are not fit to be plucked before the third year's growth, at which period they are plentiful, and at their prime.

In about ſeven years the ſhrub riſes to a man's height; but as it then bears few leaves, and grows ſlowly, it is cut down to the ſtem, which occaſions ſuch an exuberance of freſh ſhoots and leaves the ſucceeding ſummer, as abundantly compenſates the owners for their former loſs and trouble. Some defer cutting them till they are of ten years growth.

So far as can be gathered from authors and travellers of credit, this ſhrub is cultivated and prepared in China in a ſimilar manner to what is practiſed in Japan; but as the Chineſe export conſiderable quantities of tea, they plant whole fields with it, to ſupply foreign markets, as well as for home conſumption.

The Tea-tree delights particularly in vallies, or on the declivities of hills, and upon the banks of rivers, where it enjoys a ſouthern expoſure to the ſun; though it endures conſiderable variations of heat and cold, as it flouriſhes in the northern clime of Pekin, as well as about Canton *, the former of which is in the ſame latitude with Rome; and from meteorological obſerva-

* The beſt tea grows in a mild, temperate climate; the country about Nankin producing better tea than either Pekin or Canton, betwixt which places it is ſituated. It has been aſſerted, that no tea-plants have yet died in England through exceſs of cold; but an example of the contrary I know has happened. The plant in the princeſs dowager's garden at Kew flouriſhes, under glaſs-windows, with the natural heat of the ſun, as well as thoſe at Mile-end, in the poſſeſſion of the indefatigable J. Gordon. Two of the tea-plants belonging to Dr. Fothergill thrive in his garden at Upton, expoſed to the open air in Summer.

tions it appears, that the degree of cold about Pekin is as ſevere in winter, as in ſome of the northern parts of Europe.

At the proper ſeaſons for gathering the tea-leaves, labourers are hired, who are very quick in plucking them, being accuſtomed to follow this employment as a means of their livelihood. They do not pluck them by handfuls, but carefully one by one; and tedious as this may appear, they are able to collect from four to ten or fifteen pounds each in one day. The different periods in which the leaves are uſually gathered, are particularly deſcribed by Kæmpfer.

The tea-tree frequently grows on the ſteep declivities of hills and precipices, where it is commonly dangerous, ſometimes impracticable, to collect the leaves, which are often the fineſt tea. The Chineſe in ſome places ſurmount this difficulty by a ſingular contrivance. Theſe cliffs are inhabited by a large kind of monkies; theſe the tea-gatherers irritate by ſome means; in revenge the monkies break off the branches of the tea-tree, and throw them down in reſentment; the branches are gathered up, and the tea-leaves picked off. This method of coming at the tea in ſuch places was pointed out to me upon ſome curious Chineſe drawings, repreſenting the whole proceſs of gathering and curing tea; and I have ſince been informed by a very inquiſitive ſenſible commander, who has been long in the company's ſervice, and frequently at China, that this circumſtance is a well-known fact.

Publick buildings or drying houſes are erected for curing tea, and ſo regulated, that every perſon, who either has not ſuitable conveniencies, or wants the requiſite ſkill, may bring his leaves at any time to be dried. Theſe buildings contain from five to ten or twenty ſmall furnaces, about three feet high, each having at the top a large flat iron pan, either ſquare or round, bent up a little on that ſide which is over the mouth of the furnace, which at once ſecures the operator from the heat of the furnace, and prevents the leaves from falling off.

There is alſo a long low table covered with matts, on which the leaves are laid, and rolled by workmen who ſit round it. The iron pan being heated to a certain degree by a little fire made in the furnace underneath, a few pounds of the freſh gathered leaves are put upon the pan; the freſh and juicy leaves crack when they touch the pan, and it is the buſineſs of the operator to ſhift them as quick as poſſible with his bare hands, till they grow too hot to be eaſily endured. At this inſtant he takes off the leaves, with a kind of ſhovel, reſembling a fan, and pours them on the matts to the rollers, who taking ſmall quantities at a time, roll them in the palms of their hands in one direction, while others are fanning them, that they may cool the more ſpeedily, and retain their curl the longer.

This proceſs is repeated two or three times, or oftener, before the tea is put in the ſtores, in order that all the moiſture of the leaves may be thoroughly diſſipated, and their curl more completely preſerved. On every repetition the pan is leſs heated, and the operation performed more ſlowly and cautiouſly.

cautiouſly. The tea is then ſeparated into the different kinds, and depoſited in the ſtore for domeſtic uſe or exportation.

Neither the Chineſe, nor natives of Japan, ever uſe tea before it has been kept at leaſt a year; becauſe when freſh it is ſaid to prove narcotick, and diſorder the ſenſes. The former pour hot water on the tea, and draw off the infuſion in the ſame manner, as is now introduced from them into Europe: but they drink it ſimply without the addition of ſugar or milk. The Japaneſe reduce the tea into a fine powder, by grinding the leaves in a hand-mill, and mix them with hot water into a thin pulp, in which form it is ſipped, particularly by the nobility and rich people. It is made and ſerved up to company in the following manner: the tea-table furniture, with the powdered tea encloſed in a box, are ſet before the company, and the cups are then filled with hot water, and as much of the powder as might lie on the point of a moderate ſized knife, is taken out of the box, put into each cup, and then ſtirred and mixed together with a curious denticulated inſtrument till the liquor foams, in which ſtate it is preſented to the company, and ſipped while warm. From what Du Halde relates, this method is not peculiar to the Japaneſe, but is alſo uſed in ſome provinces of China.

The common people, who have a coarſer tea, boil it for ſome time in water, and make uſe of the liquor for common drink. Early in the morning the kettle, filled with water, is regularly hung over the fire for this purpoſe, and the tea is either put into the kettle encloſed in a bag, or by means of a baſket of a proper ſize, preſſed to the bottom of the veſſel, that there may not be any hindrance in drawing off the water. The Bantsjaa tea only is uſed in this manner, whoſe virtues, being more fixed, would not be ſo fully extracted by infuſion.

And indeed tea is the common beverage of all the labouring people in China. One ſcarcely ever ſees them repreſented at work of any kind, but the tea-pot and tea-cup are either bringing to them, or ſet by them on the ground. Reapers, threſhers, and all who work out of doors, as well as within, have this attendant.

To make tea, and to ſerve it in a genteel and graceful manner, is an accompliſhment in which people of both ſexes in Japan are inſtructed by maſters in the ſame manner as Europeans are in dancing, and other branches of a genteel education.

The long and conſtant uſe of tea, as a part of our diet, makes us forget to enquire whether it is poſſeſſed of any medicinal properties. We ſhall endeavour to conſider it in both reſpects.

The generality of healthy perſons find themſelves not apparently affected by the uſe of tea. It ſeems to them a grateful refreſhment, both fitting them for labour and refreſhing them after it. There are inſtances of perſons who have drank it from their infancy to old age; have led, at the ſame time, active, if not laborious lives; and who never perceived from the conſtant uſe of it any ill effect, nor had any complaint which they could aſcribe to the effects of this liquor.

Where this has been the caſe, the ſubjects were for the moſt part healthy, ſtrong, active, and temperate, both of one ſex and the other. Among the leſs hardy and robuſt, we find complaints which are aſcribed to tea by the parties themſelves. Some complain that, after a tea-breakfaſt, they find themſelves rather fluttered, their hands leſs ſteady in writing, or any other employ that requires an exact command. This probably ſoon goes off, and they feel no other effect from it. Others again bear it well in the morning, but, from drinking it in the afternoon, find themſelves very eaſily agitated, and affected with a kind of involuntary trembling.

There are many who cannot bear to drink a ſingle diſh of tea without being immediately ſick and diſordered at the ſtomach. To ſome it gives great pain about that part, very excruciating, and attended with general tremors. But in general the moſt tender and delicate conſtitutions are moſt affected by the free uſe of tea, being frequently attacked with pains in the ſtomach and bowels, ſpaſmodick affections, attended with pale limpid urine in large quantities, great agitation of ſpirits, and a proneneſs to be diſconcerted with the leaſt noiſe, hurry, or diſturbance.

There is one circumſtance, however, that renders it more difficult to inveſtigate the certain effects of tea; which is, the great unwillingneſs that moſt people ſhew to giving us a genuine account of their uneaſy ſenſations after the free uſe of it, from a conſciouſneſs that it would be extremely imprudent to continue its uſe after they are convinced from experience that it is injurious.

That it produces watchfulneſs in ſome conſtitutions is moſt certain, when drank at evening in conſiderable quantities. Whether warm water would not ſometimes do the ſame, or any other aqueous liquor, is not ſo certain.

That it enlivens, refreſhes, exhilerates, is likewiſe well known. From all which circumſtances it would ſeem, that tea contains an active penetrating principle, ſpeedily exciting the action of the nerves; in very irritable conſtitutions, to ſuch a degree as to give very uneaſy ſenſations, and bring on ſpaſmodick affections; in leſs irritable conſtitutions, it rather gives pleaſure and immediate ſatisfaction, though not without occaſionally producing ſome tendency to tremors and agitation bordering upon pain.

The finer the tea, the more obvious are theſe effects. It is perhaps, for this amongſt other reaſons, that the lower claſſes of people, who can only procure the moſt common, are in general the leaſt ſufferers. I ſay, in general, becauſe even amongſt them there are many who actually ſuffer much by it: they drink it as long as it yields any taſte, and for the moſt part hot, to add to its flavour; and what the finer kinds of tea effect in their ſuperiors, the quantity, and the degree of heat in which it is drank, produce in them.

It ought not, however, to paſs unobſerved, that, in a multitude of caſes, the infuſions of our own herbs, ſage for inſtance, mint, beaum, even roſemary, and valerian itſelf, will now and then produce ſimilar effects, and leave that emptineſs, agitation of ſpirits, flatulence, ſpaſmodick pains, and other

other ſymptoms that are met with in people, the moſt of all others devoted to tea.

In treating of this ſubject, I would not be underſtood to be either a partial advocate, or a paſſionate accuſer. I have often regretted, that tea ſhould be found to poſſeſs any pernicious qualities, as the pleaſure which ariſes from reflecting how many millions of our fellow-creatures are enjoying at one hour the ſame amuſing repaſt, the occaſions it furniſhes for agreeable converſation, the innocent parties of both ſexes it daily draws together, and entertains without the aid of ſpirituous liquors, would afford the moſt grateful ſenſations to a ſocial breaſt. But juſtice demands ſomething more. It ſtands charged, by many able writers, by public opinion, partly derived from experience, with being the cauſe of many grievous diſorders. All that train of diſtempers, included under the name of nervous, are ſaid to be, if not the offspring, at leaſt highly aggravated by the uſe of tea. To enumerate all theſe would be to tranſcribe volumes. It is not impoſſible but the charges may be partly true. Let us examine the caſe with all poſſible candour.

The effect of drinking large quantities of any warm aqueous liquor, according to all the experiments we are acquainted with, would be to enter ſpeedily into the courſe of circulation, and paſs off as ſpeedily by urine or perſpiration, or the increaſe of ſome of the ſecretions. Its effects on the ſolid parts of the conſtitution would be relaxing, and thereby enfeebling. If this warm aqueous fluid were taken in conſiderable quantities, its effects would be proportionable, and ſtill greater, if it were ſubſtituted inſtead of nutriment.

That all infuſions of herbs may be conſidered in this light ſeems not unreaſonable. The infuſion of tea, nevertheleſs, has theſe two peculiarities. It is not only poſſeſſed of a ſedative quality, but alſo of a conſiderable aſtringency; by which the relaxing power, aſcribed to a mere aqueous fluid, is in ſome meaſure corrected. It is, on account of the latter, perhaps leſs injurious than many other infuſions of herbs, which, beſides a very ſlight aromatic flavour, have very little if any ſtypticity, to prevent their relaxing, debilitating effects.

So far therefore tea, if not too fine, if not drank too hot, nor in too great quantities, is perhaps, preferable to any other vegetable infuſion we know. And, if we take into conſideration likewiſe its known enlivening energy, it will appear that our attachment to tea is not merely from its being coſtly or faſhionable, but from its ſuperiority in taſte and effects to moſt other vegetables.

I ſhall finiſh theſe remarks with ſome reflections on this herb, conſidered in another light.

As luxury of every kind has augmented in proportion to the increaſe of foreign ſuperfluities, it has contributed more or leſs its ſhare towards the production of thoſe low nervous diſeaſes which are now ſo frequent. Amongſt theſe cauſes, exceſs in ſpirituous liquors is one of the moſt conſiderable; but the firſt riſe of this pernicious cuſtom is often owing to the weakneſs and debility of the ſyſtem brought on by the daily habit of drinking tea: the trembling hand ſeeks a tempo-

rary relief in ſome cordial, in order to refreſh and excite again the enfeebled ſyſtem; whereby ſuch almoſt by neceſſity fall into a habit of intemperance, and frequently entail upon their offſpring a variety of diſtempers which otherwiſe would not probably have occurred.

Another bad conſequence reſulting from the univerſal cuſtom of tea-drinking particularly affects the poor labouring people, whoſe daily earnings are ſcanty enough to procure them the neceſſary conveniencies of life and wholeſome diet. Many of theſe, too deſirous of vying with their ſuperiors, and imitating their luxuries, throw away their little earnings upon this faſhionable herb, and are thereby inconſiderately deprived of the means to purchaſe proper wholeſome food for themſelves and their families.

I have known ſeveral miſerable families thus infatuated, their emaciated children labouring under various ailments depending upon indigeſtion, debility, and relaxation. Some at length have been ſo enfeebled, that their limbs have become diſtorted, their countenance pale, and a maraſmus has cloſed the tragedy.

Theſe effects are not to be attributed ſo much to the peculiar properties of this coſtly vegetable, as to want of proper food, which the expence of the former deprived theſe poor people from procuring. I knew a family of this ſtamp, conſiſting of a mother and ſeveral children, whoſe fondneſs for tea was ſo great, and their earnings ſo ſmall, that three times a day, as often as their meals, which generally conſiſted of the ſame articles, they regularly ſent for tea and ſugar, with a morſel of bread to ſupport nature; by which practice they daily grew more enfeebled; thin emaciated habits and weak conſtitutions characteriſed this diſtreſſed family, till ſome of the children were removed from this baneful nurſery, who afterwards acquired tolerable health.

An ingenious author obſerves, that as much ſuperfluous money is expended on tea and ſugar in this kingdom as would maintain four millions more of ſubjects in bread. And the author of the Farmer's Letters calculates, that the entertainment of ſipping tea coſts the poor each time as follows.

The tea — —	¾
The ſugar — —	½
The butter — —	1
The fuel and wear of the tea-equipage — —	¼
	2¼

When tea is drank twice a day, the annual expence amounts to 7*l.* 12*s.* a head; and the ſame judicious writer eſtimates the bread neceſſary for a labourer's family of five perſons at 14*l.* 15*s.* 9*d. per annum:* by which it appears, that the yearly expence of tea, ſugar, &c. for two perſons, exceeds that of the neceſſary article of bread, ſufficient for a family of five perſons.

It appears alſo from a moderate calculation, that three million of pounds of tea are annually conſumed in England; and domeſtic experience teaches us, that with each pound of tea, ten pounds of butter at leaſt are conſumed. Hence the conſumption of butter with this injurious aliment, if aliment it may be called, amounts annually to the amazing quantity of thirty millions of pounds. It is likewiſe to be premiſed, that at leaſt five gallons of

of milk are neceſſary to procure one pound of butter. This being granted, we may conclude farther:

Suppoſe one gallon of milk with bread, would ſuffice three labouring people for breakfaſt and ſupper, and that theſe meals conſtitute half of their food, it follows, that from this faſhionable cuſtom of tea-drinking, this kingdom cannot ſupply food for ſo many people as it otherwiſe could, were the inhabitants to live in a more ſimple manner, by at leaſt one million. But ſuppoſing we allow half a million for the bread eaten with the milk, and for the uſes of the milk after the butter has been taken from it, the deficiency ſtill amounts to the amazing number of half a million of people!

USEFUL

USEFUL PROJECTS.

A Method of dying Wool and Silk, of a yellow colour, with Indigo; and alſo with ſeveral other blue and red colouring ſubſtances. Communicated to the Royal Society by Mr. Peter Woulfe; from the Philoſophical Tranſactions for the Year 1771.

THE Saxon blues have been known for ſome time; and are made by diſſolving indigo in oil of vitriol, by which means the indigo becomes of a much more lively colour, and is extended to ſuch a degree, that it will go very far in dying.

A receipt for making the beſt Saxon blue will, I dare ſay, be agreeable to many; I will, therefore, give the following, which produces a very fine colour, and never fails of ſucceſs.

Mix ℥ 1 of the beſt powdered indigo, with ℥ 4 of oil of vitriol in a glaſs body or matraſs; and digeſt it for one hour with the heat of boiling water, ſhaking the mixture at different times; then add ℥ 12 of water to it, and ſtir the whole well, and when grown cold filter it. This produces a very rich deep colour; if a paler blue be required, it may be obtained by the addition of more water. The heat of boiling water is ſufficient for this operation, and can never ſpoil the colour; whereas a ſand heat, which is commonly uſed for this purpoſe, is often found to damage the colour, from its uncertain heat.

Indigo, which has been digeſted with a large quantity of ſpirit of wine, and then dried, will produce a finer colour than the former, if treated in the ſame manner, with oil of vitriol.

No one, that I know of, has heretofore made uſe of the acid of nitre, inſtead of the acid of vitriol; and it is by means of the former that the yellow colour is obtained: it was nevertheleſs natural to uſe it, on account of its known property of making yellow ſpots, when dropped on any coloured cloth.

The acid of ſalt does not diſſolve indigo, and therefore is of no uſe in dying.

Receipt for making the yellow Dye.

Take ℥ ½ of powdered indigo, and mix it in a high glaſs veſſel, with ℥ 2 of ſtrong ſpirit of nitre, previouſly diluted with ℥ 8 of water; let the mixture ſtand for a week, and then digeſt it in a ſand heat for an hour or more, and add ℥ 4 more of water to it; filter the ſolution, which will be of a fine yellow colour.

Strong

Strong ſpirit of nitre is liable to ſet fire to indigo; and it is on that account that it was diluted with water, as well as to hinder its frothing up. ℥ 2½ of ſtrong ſpirit of nitre will ſet fire to ℥ ½ of indigo; but, if it be highly concentrated, a leſs quantity will ſuffice.

If the indigo be digeſted twenty-four hours after the ſpirit of nitre is poured on it, it will froth and boil over; but, after ſtanding a week or leſs, it has not that property.

One part of the ſolution of indigo in the acid of nitre, mixed with four or five parts of water, will dye ſilk or cloth of the paleſt yellow colour, or of any ſhade to the deepeſt, and that by letting them boil more or leſs in the colour. The addition of alum is uſeful, as it makes the colour more laſting; according as the ſolution boils away, more water muſt be added.

None of the colour in the operation ſeparates from the water, but what adheres to the ſilk or cloth; of conſequence this colour goes far in dying.

Cochineal, Dutch litmus, orchel, cudbear, and many other colouring ſubſtances treated in this manner, will all dye ſilk and wool of a yellow colour.

The indigo which remains undiſſolved in making Saxon blue, and collected by filtration, if digeſted with ſpirit of nitre, dyes ſilk and wool of all ſhades of brown inclining to a yellow.

Cloth and ſilk may be dyed green with indigo; but they muſt firſt be boiled in the yellow dye, and then in the blue.

Method of making ſolid and comby Pot-aſh.

THERE are very conſiderable quantities of foreign aſhes, imported into this kingdom from Ruſſia, Spain, &c.

But we have only two kinds of aſhes made in our country, viz. *ſolid*, or *hard*, and *comby*, or *light* aſhes, and both in demand for home conſumption.

The ſubjects, of which the different kinds are made, are as follow.

Wood-aſhes, which are principally made in farm-houſes, &c. where wood is burnt as fuel, are bought up by the pot-aſh burners, from ſix-pence to eight-pence, and ſometimes ten-pence, *per* buſhel, corn meaſure*, and carried to the pot-aſh office, in which are erected large fats, or vats, (containing from four to eight ſcore buſhels of wood-aſhes) with under-becks, and are wrought by threes; ſo that there are either three, ſix, or nine vats in every office, and for this reaſon:

The aſhes being trod down into the vats, a ſufficient quantity of water is continued to be laid on till it runs through the aſhes into the under beck. The liquor running from the firſt is laid on the ſecond vat, which is one third ſtronger than the firſt; and the liquor of the ſecond vat is laid on the third, which is alſo one third ſtronger than the ſecond. When it has thus ran through the third vat, the lees, as the liquor is then called, is ſuppoſed to be ſtrong enough for burning; but the ſtrength is proved by weighing the lees in ſmall quantities.

* Wood-aſhes in Eſſex are bought up for this purpoſe from five-pence to ſeven-pence per buſhel.

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The lee thus made is then put into a ciſtern, or caſk, ſet into the ground level with the floor of the office, in which a perſon is employed in ſteeping of ſtraw for the burner, till all the lees are ſucked up. At the ſame time another perſon is employed in burning that ſtraw, ſo taken out of the ciſtern; which burning will produce either ſolid or light aſhes, whichſoever the intention is to make.

Now to make ſolid aſhes, the lee muſt be made as before deſcribed; and thoſe lees ſhould be burnt up with peas or bean ſtraw only. But to make light or comby aſhes, (of which we make by much the greateſt quantity, and of this kind of aſhes, the fineſt in the kingdom) the lees ſhould be made as before, with this difference only, they muſt be ſtronger; and inſtead of peas and bean ſtraw, it would be better to burn barley, wheat, and clover ſtraw, mixed with a little peas ſtraw.

After the vats are run through the third time, they are emptied, and the aſhes, which are called pot-aſh muck, make excellent manure for ſome kinds of ſoil, particularly cold, and the looſe woodcock ſoil.

From this manure there have been prodigious crops of corn, eſpecially peas, and from the following method:

After the peas are ſet, pot-aſh muck has been caſt by hand over the land, and afterwards run over with a buſh-harrow, which fills up the holes, or cavities in the land, with the aſhes; and this has never been known to fail.

The principal inducement to make pot-aſh is, for the muck; and this is evident from an obſervation often made, that nobody makes pot-aſh but thoſe whoſe land requires ſuch manure.

A farmer in the county of Eſſex, who rented about two hundred pounds a year, and was thought to pay ſo dear for his land, that his neighbours concluded he would not hold it long; yet, to their great ſurprize, he had better crops than any of them, and in the ſpace of fifteen or ſixteen years got a pretty fortune; all which ſucceſs he, with great juſtice, attributed to a pot-aſh office he had erected on his ground. It is alſo remarkable, this farmer's land was clear of weeds, when the neighbouring fields were choaked up with them. He found the pot-aſh muck agree with any crop on his land, which was rather ſtiff and cold, though good wheat land when properly tilled. He had amazing crops of barley, but he almoſt always ſowed his barley on a good fallow, and a fine tilth.

Method of ripening any quantity of Wort, and of effectually raiſing a buſhel of Flour, with a tea-ſpoonful of Barm; by James Stone, of Amport, in Hampſhire.

WHEN you have boiled and ſhrained off the hops from your firſt copper of wort, then take two or three quarts, put it into ſomething where it may lie thin, in order to cool quick, and in about an hour's time you find it juſt warm; you then take a tea-ſpoonfull of barm, put it into it, and in two or three hours you will find it come to a head; by this time you may have got ſome more cold, and then take the two or three quarts and put them into four or

or five gallons, and they will bring it to a head (or, as it is called, to be ripe); in two or three hours more then add theſe to a hogſhead, and all will ſoon be ripe, by virtue of that tea-ſpoonful only.

As to baking; ſuppoſe you want to bake a buſhel of flour, and have but one tea-ſpoonful of barm, you then put your flour into your kneading-trough or trendle, and then take about three quarters of a pint of warm water, and take the tea-ſpoonful of thick ſteady barm and put it into the water, ſtir it until it is thoroughly mixed with the water; then make a hole in the middle of the flour large enough to contain two gallons of water, pour in your ſmall quantity; then take a ſtick about two feet long, (which you may keep for that purpoſe) and ſtir in ſome of the flour, until it is as thick as you would make batter for a pudding; then ſtrew ſome of the dry flour over it, and go about your uſual buſineſs for about one hour; then take about a quart of warm water more and pour in, for in one hour you will find that ſmall quantity raiſed ſo, that it will break through the dry flour which you ſhook over it; when you have poured in the quart of warm water, take your ſtick as before, and ſtir in ſome more flour, until it is as thick as before; then ſhake ſome more dry flour over it, and leave it for two hours more, and then you will find it riſe and break through the dry flour again; then you may add three quarts or a gallon of water more, and ſtir in the flour and make it as thick as at firſt, and cover it with dry flour again; and in about three or four hours more you may mix up your dough, and then cover it up warm; and in four or five hours more you may put it into the oven, and you will have as light bread as though you put a pint of barm. It does not take above a quarter of an hour more time than the uſual way of baking, for there is no time loſt but that of adding water three or four times.

The author of this method aſſures us that he conſtantly bakes this way in the morning about ſix or ſeven o'clock, puts the flour out, and puts this ſmall quantity of barm into the before-mentioned quantity of water, in an hour's time ſome more, in two hours more a greater quantity, about noon makes up the dough, and about ſix in the evening it is put into the oven, and he has always good bread, never heavy nor bitter.

When you find, he ſays, your body of flour ſpunged large enough, before you put in the reſt of your water, you ſhould, with both your hands, mix that which is ſpunged and the dry flour all together, and then add the remainder of warm water, and your dough will riſe the better and eaſier.

The reaſon he aſſigns why people make heavy bread is, not becauſe they have not barm enough, but becauſe they do not know that barm is the ſame to flour as fire is to fuel; that, as a ſpark of fire will kindle a large body by only blowing of it up, ſo will a thimble-full of barm, by adding of warm water, raiſe or ſpunge any body of flour; for warm water gives freſh life to that which is before at work: ſo that the reaſon of making bread heavy is, becauſe the body ſpunged is not large enough, but was made up and put into the oven before it was ripe.

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In regard to the difference of ſeaſons, he preſcribes that in the ſummer you ſhould put your water blood-warm, and, in winter in cold froſty weather, as warm as you can bear your hand in it without making it ſmart; being ſure you cover up your dough very warm in the winter, and your covering of it with dry flour, every time you add warm water, will keep in the heat; when you have added ſix or eight quarts of warm water, as before mentioned, in ſuch a gradual way, you will find all that body of flour which is mixed with the warm water, by virtue of that one tea-ſpoonful of barm, brought into great agitation, waxing, or fermenting; for it is to the flour what the ſpirit is to the body, it ſoon fills it with motion.

Receipt for making the Powder of Fumigation, to prevent the Infection of the Plague; invented by the Commiſſion at Moſcow, in the Year 1771.

THE commiſſion at Moſcow having in the laſt year invented a fumigation-powder, which, from ſeveral leſſer experiments, had proved efficacious in preventing the infection of the plague; in order more fully to aſcertain its virtue in that reſpect, it was determined, towards the end of the year, that ten malefactors under ſentence of death, ſhould, without undergoing any other precautions than the fumigations, be confined three weeks in a lazarette, be laid upon the beds, and dreſſed in the cloaths, which had been uſed by perſons ſick, dying, and even dead, of the plague in the hoſpital. The experiment was accordingly tried, and none of the ten malefactors were then infected, or have been ſince ill. The fumigation-powder is prepared as follows:

Powder of the firſt ſtrength.

Take leaves of juniper, juniper-berries pounded, ears of wheat, guaiacum-wood pounded, of each ſix pounds; common ſaltpetre pounded, eight pounds; ſulphur pounded, ſix pounds; Smyrna tar, or myrrh, two pounds; mix all the above ingredients together, which will produce a pood of the powder of fumigation of the firſt ſtrength.

N. B. A pood is forty pounds Ruſſian, which are equal to thirty-five pounds and a half, or thirty-ſix pounds Engliſh averdupoiſe.

Powder of the ſecond ſtrength.

Take ſouthernwood cut into ſmall pieces, ſix pounds; leaves of juniper cut into ſmall pieces, four pounds; juniper-berries pounded, three pounds; common ſaltpetre pounded, four pounds; ſulphur pounded, two pounds and a half: Smyrna tar, or myrrh, one pound and a half; mix the above together, which will produce half a pood of the powder of fumigation of the ſecond ſtrength.

Odoriferous Powder.

Take the root called kalmus cut into ſmall pieces, three pounds; frankincenſe pounded groſsly, one pound; ſtorax pounded, and roſe flowers, half a pound; yellow amber pounded, one pound; Smyrna tar, or myrrh, one pound; common ſaltpetre pounded, one pound and a half; ſulphur, a quarter of a pound; mix all the above together, which will produce nine pounds and three quarters of the odoriferous powder.

Remark

Remark on the powder of fumigation.

If guaiacum cannot be had, the cones of pines or firs may be uſed in its ſtead; likewiſe the common tar of pines and firs may be uſed inſtead of the Smyrna tar, or myrrh, and mugwort may ſupply the place of ſouthernwood.

An eaſy Method of preſerving Subjects in Spirits. From the American Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol. I. juſt publiſhed.

PERSONS curious in preſerving ſpecimens for natural hiſtory, are often diſappointed by the evaporation of the ſpirits, which occaſions the loſs of the ſubject intended to be preſerved, or they muſt be very careful in often examining their bottles, or putting ſpirits in ſuch as they find have occaſion for a freſh ſupply, which, in a large collection, requires much time, trouble, and expence. This induced Mr. de Reaumur to try many experiments, in order to obviate this inconvenience, which he gave to the public in a long diſſertation, inſerted in the memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, for the year 1746. After mentioning his different trials, he recommends two methods.

The firſt is, to get bottles with glaſs ſtoppers, of a conic form, in the part that enters the neck of the bottle, and broad and flat at the other end. When the ſpirits and ſpecimen, ſupported by a piece of wire, are put in, a little mercury muſt be thrown into the bottle, and the ſtopper fixed in its place, and ſecured by a piece of bladder or leather tied round it and the neck of the bottle; the whole muſt be reverſed, and placed on the broad end of the ſtopper, which occaſions the mercury to ſettle between the neck of the bottle and the ſtopper, and obſtructs the evaporation of the ſpirits by the only paſſage through which the fine parts could fly off. He ſays, nut-oil, thickened to the conſiſtence of honey, by a long expoſure to the air, which will give it weight ſufficient to ſink in a weak ſpirit, may ſupply the place of mercury.

The ſecond method is, for bottles that have not glaſs ſtoppers, for which he recommends a layer, of about two lines thickneſs on the inſide of the bladder, which is to cover the mouth of the bottle, of nut oil prepared as before directed, and, when the bladder is well tied on, the bottle may be reverſed without any hazard; but great care muſt be had to wipe the edge of the bottle very dry, that the oil may adhere to it in every part. As many bottles will not ſtand on their mouths, Mr. de Reaumur directs their being placed in wooden cups, turned with a broad bottom and a hollow, ſufficient to receive the neck of the bottle.

Theſe two methods, though well calculated to anſwer the end propoſed, have ſome inconveniencies. In the firſt, the bottles muſt be deſignedly made for this uſe, and of flint, that the ſtoppers may be ground into them, which, with the coſt of the mercury, is a conſiderable expence, beſides the difficulty perſons at a diſtance from a glaſs-houſe will find in procuring them. In the ſecond, the preparing oil, ſo that it may thicken to the conſiſtence of honey, is a work of years. The operation may be much ſhortened, by putting the oil about two lines thickneſs in leaden veſſels, as that metal has a conſiderable effect on the oil, which may by this means

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be ſufficiently prepared in three or four months.

After ſeveral experiments, I found two methods free from the above inconveniencies, and which I have great reaſon to think will anſwer the purpoſe fully from four or five years experience.

The firſt method has ſome affinity with Mr. de Reaumur's, and is as follows. When the ſubject and ſpirits are put into the bottle, carefully wipe the inſide of the neck and edge till quite dry; prepare ſome thin putty, of the conſiſtence of a ſoft ointment, and put a coat of it, about a line or two thick, on the ſide of the bladder or leather, which is to be next to the bottle, and tie it tightly about the neck; place the bottle with the mouth downwards in a ſmall wooden cup, and fill it with melted tallow, or tallow mixed with wax, until all the bladder or leather cover is buried in it, and the tallow adheres to the ſides of the neck. This will effectually prevent the fine part of the ſpirits from flying off. Great care muſt be taken to have the edge of the bottle very dry, and if rubbed with a feather dipped in oil, it will be better; and in filling the cup, to have the tallow no hotter than is barely neceſſary to make it fluid.

The ſecond method is, after the ſpecimen and ſpirits are put into the bottle, dry the inſide of the neck and edge thoroughly, and anoint them with a feather dipped in oil; ſtop the bottle with a cork, well fitted and ſteeped in oil, till it has imbibed as much as it can contain; cover the cork and edge of the bottle with a layer of putty prepared as above directed, and tie a piece of ſoft leather or bladder over the whole.

Olive, or any other fat oil, is to be preferred to ſuch as dry eaſily. I would alſo recommend the uſe of ſpirits of a moderate ſtrength, as thoſe that are very ſtrong burn up and diſcolour the ſpecimens, particularly ſuch as have fine colours. Theſe two methods have the advantage of Mr. Reaumur's, in the ſmallneſs of the expence, and eaſineſs to procure the materials. For ſpecimens that it will not be neceſſary at times to take out of the bottles, I would recommend the firſt method, as more obſtacles are oppoſed to the evaporation than in the ſecond; beſides the cup, the coſt of which is very trifling, puts the bottle in leſs danger of being overſet and broken, than moſt bottles when ſtanding on their bottoms.

The proper Method of raiſing a White-Thorn Hedge; from Mr. Comber's Treatiſe on Agriculture.

The raiſing a good White-Thorn Hedge is a matter of very great importance in Huſbandry. It deſerves, therefore, to be ſtrongly inculcated; and the following Reflections on this ſubject may, accordingly, be of uſe to Practitioners in Agriculture.

THE method of ſetting old thick-ſetts of white-thorn was long purſued as a ſure method of quickly effecting a good hedge: but experience evinces, that practitioners could not depend on the thickneſs of the ſtems of their ſetts for quickneſs of growth of their fences, but rather the contrary; as many of theſe were ſtunted in their growth, and young ſmall ſetts ſoon overtook them in growth and left them. It has therefore been a practice for ſome years, over all the kingdom I believe, to ſet no thorns

but ſuch as had young ſmall ſtems; and, in general, the method has ſucceeded well.

But now we ſeem running into the extreme contrary to the old, as it uſually happens, and ſetts too ſmall are now frequently planted. There muſt be a medium which is the propereſt ſize for ſetts of white-thorn; and he who plants as ſmall as I have lately ſeen will certainly be one year backwarder in the growth of his hedge than his neighbour who ſetts ſtronger wood, although they may grow as well in proportion.

I muſt own myſelf an advocate for planting quicks in a ſingle row, having this foundation in theory, that the roots of thorns, ſet in double rows near each other, will certainly encounter and retard, if not deſtroy, their mutual progreſs; and the confirmation in practice in Yorkſhire, that ſingle rows make a fine hedge both in channelly or gravelly and clayey ſoils.

But another and worſe error is the ſetting of plants thick in the ſame row. Walking lately by a new incloſure at Woolley, I was amazed at the thickneſs of the plants in the line, and laid down my walking-cane at random in two places, and found thirteen ſetts in its extent in one place, and fourteen in another, although my cane is of the uſual length. Before I finiſhed my walk, I met a pretty judicious farmer, and aſked him at what diſtance the plants ſhould ſtand in the line, and he anſwered, at about the diſtance of ſix inches. I think this too cloſe planting; but on this plan the rows at Woolley are ſet twice too thick; and, the rows being double inſtead of ſingle, three-fourths of the wood are waſted, and worſe than waſted; for they do harm inſtead of good.—When ſuch a ſuper-abundance of wood is employed, who can wonder that the price of quickſets is raiſed ſo extravagantly as it is in ſome parts of the kingdom! It is ſaid, that the growth of this commodity for ſome late years has not anſwered by any means to the demand, and that the hips have been ſo poor a crop of late, that future incloſures muſt be delayed, till a ſupply of quickſets can be procured. Who can wonder that ſuch waſte as this, which is juſt now mentioned, ſhould be followed by want! The quick-ſeller encourages the ſale of more than are wanted, that he may enhance the price of what remains on hand. The quick-ſetter recommends the planting of more ſetts than are wanted, that he may be better paid for extraordinary trouble; and thus the quick-grower is chouſed out of his money, and pays for what he had better want.

The propereſt time for planting of quicks is much diſputed. The generality of planters are for planting early in the ſpring; but experience will ſoon teach them, that, when froſts continue ſo long as they uſually do, and ſo late as they continued in this ſpring particularly, the roots and life of their plants will ſuffer greatly; and, if they plant them late in ſpring, the dry weather will frequently kill this plant, which naturally ſhoots early. Experience will ſhew, that the beſt time of planting white-thorn is betwixt Michaelmas and Martinmas; but then a quantity of ſhort half-decayed litter ſhould be laid along the line, as in gardens on many beds. By this means the roots of the plants will be preſerved from

the froſts, and take eaſily, and ſhoot vigorouſly; and in the enſuing ſummer the earth, eſpecially if clayey, will be preſerved from baking by ſun and wind, and moiſture will be preſerved. The progreſs of the plants in the firſt year will amaze the planter.

Good weeding in the firſt ſpring, or rather ſummer, is eſſential to the ſucceſs of the plants; and, if the ſummer be droughty, a line of freſh litter will coſt a trifle in expence, and effectually prevent the drought's hurting the roots; or, if it be very violent, one watering, but a plentiful one, with a watering-pan, will preſerve the roots from any damage, and the litter will preſerve the moiſture from being exhaled by the ſun.

It is a common miſtake that young quicks ſhould be long preſerved from ſun and wind. If they be preſerved, as above directed, the firſt ſummer, they will be ſo far from wanting ſhelter any longer, that the more they are expoſed to air, that is wind, (except on bleak heights) the better.

The time of ſhortening the ſtem, by cutting down the quicks, as it is called, muſt be determined by circumſtances, chiefly the quick growth of them. Moſt people perform that operation after the ſecond year; but I am inclined to think this too early a period, eſpecially if the quickſets be ſmall. To cut down the main upright ſtem before it has gained a good ſize, in order to make it ſhoot laterally, is counteracting nature, and the deſign of planting a quick-hedge. This point ought to be determined by experiments.

I adviſe no young trees of any ſort to be ſet in the line of quick-wood. The quicks are apt to ſmother them, and they, when grown up, ruin the fence. If a planter will have trees near his hedges, let them be ſet 10 or 12 feet high, and at ſeveral feet diſtance from the quicks, and well fenced off. The roots of trees, when ſtrong, deſtroy the quick-wood; and, when themſelves are felled, they commonly deſtroy the fence in which they ſtand, and irreparably.

As I adviſe not to plant any trees in the line of wood, ſo neither can I adviſe to plant haſels there; theſe make not a fence comparable to that of white-thorns, and tempt boys to break it down, in order to get the nuts. The wych, which is ſo common in ſome countries, makes a bad fence, and, inſtead of being encouraged in new plantations, ſhould rather be extirpated from the old.

On the whole, it is much to be wiſhed that the honourable Society for Arts, &c. would offer a premium for experiments on ſetting of white-thorns of different thickneſs in the ſtem, at different diſtances in the ſame row, of ſingle and double rows, and at different times of planting, alſo on different ſoils; ſo that the beſt method of this important work might be determined by fact.

I declare freely againſt all kinds of trees in hedge-rows, as they greatly contribute to break the ſtrength of the fence by affording places for treſpaſſers to climb at; as they ſhade crops of corn, and lodge birds of prey; as their roots are pernicious to thoſe of the thorns in the hedge; and as they are incommodious to the plough.

I adviſe much rather to plant trees of whatever ſort the proprietor chuſes, in a corner of his field

or of his eſtate, and in proportion to the natural wants of that field or eſtate. Wood is ſo neceſſary to every poſſeſſion of land, that the latter muſt be very imperfect without it. Many a land-owner is ignorant how valuable his wood-land is, and how much real rent it brings him in, if properly managed, altho' it may only ſupply the natural wants of the farmers, and he receive not one penny directly as rent from it. My pariſhes * afford a ſtrong proof of this important truth. In one of them, the ſmalleſt farmers have ſufficient wood for fencing of all kinds; and, in the other, the greateſt farmers are obliged to buy all they want. In this latter pariſh one farmer expends this very year 61. for wood for fencing, and is obliged to lead it for ſome miles, probably; which may amount to a ſum of equal value, when the ſeaſon in which he leads it is conſidered. Let a landlord conſider alſo what he ſaves by wood for repairs, and he may eaſily ſee this truth in its full light. A landlord who has no reſource may be neceſſitated to permit his hedge-row trees to become pollards, in order to ſupply his tenants with ſtakes; but he who has a wood will, in common prudence, reſtrain his farmers from defacing thoſe beautful parts of the creation, finely branching trees.

Secret of recovering the Writing upon Parchments decayed by Time, and of making it legible.

DIP the parchment obliterated by time into a veſſel of cold water, freſh drawn from the well; in about a minute take it out, and preſs it between two papers, to prevent its crumpling up in drying. As ſoon as it is moderately dry, if it be not then legible, repeat the operation two or three times. The ſkin will then reſume its priſtine colour, and will appear all alike.

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ANTIQUITIES.

Sketch of the State of Literature in England, particularly at Oxford, about the Period of the Reformation: from Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope.

ABOUT the year 1480, a taſte for polite letters, under the patronage of Pope Julius the Second, began to be revived in Italy. But the liberal Pontiff did not conſider at the ſame time, that he was undermining the papal intereſt, and bringing on the reformation. This event is commonly called the reſtoration of learning; but it ſhould rather be ſtyled the reſtoration of good ſenſe and uſeful knowledge. Learning there had been before, but barbariſm ſtill remained. The moſt acute efforts of human wit and penetration had been exerted for ſome centuries, in the diſſertations of logicians and theologiſts; yet Europe ſtill remained in a ſtate of ſuperſtition and ignorance. What philoſophy could not perform, was to be compleated by claſſical literature, by the poets and orators of Greece and Rome, who alone could enlarge the mind, and poliſh the manners. Taſte and propriety, and a rectitude of thinking and judging, derived from theſe ſources, gave a new turn to the general ſyſtem of ſtudy: mankind was civilized, and religion was reformed. The effects of this happy revolution by degrees reached England. We find at Oxford, in the latter end of the fifteenth century, that the univerſity was filled with the jargon and diſputes of the Scotiſts and Thomiſts; and if at that time there were any ſcholars of better note, theſe were chiefly the followers of Wicliffe, and were conſequently diſcountenanced and perſecuted. The Latin ſtyle, then only known in the univerſity, was the technical language of the ſchoolmen, of caſuiſts, and metaphyſicians. At Cambridge, about 1485, nothing was taught but Alexander's Parva Logicalia, the trite axioms of Ariſtotle, which were never rationally explained, and the profound queſtions of John Scotus. At length ſome of our countrymen, the principal of which were Grocyn, Latymer, Lillye, Linacer, Tunſtal, Pace, and Sir Thomas More, ventured to break through the narrow bounds of ſcholaſtic erudition, and went over into Italy with a deſign of acquiring a knowledge in the Greek and Latin languages. The Greek, in particular, was taught there with much perfection and purity, by many learned Greeks who had been driven from Conſtantinople. In 1488, Grocyn and Linacer left Oxford, and ſtudied Greek at Florence under the inſtruction of Demetrius Chalcondylas, and Politian; and at Rome under Hermolaus Barbarus. Grocyn returned an accompliſhed maſter in the Greek, and became the firſt lecturer in that language at Oxford, but without any ſettled

ſettled endowment. Elegance of ſtyle began now to be cultivated, and the ſtudy of the moſt approved ancient writers became faſhionable.

In 1496, Alcock, biſhop of Ely, founded Jeſus college in Cambridge, partly for a certain number of ſcholars to be educated in grammar. Degrees in grammar, or rhetoric, had been early eſtabliſhed at Oxford. But the pupils of this claſs ſtudied only ſyſtems of grammar and rhetoric, filled with empty definitions and unneceſſary diſtinctions, inſtead of the real models. In 1509, Lillye, the famous grammarian, who had learned Greek at Rhodes, and afterwards improved himſelf in Latin at Rome, under Johannes Sulpitius and Pomponius Sabinus, was the firſt teacher of Greek at any public ſchool in England. This was at St. Paul's ſchool in London, then newly eſtabliſhed, and of which Lillye was the firſt maſter. And that ancient prejudices were ſubſiding apace, and a national taſte for critical ſtudies, and the graces of compoſition began to be diffuſed, appears from this circumſtance alone, that, from the year 1502 to the reformation, within the ſpace of thirty years, there were more grammar-ſchools founded and endowed in England, than had been for three hundred years before. Near twenty grammar-ſchools were inſtituted within this period; before which moſt of our youth were educated at the Monaſteries. In 1517, that wiſe prelate and bountiful patron, Richard Fox, founded his college at Oxford, in which he conſtituted, with competent ſalaries, two lectures for the Latin and Greek languages. This was a new and noble departure from the narrow plan of academical education. The courſe of the Latin lecturer was not confined to the college, but open to the ſtudents of Oxford in general. He is expreſly directed to drive barbariſm from the new college. And at the ſame time it is to be remarked, that Fox does not appoint a philoſophy-lecturer in his college, as had been the practice in moſt of the previous foundations; perhaps thinking, that ſuch an inſtitution would not have coincided with his new ſyſtem of doctrine, and that it would be encouraging that ſpecies of ſcience which had hitherto blinded men's underſtandings, and kept them ſo long in ignorance of more uſeful knowledge. The Greek lecturer is ordered to explain the beſt Greek claſſics; and thoſe which the judicious founder, who ſeems to have conſulted the moſt capital ſcholars of his age, preſcribes on this occaſion, are the pureſt, and ſuch as are moſt eſteemed at this day. Theſe happy beginnings were ſeconded by the munificence of Cardinal Wolſey. About the year 1519, he founded a public choir at Oxford for rhetoric and humanity; and ſoon afterwards another for the Greek tongue: endowing both with ample ſtipends. But theſe innovations in the plan of ſtudy were greatly diſcouraged and oppoſed by the ſcholaſtic bigots, who called the Greek language hereſy. Even biſhop Fox, when he founded the Greek lecture above-mentioned, was obliged to cover his excellent inſtitution under the venerable mantle of the authority of the church, leſt he ſhould ſeem to countenance a dangerous novelty; for he gives it as a reaſon, or rather as an apology, for this new lecture-

ſhip, that the ſacred canons had commanded, that a knowledge of the Greek tongue ſhould not be wanting in public ſeminaries of education. The univerſity of Oxford was rent into factions on account of theſe attempts; and the defenders of the new erudition, from diſputation, often proceeded to blows with the rigid champions of the ſchools. But theſe animoſities were ſoon pacified by the perſuaſion and example of Eraſmus, who was about this time a ſtudent in St. Mary's college at Oxford, oppoſite to New-Inn. At Cambridge however, which, in imitation of Oxford, had adopted Greek, he found greater difficulties. He tells us himſelf, that at Cambridge he read the Greek grammar of Chryſoloras to the bare walls: and that, having tranſlated Lucian's dialogue called Icaro-Menippus, he could find no perſon in the univerſity able to tranſcribe the Greek with the Latin. His edition of the Greek Teſtament was entirely proſcribed there: and a decree was iſſued in one of the moſt conſiderable colleges, ordering, that if any of the ſociety was detected in bringing that impious and fantaſtic book into the college, he ſhould be ſeverely fined.

One Henry Standiſh, a doctor in divinity, and a mendicant friar, afterwards biſhop of St. Aſaph, was a vehement opponent of Eraſmus in his heretical literature; calling him in a declamation, by way of reproach, *Græculus iſtes*, which afterwards became a ſynonimous term for an heretic. But neither was Oxford, and for the ſame reaſons, entirely free from theſe contracted notions. In 1519, a preacher at St. Mary's church harangued with much violence againſt theſe pernicious teachers, and his arguments occaſioned no ſmall ferment among the ſtudents. But Henry the Eighth, who was luckily a favourer of theſe improvements, being then reſident at the neighbouring royal manor at Woodſtock, and having received a juſt ſtate of the caſe from Pace and More, immediately tranſmitted his royal mandate to the univerſity, ordering that theſe ſtudies ſhould not only be permitted but encouraged. Soon afterwards one of the king's chaplains, preaching at court, took an opportunity to cenſure the new, but genuine, interpretations of ſcripture which the Grecian learning had introduced. The king, when the ſermon was ended, which he heard with a ſmile of contempt, ordered a ſolemn diſputation to be held, in the preſence of himſelf; at which the preacher oppoſed, and ſir Thomas More defended, the uſe and excellence of the Greek tongue. The divine, inſtead of anſwering to the purpoſe, fell upon his knees, and begged pardon for having given any offence in the pulpit. After ſome little altercation, the preacher, by way of decent ſubmiſſion, declared that he was now better reconciled to the Greek tongue, becauſe it was derived from the Hebrew. The king, amazed at his ignorance, diſmiſſed him, with a charge that he ſhould never again preſume to preach at court. In the grammar-ſchools eſtabliſhed in all the new cathedral foundations of this king, a maſter was appointed with a competent ſkill not only in the Latin, but likewiſe in the Greek language. This was an uncommon qualification in a ſchoolmaſter. At length ancient abſurdities univerſally gave way to theſe encouragements;

ments: and at Oxford, in particular, theſe united efforts for eſtabliſhing a new ſyſtem of rational and manly learning were finally conſummated in the magnificent foundation of Wolſey's college, to which all the learned of Europe are invited.

But theſe auſpicious improvements in the ſtate of learning did not continue long. A change of the national religion ſoon happened, and diſputes with the Lutherans enſued, which embroiling the minds of learned men in difference of opinion, diſunited their endeavours in the cauſe of literature, and diverted their attention to other enquiries. Many of the abuſes in civil ſociety are attended with ſome advantages. In the beginnings of reformation, the loſs of theſe advantages is always felt very ſenſibly; while the benefit reſulting from the change, is the ſlow effect of time, and not immediately perceived or enjoyed. Scarce any inſtitution can be imagined leſs favourable to the intereſts of mankind than the monaſtic. Yet a great temporary check given to the progreſs of literature at this period was the diſſolution of the monaſteries: for, although theſe ſeminaries were in general the nurſeries of illiterate indolence, and undoubtedly deſerved to be deſtroyed, yet they ſtill contained invitations and opportunities to ſtudious leiſure and literary purſuits. On this important event, therefore, a viſible revolution and decline in the ſtate of learning ſucceeded. Moſt of the youth of the kingdom betook themſelves to mechanical or other illiberal employments, the profeſſion of letters being now ſuppoſed to be without ſupport and reward. By the abolition of the religious houſes, many towns and their adjacent villages were utterly deprived of their only means of inſtruction. What was taught in the monaſteries was perhaps of no great importance, but ſtill it ſerved to keep up a certain degree of neceſſary knowledge. Hence provincial ignorance became almoſt univerſally eſtabliſhed. Nor ſhould we forget, that ſeveral of the abbots were perſons of public ſpirit: by their connection with parliament they became acquainted with the world; and knowing where to chooſe proper objects, and having no other uſe for the ſuperfluity of their vaſt revenues, encouraged, in their reſpective circles, many learned young men.

It is generally thought that the reformation of religion, the moſt happy and important event of modern times, was immediately ſucceeded by a flouriſhing ſtate of learning. But this, in England at leaſt, was by no means the caſe; and for a long time afterwards an effect quite contrary was produced. Yet, in 1535, the king's viſitors ordered lectures in humanity to be founded in thoſe colleges at Oxford where they were yet wanting: and theſe injunctions were ſo warmly ſeconded and approved by the ſcholars in the largeſt colleges, that they ſeized on the venerable volumes of Duns Scotus, and other irrefragable logicians, and, tearing them in pieces, diſperſed them in great triumph about their quadrangles, or gave them away as uſeleſs lumber. The king himſelf alſo eſtabliſhed ſome public lectures, with large endowments. Notwithſtanding the number of ſtudents at Oxford daily decreaſed: inſomuch that, in 1546, there were only ten inceptors in the arts, and three in juriſprudence and

theology. In the mean time the Greek language flouriſhed at Cambridge, under the inſtruction of Cheke and Smythe; notwithſtanding the abſurd oppoſitions of their chancellor, Biſhop Gardiner, about pronunciation. But Cheke being ſoon called up to court, both univerſities ſeem to have been reduced to the ſame deplorable condition of indigence and illiteracy.

During the reign of Edward the Sixth, whoſe minority, which promiſed many virtues, was abuſed by corrupt counſellors and rapacious courtiers, little attention was paid to the ſupport of literature. Learning was not the faſhion of the times: and, being diſcouraged or deſpiſed by the rich, who were perpetually graſping at its rewards, was neglected by thoſe of moderate fortunes. Avarice and zeal were at once gratified in robbing the clergy of their revenues, and in reducing the church to its primitive apoſtolical ſtate of purity and poverty. A favourite nobleman of the court held the deanery and treaſurerſhip of a cathedral, with ſome of its beſt canonries; while his ſon enjoyed an annual income of three hundred pounds from the lands of a biſhoprick. In every robbery of the church, the intereſts of learning ſuffered. Exhibitions and penſions were ſubtracted from the ſtudents in the univerſities. At Oxford the public ſchools were neglected by the profeſſors and ſcholars, and allotted to the loweſt purpoſes. All academical degrees were abrogated as antichriſtian. The ſpiritual reformers of thoſe enlightened days proceeded ſo far, as to ſtrip the public library, eſtabliſhed and enriched by that noble patron Humphrey Duke of Glouceſter, of all its books and manuſcripts; to pillage the archives, and diſannul the privileges of the univerſity. From theſe meaſures many of the colleges were in a ſhort time entirely deſerted. His ſucceſſor, Queen Mary, took pains to reſtore the ſplendor of the univerſity of Oxford. Unamiable as ſhe was in her temper and conduct, and inflexibly bigotted to the glaring abſurdities of catholic ſuperſtition, ſhe protected, at leaſt by liberal donations, the intereſts of learning. She not only contributed large ſums for rebuilding the public ſchools, but moreover granted the univerſity three conſiderable impropriations. In her charter, reciting theſe benefactions, ſhe declares it to be her determined reſolution, to employ her royal munificence in reviving its ancient luſtre and diſcipline, and recovering its privileges. Theſe privileges ſhe re-eſtabliſhed with the addition of freſh immunities: and for theſe good offices the univerſity decreed for her, and her huſband Philip, an anniverſary commemoration. I need not recall to the reader's memory, that Sir Thomas Pope, and Sir Thomas Whyte, were ſtill more important benefactors by their reſpective foundations. Without all theſe favours, although they did not perhaps produce an immediate improvement, the univerſity would ſtill have continued to decay: and they were at leaſt a balance, at that time, on the ſide of learning, againſt the pernicious effects of returning popery.

In the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, which ſoon followed, when proteſtantiſm might have been expected to produce a ſpeedy change for the better, puritaniſm began to pre-

prevail, and for ſome time continued to retard the progreſs of ingenuous and uſeful knowledge. The Engliſh reformed clergy, who during the perſecutions of Queen Mary had fled into Germany, now returned in great numbers; and in conſideration of their ſufferings and learning, many of them were preferred to eminent ſtations in the church. They brought back with them thoſe narrow principles about church-government and ceremonies, which they had imbibed, and which did well enough, in the petty ſtates and republics abroad, where they lived like a ſociety of philoſophers; but which were inconſiſtent with the genius of a more extended church, eſtabliſhed in a great and magnificent nation, and requiring a ſettled ſyſtem of policy, and the obſervance of external inſtitutions. However, they were judged proper inſtruments to be employed at the head of eccleſiaſtical affairs, by way of making the reformation at once effectual. But unluckily this meaſure, ſpecious as it appeared at firſt, tended to draw the church into the contrary extreme. In the mean time their reluctance or abſolute refuſal to conform, in many inſtances, to the eſtabliſhed ceremonies, and their ſpeculative theology, tore the church into violent diviſions, and occaſioned endleſs abſurd diſputes, unfavourable to the progreſs of real learning, and productive of an illiterate clergy, at leaſt unſkilled in liberal and manly ſcience. In fact, even the common eccleſiaſtical preferments had been ſo much diminiſhed by the ſeizure and alienation of impropriations, in the late depredations of the church, which were not yet ended, that few perſons were regularly bred to the church, or, in other words, received a learned education. Hence almoſt any that offered themſelves were without diſtinction admitted to the ſacred function. Inſomuch, that in 1560, an injunction was directed to the Biſhop of London from his metropolitan, ordering him to forbear ordaining any more artificers, and other unlearned perſons who had exerciſed ſecular occupations. But as the evil was unavoidable, this caution took but little effect. About the year 1563, there were only two divines, the dean of Chriſt Church, and the preſident of Magdalene college, who were capable of preaching the public ſermons at Oxford. Many proofs have been mentioned of the extreme ignorance of our clergy at this time: to which I ſhall add one, which is curious and new. In 1570, Horne Biſhop of Wincheſter, enjoined the minor canons of this cathedral to get by memory, every week, one chapter of St. Paul's Epiſtles in Latin: and this taſk, beneath the abilities of an ordinary ſchool-boy, was actually repeated by ſome of them, before the biſhop, dean, and prebendaries, at a public epiſcopal viſitation of that church. The taſte for Latin compoſition, and it was faſhionable both to write and ſpeak in that language, was much worſe than in the reign of Henry the Eighth, when juſter models were ſtudied. One is ſurprized to find the learned Archbiſhop Grindal, in the ſtatutes of a ſchool which he founded and amply endowed, preſcribing ſuch ſtrange claſſics as Palingenius, Sedulius, and Prudentius, to be taught in the new ſeminary. Much has been ſaid about the

the paſſion for reading Greek which prevailed in this reign. But this affectation was confined to the queen, and a few others: and here it went no farther than oſtentation and pedantry. It was by no means the national ſtudy: nor do we find that it improved the taſte, or influenced the writings, of that age.

In government, many ſhocks muſt happen before the conſtitution is perfected. In like manner, it was late in the reign of Elizabeth, before learning, after its ſinews had been relaxed by frequent changes and commotions, recovered its proper tone, and roſe with new vigour, under the genial influence of the proteſtant religion. And it may be further remarked, that, as all novelties are purſued to exceſs, and the moſt beneficial improvements often introduce new inconveniencies, ſo this influx of polite literature deſtroyed philoſophy. On this account, Sir Henry Savile, in the reign of James the Firſt, eſtabliſhed profeſſors at Oxford for aſtronomy and geometry; becauſe, as he declares in the preamble of his ſtatutes, mathematical ſtudies had been totally deſerted, and were then almoſt unknown in England. Logic indeed remained; but that ſcience was ſtill cultivated, as being the baſis of polemical theology, and a neceſſary inſtrument for conducting our controverſies againſt the church of Rome.

An Account of the burning and rebuilding of the church of Canterbury, in the year 1174.—*From the Latin of Gervaſe, one of the Monks, an eye-witneſs, never before tranſlated.*

ON the 5th of September, in the year of Grace 1174, about nine o'clock, the wind blowing from the ſouth with a fury almoſt beyond conception, a fire broke out before the church gate, by which three ſmall houſes were almoſt burnt down. While the citizens were there employed in extinguiſhing the flames, the ſparks and aſhes, whirled aloft by the violence of the ſtorm, were lodged on the church, and, by the force of the wind, inſinuating themſelves between the joints of the lead, ſettled on the planks which were almoſt rotten: and thus, by degrees, the heat increaſing, the decayed joiſts were ſet on fire; but the finely-painted cieling underneath, and the lead covering above, concealed the flames. Meantime, the three ſmall houſes being pulled down, the people returned home. No one being yet apprized of the fire in the church, the ſheets of lead began by degrees to melt; and, on a ſudden, the flames juſt appearing, there was a great cry in the church-yard, "Alas! alas! the church is on fire." Many of the laity ran together with the monks, to draw water, to bring axes, to mount ladders, all eager to ſuccour Chriſt-church, now juſt on the point of deſtruction. They reached the roof, but, behold! all was filled with a horrible ſmoke and a ſcorching flame. In deſpair, therefore, they were obliged to conſult their own ſafety by retiring. And now, the joints of the rafters being conſumed, the half-burnt timbers fell into the choir; the ſeats of the monks were ſet on fire; and on all ſides the calamity increaſed. In this conflagration that glorious choir made a wonderful and aweful appear-

appearance. The flames aſcended to a great height, and the pillars of the church were damaged or deſtroyed. Great numbers applied to the ornaments of the church, and tore down the palls and hangings, ſome to ſteal, others to preſerve them. The cheſts of relics, thrown from the lofty beam upon the pavement, were broken, and the relics ſcattered; but, leſt they ſhould be conſumed, they were collected and laid up by the brethren. Some there were, who, inflamed with a wicked and diabolical avarice, ſaved the goods of the church from the fire, but did not ſcruple to carry them away. Thus the houſe of God, hitherto delightful like a paradiſe of pleaſure, then lay contemptible in the aſhes of the fire. The people, aſtoniſhed, and in a manner frantic for grief, tore their hair, and uttered ſome enormous reproaches againſt the Lord and his ſaints, namely, the patrons of the church. There were laymen, as well as monks, who would rather have died than have ſeen the church of God ſo miſerably periſh; for not only the choir, but alſo the infirmary, with St. Mary's chapel, and ſome other offices of the court*, were reduced to aſhes. The calamities of Canterbury were no leſs lamentable than thoſe of Jeruſalem of old under the tears and lamentations of Jeremiah. The grief and diſtreſs of the ſons of the church were ſo great, that no one can conceive, relate, or write them; but, to relieve their miſeries, they fixed the altar, ſuch as it was, in the nave of the church, where they howled, rather than ſung, matins and veſpers. The patrons of the church, St. Dunſtan and St. Elphege, were, with incredible grief and anguiſh, taken from their tombs, and placed, as decently as poſſible, in the nave of the church, at the altar of the Holy Croſs. Meanwhile, the brethren conſulted how, and by what method, the ruined church might be repaired. Architects, both French and Engliſh, were therefore aſſembled: but they diſagreed in their opinions; ſome undertook to repair, while others, on the contrary, affirmed that the whole church muſt be taken down, if the monks wiſhed to dwell in ſafety. This, though true, overwhelmed them with grief. Among the architects there was one William of Sens, a man of great abilities, and a moſt curious workman in wood and ſtone. Neglecting the reſt, him they choſe for the undertaking. Patiently, though not willingly, they agreed to take down the ruined choir. Attention was given to the procuring ſtones from abroad. He made moſt ingenious machines for loading and unloading ſhips, for drawing the mortar and ſtones. He delivered, alſo, to the maſons who were aſſembled, models for cutting the ſtones; and, in like manner, he made many other preparations. The choir, therefore, devoted to deſtruction, was taken down; and nothing more was done for the whole firſt year. . . .

. . . In the year enſuing, Maſter William erected four pillars, two on each ſide. Winter being over, he placed two more, that on either ſide there might be three in a row: upon which, and the other wall of the ayles, he neatly turned arches and a vault; that is, three keys on

* Now called the Green Court.

each

each ſide. By the key I mean the whole roof, as the key placed in the middle ſeems to cloſe and ſtrengthen the parts on each ſide. This was the employment of the ſecond year.

In the third year, he placed two pillars on each ſide, the two laſt of which he decorated with marble columns; and, becauſe the choir and the croſſes were there to meet, he made them the principal. On them key-ſtones being placed, and an arch turned, from the great tower as far as the before-mentioned pillars, that is, as far as the croſs, he introduced in the lower cloyſter ſeveral marble columns; above which he made another cloyſter of different materials, and upper windows; after that, three keys of a great arch, namely, from the tower to the croſſes: all which ſeemed to us, and to every one, inimitable, and in the higheſt degree praiſeworthy.

Thus the third year ended, and the fourth began; in the ſummer of which, beginning at the croſs, he erected ten pillars, that is, five on each ſide. Adorning the two firſt, oppoſite to the two others, with marble columns, he made them the principal. On thoſe ten he placed arches and vaults. Both the cloyſters and the upper windows being finiſhed, while he was preparing his machines for turning the great arch, at the beginning of the fifth year, the ſcaffold on a ſudden gave way; and he came to the ground from the height of the crown of the upper arch, which is fifty feet. Being grievouſly bruiſed, he was utterly unable to attend to the work. No one but himſelf received the leaſt hurt. Either the vengeance of God, or the envy of the devil, wreaked itſelf on him alone. Maſter William being thus hurt, entruſted the completion of the work to a certain ingenious monk who was overſeer of the rough-maſons; which occaſioned him much envy and ill-will. The architect, nevertheleſs, lying in bed, gave orders what was firſt, and what laſt, to be done. A roof, therefore, was made betweeen the four principal pillars; at the key of which roof the choir, and the croſſes ſeem, in a manner, to meet. Two roofs, alſo, one on each ſide, were made before winter; but the weather, being extremely rainy, would not ſuffer more to be done. In the fourth year there was an eclipſe of the ſun on the 6th of September, at ſix o'clock, a few months before the architect's accident. At length, finding no benefit from the ſkill and attention of his ſurgeons, he gave up the work, and, croſſing the ſea, went home to France.

In the ſummer of the fifth year, another William, an Engliſhman, ſucceeded the firſt William in the care of the work; a man of a diminutive ſtature, but in various ways extremely ingenious and honeſt. He finiſhed both the north and the ſouth croſs, and turned the roof which is over the high altar, which, when every thing was prepared, could not be done the year before, on account of the rains. At the eaſt end, alſo, he laid the foundation of the chapel of the *Holy Trinity*, where St. Thomas firſt ſolemnized maſs, and uſed to indulge himſelf in tears and prayers, in the undercroft of which he had been ſo many years buried, where God, through his merits, wrought many miracles, where rich and poor, kings and princes, worſhipped

ped him, from whence the ſound of his praiſe went forth into all the world. In digging this foundation, Maſter William was obliged to take out the bones of ſeveral holy monks, which being carefully collected, were re-interred in a large trench, in the angle between the chapel and the infirmary towards the ſouth. This done, and the foundation of the outer wall being made extremely ſtrong of ſtone and mortar, he built the wall of the undercroft as high as the baſes of the windows. This was the buſineſs of the fifth year, and the beginning of the ſixth; but the ſpring of this now approaching, and the ſeaſon of working being at hand, the monks were inflamed with a moſt eager deſire to prepare the choir, ſo that they might enter it at the next Eaſter. The architect uſed his utmoſt efforts to fulfil the wiſhes of the convent. He alſo built the three altars of the chancel. He carefully prepared a place of reſt for St. Dunſtan * and St. Elphege †. A wooden wall, too, for keeping out the weather was placed acroſs the eaſt-end, between the laſt pillars but one, containing three windows. They were deſirous to enter the choir (though with great labour and too much haſte it was ſcarce prepared) on Eaſter-eve. But becauſe every thing that was to be done on that ſabbath-day, could not, on account of that ſolemnity, be fully done in a proper, decent manner, it was neceſſary that the holy fathers our patrons, St. Dunſtan and St. Elphege, the fellow-exiles of the monks, ſhould be removed before that day into the new choir. Prior Alan, therefore, taking with him nine brethren of the church on whom he could rely, leſt there ſhould be any diſturbance or inconvenience, went one night to the tombs of the ſaints, and locking the doors of the church, gave directions to take down the ſhrine which ſurrounded them. The monks and the ſervants of the church, in obedience to the commands of the prior, took down that ſtructure, opened the ſtone coffins of thoſe ſaints, and took out their relics, and carried them into the veſtry. Taking out alſo the veſtments in which they were wrapped, by length of time in a great meaſure decayed, they covered them with more decent palls, and bound them with linen girdles. The ſaints thus prepared were carried to their altars, and placed in wooden coffins, incloſed in lead. The coffins, alſo, ſtrongly bound with iron hoops, were ſecured with ſtone tombs, ſoldered in molten lead ‡. Queen Ediva §, alſo, who, after the fire, was placed under the altar of the Holy Croſs, was in like manner carried into the veſtry. Theſe things were tranſacted on the Thurſday before Eaſter, namely, on the 17th of April.

Next day, when this tranſlation

* Dunſtan died in 988.

† Elphege was ſtoned to death by the Danes at Greenwich, in 1012.

‡ In Henry the VII's reign (1508) five hundred and twenty years after Dunſtan's death, on a pretence that he lay at Glaſtonbury, Archbiſhop Warham had his tomb opened, and his body was found juſt as Gervaſe here deſcribes it. His ſkull was then ſet in ſilver, and preſerved as a relic. The tomb was taken down at the Reformation.

§ The mother of King Eadrid.

of

of the ſaints came to the knowledge of the whole convent, they were greatly ſurpriſed and offended, as this was preſumptuouſly done without the concurrence of the convent; for they had propoſed (as was proper) to tranſlate theſe fathers with great and devout ſolemnity. They therefore ſummoned the prior, and thoſe who were with him, before the venerable Richard Archbiſhop of Canterbury, on account of the injury preſumptuouſly offered to them and to the holy patrons of the church. Matters were carried to ſuch a length, that both the prior and thoſe who were with him were very near being obliged to reſign their offices; but, by the mediation of the archbiſhop and other perſons of conſequence, a proper ſatisfaction and ſubmiſſion being previouſly made, the convent was prevailed upon to forgive them. Harmony, therefore, being reſtored between the prior and the convent, on the holy ſabbath, the archbiſhop, in his cope and mitre, went at the head of the convent in their ſurplices, according to the cuſtom of the church, to the new altar, and, having bleſſed it, he with a hymn entered the new choir. Coming to that part of the church which is oppoſite to the martyrdom of St. Thomas, he took from one of the monks the pyx with the euchariſt which uſed to hang over the high altar, which the archbiſhop with great reverence carried to the high altar of the new choir. The other offices of that feſtival were, as is uſual on that day, ſolemnly and devoutly performed. This being over, the mitred prelate ſtanding at the altar, the bells ringing, began *Te Deum*. The convent with great joy of heart joining in the hymn, praiſed God for the benefits conferred, with ſhouting hearts and voices, together with grateful tears. The convent was by the flames expelled from the choir, like Adam out of paradiſe, in the year of God's word 1174, in the month of September, on the fifth day of the month, about nine o'clock. The convent remained in the nave of the church five years, ſeven months, thirteen days. It returned into the new choir in the year of grace 1180, in the month of April, on the nineteenth day of the month, about nine o'clock, on Eaſter-eve.

Our architect had built, without the choir, four altars, where the bodies of the holy archbiſhops were replaced as they were of old, as has been mentioned above: at the altar of St. Martin, * Living and Wilfred; at the altar of St Stephen, † Athelard and Cuthbert; in the ſouth croſs, at the altar of St. John, ‡ Elfric and Ethelgar; at the altar of St. Gregory, § Bregewin and Phlegemund. Queen Ediva alſo, who, before the fire, had lain almoſt in the middle of the ſouth croſs, in a gilt coffin, was re-interred at the altar of St. Martin, under the coffin of Living. Beſides this, in the ſame ſummer, that is,

* Archbiſhop Living died in 1020, Wilfred in 831. The altars of St. Martin and St. Stephen were in the upper north ayle.

† Athelard died in 893, Cuthbert in 758.

‡ Elfric died in 1005, Ethelgar in 989. The altars of St. John and St. Gregory were in the upper ſouth ayle.

§ Bregewin died in 762, Phlegemund in 923.

of

of the ſixth year, the outer wall round the chapel of St. Thomas, begun before the preceding winter, was built as high as the ſpring of the arch. The architect had begun a tower on the eaſt ſide, as it were, without the circle of the wall, whoſe lower arch was finiſhed before winter. The chapel, too, of the Holy Trinity, which was mentioned above, was pulled down to the ground, having hitherto remained entire, out of reverence to St. Thomas, who lay in its undercroft. The bodies alſo of the ſaints, which had lain in the upper part of it, were tranſlated to other places; but, leſt the remembrance of what was done at their tranſlation ſhould be loſt, a brief account ſhould be given of it. On the 25th of July, the altar of the Holy Trinity was broken, and of it was formed an altar of St. John the apoſtle. This I mention, leſt the memory of this ſacred ſtone ſhould periſh, becauſe upon it St. Thomas ſung his firſt maſs, and afterwards frequently performed divine ſervice there. The ſhrines too, which were built up behind the altar, were taken down, in which, it is ſaid, St. Odo * and St Wilfred † had a long time lain. Theſe ſaints, therefore, taken up in their leaden coffins, were carried into the choir. St. Odo was placed in his coffin under that of St. Dunſtan, and St. Wilfred under that of St. Elphege. Archbiſhop Lanfranc ‡ was found in a very weighty ſheet of lead, in which he had lain from the firſt day of his interment, his limbs untouched, mitred, and pinned, to that hour, namely, ſixty-nine years and ſome months. He was carried into the veſtry, and replaced in his lead, till it was generally agreed what was proper to be done with ſo conſiderable a father. When the tomb of Archbiſhop Theobald §, which was conſtructed of marble, was opened, and the ſtone coffin diſcovered, the monks who were preſent, thinking that he was reduced to duſt, ordered wine and water to be brought, to waſh his bones; but the upper ſtone of the coffin being removed, he appeared perfect and ſtiff, adhering together by the bones and nerves, and a ſmall degree of ſkin and fleſh. The ſpectators were ſurprized, and, placing him on the bier, thus carried him into the veſtry to Lanfranc, that the convent might determine what was proper to be done with them both. Meanwhile the ſtory was divulged abroad, and many, on account of his unuſual preſervation, ſtiled him St. Theobald. He was ſhewn to ſeveral, who were deſirous to ſee him, by whom the account was tranſmitted to others. He was taken out of his tomb, his corpſe uncorrupted, his linen garments entire, in the nineteenth year after his death. By the order of the convent he was buried before the altar of St. Mary ‖, in the nave of the church, in a leaden cheſt, the place which he deſired in his life-time. A marble

* Odo died in 958.

† The body of Wilfred, Archbiſhop of York, was brought from Rippon, by Archbiſhop Odo, He died in 710.

‡ Lanfranc died in 1089.

§ Theobald died in 1161.

‖ St. Mary's altar was at the eaſt end of the north ayle.

tomb,

tomb, as there was before, was alſo placed over him. Lanfranc, as I ſaid above, was taken out of his coffin in the ſheet of lead in which he had lain untouched from the day he was firſt buried to that hour, namely, ſixty-nine years; on which account, even his bones much decayed were almoſt all reduced to duſt: for the length of time, the moiſture of the cloaths, the natural coldneſs of the lead, and, above all, the tranſitory condition of mortality, had occaſioned this decay. However, the larger bones, collected with the other duſt, were reinterred, in a leaden coffin, at the altar of St. Martin. The two archbiſhops alſo, who lay in the undercroft, on the right and left of St. Thomas, were taken up, and were placed for a time in leaden coffins, under the altar of St. Mary, in the undercroft. The tranſlations of theſe fathers being thus performed, that chapel, with its undercroft, was pulled down to the ground: St. Thomas alone reſerved his tranſlation till his chapel was finiſhed *. In the mean time, a wooden chapel, proper enough for the time and place, was prepared over and round his tomb; without whoſe walls, the foundation being laid of ſtone and mortar, eight pillars of the new undercroft, with their capitals, were finiſhed. The architect prudently opened an entrance from the old undercroft into the new one. With theſe works the ſixth year ended, and the ſeventh began; but, before I purſue the buſineſs of this ſeventh year, I think it not improper to enlarge upon ſome things that have been mentioned, and to add others, which through negligence were forgotten, or for the ſake of brevity omitted. It was ſaid above, that, after the fire, almoſt all the old choir was taken down, and that it was changed into a new and more magnificent form. I will now relate what was the difference. The form of the pillars, both old and new, is the ſame, and the thickneſs the ſame, but the heighth different; for the new pillars are lengthened almoſt twelve feet. In the old capitals the workmanſhip was plain, in the new the ſculpture is excellent. There was no marble column, here are many. There, in the circuit without the choir, the vaults are plain; here, they are arched and ſtudded. There, the wall ranged on pillars, ſeparated the croſſes from the choir; but here, without any interval, the croſſes, divided from the choir, ſeem to meet in one key, fixed in the midſt of the great arch, which reſts on the four principal pillars. There, was a wooden cieling, adorned with excellent painting; here, an arch neatly formed of light ſandſtone. There, was one balluſtrade; here, are two in the choir, and one in the ayle of the church. All which will be much more eaſily underſtood by ſeeing than by hearing. But it ſhould be known, that the new building is as much higher than the old, as the upper windows both of the body of the choir and of its ſide, exceed in

* This was in 1220, when this pretended ſaint was tranſlated from the undercroft to his ſhrine, with great pomp, the king, archbiſhop, &c. attending. The offerings that were made at his ſhrine enabled the monks to rebuild their church with ſuch magnificence.

heighth the marble arcade. But, leſt it ſhould hereafter be aſked, why the great breadth of the choir near the tower is ſo much reduced at the top of the church, I think it not improper to mention the reaſons. One of which is, that the two towers, namely, St. Anſelm's and St. Andrew's, formerly placed in a circle on each ſide of the church, prevented the breadth of the choir from proceeding in a ſtraight line. Another reaſon is, that it was judicious and uſeful, to place the chapel of St. Thomas at the head of the church, where was the chapel of the Holy Trinity, which was much narrower than the choir. The architect, therefore, not willing to loſe theſe towers, but not able to remove them entire, formed that breadth of the choir, as far as the confines of thoſe towers, in a ſtrait line. Afterwards, by degrees, avoiding the towers on both ſides, and yet preſerving the breadth of that paſſage which is without the choir as much as poſſible, on account of the proceſſions which were frequently to be made there, he narrowed his work with a gradual obliquity, ſo as neatly to contract it over againſt the altar; and, from thence, as far as the third pillar, to reduce it to the breadth of the chapel of the Holy Trinity. After that, four pillars of the ſame diameter, but of a different form, were placed on both ſides. After them, four others were placed circularly, at which the new work met. This is the ſituation of the pillars. But the outer circuit of the wall, proceeding from the above-mentioned towers, firſt goes in a right line, then bends in a curve, and thus both walls meet at the round tower, and there are finiſhed. All theſe things may much more clearly and more agreeably be ſeen by the eye, than explained by ſpeaking or writing. But they are mentioned, that the difference of the new work and the old may be diſtinguiſhed. Let us now obſerve more attentively what or how much work our maſons compleated in this ſeventh year after the fire. To be brief, in the ſeventh year, the new undercroft, elegant enough, was finiſhed, and, upon it, the outer walls of the ayles, as high as the marble capitals; but the architect neither could nor would turn the windows, on account of the approaching rains, nor place the inner pillars. With this the ſeventh year ended, and the eight began. In this eight year the architect placed eight inner pillars, and turned the arches and the vault, with the windows, circularly. He raiſed alſo the tower as high as the baſis of the upper windows under the arch. The ninth year, the work was ſuſpended for want of money. In the tenth year, the upper windows of the tower were finiſhed with the arch: upon the pillars alſo the upper and lower balluſtrade, with the windows and the larger arch: the upper roof too, where the croſs is raiſed, and the roof of the ayles, as far as to the laying of the lead. The tower alſo was all covered in, and many other things were done this year.—In this year alſo (1184), Baldwin, Biſhop of Worceſter, was tranſlated to the ſee of Canterbury, Dec. 18.

Improvements in Architecture by the Normans: from Bentham's Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of Ely.

THE obſervation made on rebuilding St. Paul's in King William Rufus's time, after the fire of London in 1086, by Mauritius, Bp. of that ſee, viz. "That the plan was ſo extenſive, and the deſign ſo great, that moſt people who lived at that time cenſured it as a raſh undertaking, and judged that it would never be accompliſhed,"—is in ſome meaſure applicable to moſt of the churches begun by the Normans.—Their plan was indeed great and noble, and they laid out their whole deſign at firſt; ſcarcely, we may imagine, with a view of ever living to ſee it compleated in their life-time—their way, therefore was, uſually, to begin at the eaſt end, or the choir part; when that was finiſhed, and covered in, the church was often conſecrated, and the remainder carried on as far as they were able, and then left to their ſucceſſors to be completed: and it is very obſervable, that all our cathedrals, and moſt of our abbey churches, beſides innumerable parochial churches, were either wholly rebuilt, or greatly improved within leſs than a century after the conqueſt, and all of them by Normans introduced into this kingdom; as will evidently appear on examining the hiſtory of their ſeveral foundations. It was the policy of the firſt Norman kings to remove the Engliſh or Saxons from all places of truſt or profit, and admit none but foreigners; inſomuch that Malmeſbury, who lived in the reign of Henry the Firſt, obſerves, "That in his time there was not an Engliſhman poſſeſſed of any poſt of honour or profit under the government, or of any conſiderable office in the church." The biſhopricks and all the beſt eccleſiaſtical preferments were filled by thoſe foreigners, and the eſtates of the Saxon nobility were divided among them. Thus being enriched and furniſhed with the means, it muſt be owned, they ſpared neither pains nor coſt in erecting churches, monaſteries, caſtles, and other edifices both for public and private uſe, in the moſt ſtately and ſumptuous manner. And, I think, we may venture to ſay, that the circular arch, round-headed doors and windows, maſſive pillars, with a kind of regular baſe and capital, and thick walls, without any very prominent buttreſſes, were univerſally uſed by them to the end of king Henry the Firſt's reign, and are the chief characteriſtics of their ſtile of building: and, among other peculiarities that diſtinguiſh it, we may obſerve, that the capitals of their pillars were generally left plain, without any manner of ſculpture; though inſtances occur of foliage and animals on them, as thoſe at the eaſt-ſide of the ſouth tranſept at Ely.—The body or trunk of their vaſt maſſive pillars were uſually plain cylinders, or ſet off only with ſmall half columns united with them; but ſometimes, to adorn them, they uſed the *Spiral-groove* winding round them, and the *Net* or *Loſenge-work* overſpreading them; both of which appear at Durham, and the firſt in the undercroft at Canterbury.—As to their arches, though they were for the moſt part plain and ſimple, yet ſome of their prin-

principal ones, as thoſe over the chief entrance at the weſt end, and others moſt expoſed to view, were abundantly charged with ſculpture of a particular kind: as the *Cheveron-work* or *Zigzag-moulding*, the moſt common of any; and various others kinds riſing and falling, jetting out and receding inward alternately, in a waving or undulating manner:—the *Embattled-frette*, a kind of ornament formed by a ſingle round moulding, traverſing the face of the arch, making its returns and croſſings always at right-angles, ſo forming the intermediate ſpaces into ſquares alternately open above and below; ſpecimens of this kind of ornament appear on the great arches in the middle of the weſt front at Lincoln, and within the ruinous part of the building adjoining to the great weſtern tower at Ely:—the *Triangular-frette*, where the ſame kind of moulding at every return forms the ſide of an equilateral triangle, and conſequently encloſes the intermediate ſpaces in that figure:—the *Nail-head*, reſembling the heads of great nails, driven in at a regular diſtance; as in the nave of old St. Paul's, and in the great tower at Hereford: (all of them found alſo in more ancient Saxon buildings,)—the *Billetted-moulding*, as if a cylinder ſhould be cut into ſmall pieces of equal length, and theſe ſtuck on alternately round the face of the arches; as in the choir of Peterborough, at St. Croſs, and round the windows of the upper tire on the outſide of the nave at Ely:—this latter ornament was often uſed, (as were alſo ſome of the others) as a *Faſcia*, *Band*, or *Fillet*, round the outſide of their buildings.—Then, to adorn the inſide walls below, they had rows of little pillars and arches; and applied them alſo to decorate large vacant ſpaces in the walls without:—and the *Corbel-table*, conſiſting of a ſeries of ſmall arches without pillars, but with heads of men and animals, ſerving inſtead of corbels or brackets to ſupport them, which they placed below the parapet, projecting over the upper, and ſometimes the middle tire of windows:—the *Hatched moulding* uſed both on the faces of the arches, or for a *Faſcia* on the outſide; as if cut with the point of an ax at regular diſtances, and ſo left rough:—and the *Nebule*, a projection terminated by an undulating line  , as under the upper range of windows at Peterborough.—To theſe marks that diſtinguiſh the Saxon or Norman ſtyle, we may add, that they had no *Tabernacles* (or *Niches*) with canopies, or pinnacles, or ſpires, or indeed any ſtatues, to adorn their buildings on the outſide, which are the principal grace of what is now called the *Gothic*; unleſs thoſe ſmall figures we ſometimes meet with over their doorways, ſuch as is that little figure of Biſhop Herebert Loſing, over the north tranſept door at Norwich, ſeemingly of that time, or another ſmall figure of our Saviour over one of the ſouth doors at Ely, &c. may be called ſo. But theſe are rather mezzo-relievos than ſtatues; and it is known, that they uſed reliefs ſometimes with profuſion; as in the Saxon or Norman gate-way at Bury, and the two ſouth doors at Ely. Eſcutcheons of arms are hardly (if ever) ſeen in theſe fabricks, though frequent enough in after-times;—neither was there any tracery in their vaultings.—

These few particulars in the Saxon and Norman ſtile of building, however minute they may be in appearance, yet will be found to have their uſe, as they contribute to aſcertain the age of an edifice at firſt ſight.

It cannot be expected we ſhould be able to enumerate all the decorations they made uſe of; for they deſigned variety in the choice of them: but a judicious antiquarian, who has made the prevailing modes of architecture in diſtant times his ſtudy, will be able to form very probable conjectures concerning the age of moſt of theſe ancient ſtructures; the alterations that have been made in them ſince their firſt erection will often diſcover themſelves to his eye. Perhaps, the moſt uſeful change he will find in them, is in the form of the windows; for in many of our oldeſt churches, I mean ſuch as were built within the firſt age after the conqueſt, the windows which were originally round-headed, have ſince been altered for others of a more modern date, with pointed arches. Inſtances of this kind are numerous, and may often be diſcovered, by examining the courſes of the ſtone-work about them; unleſs the outward face of the building was new caſed at the time of their inſertion, as it ſometimes happened. Without attending to this, we ſhall be at a loſs to account for that mixture of round and pointed arches we often meet with in the ſame building.

There is, perhaps, hardly any one of our cathedral churches of this early Norman ſtyle (I mean with round arches and large pillars) remaining entire, though they were all originally ſo built; but ſpecimens of it may ſtill be ſeen in moſt of them. The greateſt part of the cathedrals of Durham, Carliſle, Cheſter, Peterborough, Norwich, Rocheſter, Chicheſter, Oxford, Worceſter, Wells, and Hereford; the tower and tranſept of Wincheſter, the nave of Glouceſter, the nave and tranſept of Ely, the two towers of Exeter, ſome remains in the middle of the weſt front at Lincoln, with the lower parts of the two towers there; in Canterbury, great part of the choir formerly called Conrade's choir (more ornamented than uſual), the two towers called St. Gregory's and St. Anſelm's and the north-weſt tower of the ſame church; the collegiate church of Southwell, and part of St. Bartholomew's in Smithfield; —are all of that ſtyle; and ſo was the nave and tranſept of old St. Paul's, London, before the fire in 1666. York and Litchfield have had all their parts ſo entirely rebuilt at ſeparate times, ſince the diſuſe of round arches, that little or nothing of the old Norman work appears in them at this day. The preſent cathedral church of Saliſbury is the only one that never had any mixture of this early Norman ſtile in its compoſition. The old cathedral, begun ſoon after the conqueſt, and finiſhed by Roger, that great and powerful Biſhop of Saliſbury under Henry I. was at Old Sarum, and of the ſame kind: it ſtood in the north-weſt part of the city, and the foundations are ſtill viſible. If one may form a judgment of the whole by the ruins that remain, it does not appear indeed to have been ſo large as ſome others of thoſe above-mentioned;

tioned; but it had a nave and two porticos or side-isles, and at the east end it was semicircular. Its situation on a barren chalky hill, exposed to the violence of the winds, and subject to great scarcity of water and that within the precincts of the castle, (whereby frequent disputes and quarrels arose between the members of the church and officers of the castle) gave occasion to the bishop and clergy in the reign of Henry III. to desert it, and remove to a more convenient situation, about a mile distant towards the south-east; where Richard Poore, at that time bishop, began the foundation of the present church on the fourth of the calends of May, 1220. It consists entirely of that style which is now called (though I think improperly) *Gothic*; a light, neat and elegant form of building; in which all the arches are (not round but) pointed, the pillars small and slender, and the outward walls commonly supported with buttresses.

Some Extracts from an enquiry into the value of the ancient Greek and Roman money: by Mathew Raper, Esq; F. R. S. *From the Philosophical Transactions, for the year* 1771.

Of the Attic Drachm.

THE Greek coins were not only money, but weights. Thus their drachm was both a piece of money, and a weight; their mina was 100 drachms as a sum, and the same number as a weight: and their talent contained 60 minas, or 6000 drachms, both by weight and tale.

This way of reckoning 100 drachms to the mina, and 60 minas to the talent, was common to all Greece; and where the drachm of one city differed from that of another, their respective talents differed in the same proportion.

Of all the Greek cities and free states, both in Europe and the lesser Asia, that of Athens was the most famous for the fineness of their silver, and the justness of its weight: Xenophon tells us, that whithersoever a man carried Attic silver, he would sell it to advantage. And their money deserves our more particular attention, both because we have the most unexceptionable evidence of its standard weight; and what little we know of the money of other Greek cities, is chiefly by comparison with this.

The current coin of Athens, was the silver drachm, which they divided into six oboles, and struck silver pieces of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, oboles, of half an obole, and a quarter of an obole. Their larger coins above the drachm were, the didrachm, the tridrachm, and the tetradrachm; which last they called stater, or the standard.

Of the Eginean and Euboïc talents.

The Attic was not the only money-talent used in Greece. Historians and others mention the Eginean and the Euboïc talents. The former weighed 10000 Attic drachms, but, like other talents, contained only 6000 of its own; which being so much heavier than the Attic, the Athenians called it

παχεῖαν δραχμὴν, or the thick drachm *. This talent was uſed at Corinth, as appears by a paſſage in A. Gellius, where the Corinthian talent is valued at 10000 Attic drachms †: and as Corinth was a place of great trade, it was probably uſed in moſt of the cities of the Peloponneſus.

If the Attic drachm weighed 66 1/7 Troy grains, the Eginean ſhould weigh 110 5/6; which, to avoid fractions, and becauſe our Attic drachm is rather underſized than otherwiſe, I ſhall call 111.

There are Macedonian coins, ſtruck before Philip coined gold, that anſwer to this ſtandard. One of Philip, in the Pembroke collection, weighs 224 grains. Mr. Duane hath a ſilver coin, of either the firſt or ſecond Alexander, which weighs 447 1/2 grains; three of Philip, of 221 each; another of Philip, of 223 1/4; and a fifth, 223 3/4. The mean drachm from theſe ſix coins is 111 1/4 grains, which comes as near to the Eginean drachm, as can be expected from ſo ſmall a number of ſilver coins. Therefore, the Eginean talent muſt have been the ſtandard of the Macedonian money, till Philip changed it.

The Euboïc talent certainly came from Aſia; for, Herodotus tells us, the kings of Perſia weighed their gold by that talent ‡. In the ſame place he informs us, that the Babylonian talent weighed 70 Euboïc minas. Pollux ſays, it weighed 70 Attic minas ⸸. Therefore the Euboïc talent ſhould be equal to the Attic. But Ælian tells us, it weighed 72 Attic minas ‖; and if ſo, the Euboïc talent ſhould be heavier than the Attic, in the proportion of 72 to 70.

An article in the treaty between the Romans and Etolians, recorded by Polybius ¶, whereby the latter were to pay a certain number of Euboïc talents, in ſilver of Attic fineneſs, ſeems to favour this inequality of the two talents: for, had they been equal, there would have been no occaſion to ſpecify the quality of the ſilver by the ſtandard of one country, and its weight by that of another.

But, if the Euboïc talent was the ſtandard uſed in the commerce between Greece and Aſia (as it ſeems to have been) both countries were concerned to keep it up to its juſt weight; which was a ſufficient reaſon for the preference given to it by the Romans, on account of its authenticity, whether the Attic talent was equal to it or not.

And there is a circumſtance very ſtrongly in favour of their equality, which is, that if Philip changed the money-ſtandard of his own country, with a view to the invaſion of Aſia, (as is highly probable), he certainly adoped the ſtandard of the daric, which was the Euboïc talent, by which the kings of Perſia weighed their gold. But his money anſwers to the Attic talent, as I have ſhewn above.

* See Pollux, L. IX. c. 6. § 86 and 76.
† A. Gellius, L. I. c. 8.
‡ Herod. L. III. §. 89.
⸸ Pollux, L. IX. c. 6. §. 86.
‖ Var. Hiſt. L. I. c. 22.
¶ Polyb. Excerpt. Legat. §. 28.

Of

Of the Value of the ancient Greek and Roman money.

It deos not appear that either the ancient Greeks or Romans allayed their money, but coined the metals as pure as the refiners of thoſe times could make them: for though Pliny mentions two inſtances of the contrary at Rome*, the example was not followed, till the later emperors debaſed the coin: and his expreſſion, *miſcentur æra falſæ monetæ*, ſhews he thought the practice illegal.

Though the ancients had not the art of refining ſilver, in ſo great perfection as it is now practiſed, yet, as they mixed no baſe metal with it, and eſteemed what they coined to be fine ſilver, I ſhall value it as ſuch.

Sixty-two Engliſh ſhillings are coined out of 11 ounces 2 p. wt. Troy of fine ſilver, and 18 p. wt. allay. Therefore, the Troy grain of fine ſilver is worth $\frac{62}{111}$ths of a farthing. Hence the Attic drachm of $62\frac{1}{2}$ grains will be found worth a little more than nine-pence farthing; the obole, a little more than three-halfpence; and the chalcus, about $\frac{7}{9}$ths of a farthing.

But, for the reduction of large ſums to Engliſh money, the following numbers are more exact.

	£.	s.	d.
The Attic drachm -	0	0	9,286
The mina —	3	17	4,6
The talent —	232	3	0

Hence the mina expreſſed in pounds ſterling, and decimals of a pound, will be £. 3,869; the talent £. 232,15.

The Romans reckoned by *Aſſes* before they coined ſilver, after which they kept their accounts in Seſterces. The word Seſtertius is an adjective, and ſignifies two and a half of any ſubſtantive to which it refers. In money matters its ſubſtantive is either *As*, or *pondus*; and ſeſtertius *As*, is two *Aſſes* and a half; ſeſtertium pondus, two pondera and a half, or 250 denarii †.

When the denarius paſſed for ten *aſſes*, the ſeſterce of $2\frac{1}{2}$ *aſſes* was a quarter of it; and the Romans continued to keep their accounts in theſe ſeſterces long after the denarius paſſed for 16 *aſſes*; till growing rich, they found it more convenient to reckon by quarters of the denarius, which they called nummi, and uſed the words nummus and ſeſtertius, indifferently as ſynonymous terms, and ſometimes both together, as ſeſtertius nummus; in which caſe, the word ſeſtertius, having loſt its original ſignification, was uſed as a ſubſtantive; for ſeſtertius nummus was not two nummi and a half, but a ſingle nummus of four *aſſes*.

They called any ſum under 2000 ſeſterces ſom any ſeſtertii, in the maſculine gender; 2000 ſeſterces they called duo or bina ſeſtertia, in the neuter; ſo many quarters making 500 denarii, which was twice the ſeſtertium; and they ſaid dena, vicena, &c. ſeſtertia, till the ſum amounted to a thouſand ſeſtertia, which was a million of ſeſterces. But to avoid ambiguity, they did not uſe the neuter ſeſtertium in the ſingular number, when the whole ſum amounted to no

* Pliny Nat. Hiſt. L. XXXIII. c. 3. & c. 9.

† See Gronovius, De pecunia vetere, L. I. c. 4.

more than 1000 ſeſterces, or one ſeſterium.

They called a million of ſeſterces decies nummûm, or decies ſeſtertiûm, for decies centena millia nummorum, or ſeſtertiorum (in the maſculine gender) omitting centena millia, for the ſake of brevity; they likewiſe called the ſame ſum decies ſeſtertium (in the neuter gender,) for decies centies ſeſtertium, omitting centies for the reaſon above-mentioned; or ſimply decies, omitting centena millia ſeſtertiûm, or centies ſeſtertium; and with the numeral adverbs, decies, vicies, centies, millies, and the like, either centena millia, or centies, was always underſtood.

Theſe were their moſt uſual forms of expreſſion, though for bina, dena, vicena ſeſtertia, they frequently ſaid bina, dena, vicena millia nummûm *; and Cicero, in the paſſage quoted in the margin, hath uſed mille ſeſtertia, for decies ſeſtertium. But Gronovius ſays, that expreſſion is not to be found elſewhere, and ſuppoſes it to be a falſe reading.

If the Conſular Denarius contained 60 Troy grains of fine ſilver, it was worth ſomewhat more than eightpence farthing and a half ſterling; and the *As*, of ſixteen to the denarius, a little more than a half-peny.

To reduce the ancient ſeſterces of $2\frac{1}{2}$ *aſſes*, when the denarius paſſed for 16, to pounds ſterling, multiply the given number by 5454, and cut off ſix figures on the right hand for decimals.

To reduce nummi ſeſtertii, or quarters of the denarius, to pounds ſterling; if the given ſum be conſular money, multiply by 8727, and cut off ſix figures on the right hand for decimals; but for imperial money, diminiſh the ſaid product by one eighth of itſelf.

For example, Cicero ſays, Verres had received *vicies, ducenta triginta quinque millia, quadringentos decem & ſeptem nummos*, or 2.235.417 ſeſterces: this being conſular money, multiply by 8727, and cutting off ſix figures from the product, £.19508,484159, or 19508*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* will be their value in Engliſh money.

Again, Suetonius relates, that when Veſpaſian came to the empire, he found the treaſury ſo exhauſted, that he declared quadringenties millies, or 40.000.000.000 nummi, were wanted to ſupport the government †. This was imperial money, which, multiplied by 8727, and cutting off ſix figures from the product, gives - 349.080.000
One 8th of which, 43.635.000
being ſubtracted, leaves - } 305,445.000 Pds. Sterl.

But Budæus ſuppoſes, that for *quadringenties millies*, we ſhould read *quadragies millies*, which reduces it to £. 30.544.500, and is a much more probable ſum.

If the milliarenſes of 60 in the pound were fine ſilver, and weighed 84 Troy grains, they were worth 46,918918 . . . farthings and decimals, or almoſt 11 pence 3 farthings ſterling; and the ſolidus paſſing for 12 of them, was worth a little more than 11*s.* 8*d.*$\frac{1}{4}$

The pound of gold was worth 864 of theſe milliarenſes, amount-

* Suetonius in Julio, c. 38. Cicero in Verrem, L. I. § 14.

† Suetonius, in Veſpaſiano, c. 16.

ing

ing to 40537,94 farthings and decimals, which, divided by 1000, give 40,538, or above 10 pence and half a farthing for the value of Conſtantine's miliarenſis in Engliſh money.

The Conſtantinopolitans kept their accounts in ſolidi, which are reduced to pounds ſterling, by multiplying the given number by 58648, and cutting off five figures on the right hand for decimals.

Conclusion.

The Greeks had no money at the time of the Trojan war; for Homer repreſents them as trafficking by barter *, and Priam (an Aſiatic) weighs out the ten talents of gold, which he takes to ranſom his ſon's body of Achilles †.

This ponderal talent was very ſmall, as appears from Homer's deſcription of the games at the funeral of Patroclus, where two talents of gold are propoſed as an inferior prize to a mare with foal of a mule. Whence I conclude it was the ſame that the dorian colonies carried to Sicily and Calabria; for Pollux tells us, from Ariſtotle, that the ancient talent of the Greeks in Sicily contained 24 nummi, each of which weighing an obole and a half, the talent muſt have weighed ſix Attic drachms, or three darics; and Pollux elſewhere mentions ſuch a talent of gold. But the daric weighed very little more than our guinea; and if 2 talents weighed about 6 guineas, we may reckon the mare with foal worth 12; which was no improbable price, ſince we learn from a paſſage in the Clouds of Ariſtophanes, that, in his time, a running horſe coſt 12 minas, or above 46 pounds ſterling.

Therefore, this ſeems to have been the ancient Greek talent, before the art of ſtamping money had introduced the greater talents from Aſia and Egypt.

Herodotus tells us, the Lydians were reputed to be the firſt that coined gold and ſilver money ‡; and the talent, which the Greeks called Euboïc, certainly came from Aſia. Therefore, the Greeks learned the uſe of money from the Aſiatics.

The Romans took their weights and their money, either from the Dorians of Calabria, or from Sicily; for their libra, uncia, and nummus, were all Doric words, their denarius was the Sicilian Δεκάλιτρον; and Pollux tells us, from Ariſtotle, that the Sicilian nummus was a quarter of the Attic drachm §; and the Romans called a quarter of their denarius by the ſame name.

The weights I have produced of the Greek and Roman coins, ſo fully prove the ancient Attic drachm to have been heavier than the denarius, that it may ſeem ſuperfluous to quote any authorities in ſupport of their evidence: nor ſhould I do it here, but in order, at the ſame time, to anſwer an objection which may be made to the weight I have aſſigned to the Attic drachm.

* Iliad H. ver. 472. † Iliad Ω ver. 232.

‡ Herodot. L. I. § 94.

§ See Pollux, L. IX. c. 6. § 80, 81, 87. & L. IV. c. 24. § 175

In

In the treaty between the Romans and Antiochus, recorded by Polybius and Livy *, the weight of the Euboïc talent is ſet at 80 Roman pounds. The talent is not, indeed, called Euboïc in the treaty, which was ſuperfluous when its weight was ſpecified; but both hiſtorians, in relating the terms offered by Scipio to Antiochus, on which this treaty was founded, call it ſo †. Therefore in Livy's recital of the treaty, for *Argenti probi XII millia Attica talenta*, we ſhould read with Gronovius, *Argenti probi Attici XII millia talenta.*

In § II. of this diſcourſe, I have endeavoured to prove that the Euboïc talent was equal to the Attic; and if ſo, it contained 6000 Attic drachms; but 80 Roman pounds contained 6720 denarii; therefore, according to this treaty, the weight of the Attic drachm muſt be to that of the denarius, as 6720 to 6000.

And, even if the Euboïc talent was heavier than the Attic, in the proportion of 72 to 70, the Attic drachm would ſtill be heavier than the denarius; for in that caſe the Euboïc talent ſhould contain 6171 Attic drachms, and the two coins would be in the proportion of 6720 to 6171.

But an anonymous Greek fragment publiſhed by Montfaucon ‡, makes 100 Attic drachms equal to 112 denarii; which proportion of the two coins being the ſame with that of 6000 to 6720, ſeems to have been taken from this treaty; and if it was, that writer certainly thought the talent therein mentioned, equal to the Attic.

This proportion, however, does not agree with the weights I have aſſigned to the two coins; for if the denarius weighed 60 troy grains, and the Attic drachm 66 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6650 denarii ſhould weigh 6000 Attic drachms, or a talent; but this number of denarii is deficient of 80 Roman pounds, by juſt 10 ounces.

Now, this adjuſtment of the talent to Roman pounds, was probably occaſioned by the Greeks attempting to impoſe light weights upon the Romans, who finding the talent to exceed 79 pounds, might take what it wanted of 80 in their own favour, to puniſh the Greeks for their unfair dealing. Or, the ſtandard the Romans pitched upon for the Euboïc talent might be ſomewhat over-weight; and the coin of Lyſimachus above-mentioned, makes this conjecture not improbable; for that in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Duane weighs 537,6 troy grains, which divided by 8 gives a drachm of 67,2, exactly the weight required by this treaty, ſuppoſing the denarius to weigh 60 grains. But the gold coins of Philip and Alexander are ſo perfect, and ſo correctly ſized, that their authority is indiſputable; and if the mean drachm of 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains derived from them were ſomewhat too ſmall, it cannot be increaſed by above a quarter of a grain.

Therefore, I ſuppoſe the great weight given to the talent by this treaty, may ariſe, partly from too heavy a ſtandard, and partly from the Romans taking the turn of the ſcale in their own favour.

After the Romans became maſ-

* Polybius, Excerp. Leg. §. 35. Livy, L. XXXVIII. c. 38.
† Polyb. Exc. Leg. §. 24. Livy, L. LXXXVII. c. 45.
‡ Analecta Græca, p. 393. Paris, 1688. in Quarto.

ters

trees of Greece and Aſia, the Athenians might find it their intereſt to lower their drachm to the weight of the denarius, long before they were reduced into the form of a Roman Province, by Veſpaſian. When they did this, and whether they did it gradually, as may ſeem probable from ſome tetradrachms now remaining, is uncertain; but that they did ſo, ſooner or later, cannot be doubted.

Pliny and Scribonius Largus expreſly ſay, the Attic drachm was equal in weight to the denarius*: and A. Gellius, who, having reſided long at Athens, could not be ignorant of the value of the current money of that city, ſays 10000 drachms were in Roman money, ſo many denarii†. And the Attic gold coin above-mentioned, in the Britiſh Muſeum, is a proof of their having reduced their money to the Roman ſtandard.

Theſe are the moſt authentic teſtimonies that the two coins ever were equal; for though all the Greek writers of Roman affairs, call the denarius, drachma, it is no proof of their equality; for one being the current coin of Rome, as the other was of Athens, and not very unequal in value, a Greek might conſider the denarius, as the drachma of Rome, and tranſlate it by that word, which was familiar to his countrymen; as we call the French Ecû, or the Roman Scudo, a crown; which hath no more affinity to the French or Italian names, either in ſound or ſignification, than drachma hath to denarius.

Curious Extracts from the Lives of Lelande, Hearne, and Wood; lately publiſhed at the Clarendon Preſs, Oxford.

AT all theſe fires every night which began to be made a little after five of the clock, the ſenior Under-Graduats would bring into the hall the juniors, or Freſhmen, between that time and ſix of the clock, and there make them ſit downe on a forme in the middle of the hall, joyning to the declaiming deſk; which done, every one in order was to ſpeake ſome pretty apothegme, or make a jeſt or bull, or ſpeake ſome eloquent nonſenſe, to make the company laugh: but if any of the Freſhmen came off dull, or not cleverly, ſome of the forward or pragmatical ſeniors would *tuck* them, that is, ſet the nail of their thumb to their chin, juſt under their lipp, and by the help of their other fingers under the chin, they would give him a mark, which ſometimes would produce blood. On Candlemas-day, or before (according as Shrove-Tueſday fell out) every Freſhman had warning given him to provide his ſpeech, to be ſpoken in the public hall before the Under-Graduats and ſervants on Shrove-Tueſday night that followed, being alwaies the time for the obſervation of that ceremony. According to the ſaid ſummons, A. Wood provided a ſpeech as the Freſhmen did.

Shrove-Tueſday, Feb. 15, the fire being made in the common hall before five of the clock at night, the

* Pliny, Nat. Hiſt. at the end of L. XXI. Ser. Largus. in his Preface.

† A. Gellius, L. I. c. 8. Hoc facit nummi noſtratis Denariûm decem millia.

fellowes would go to ſupper before ſix, and making an end ſooner than at other times, they left the hall to the libertie of the Under-Graduats, but with an admonition from one of the fellowes (who was the Principal of the Under-Graduats and Poſtmaſters) that all things ſhould be carried in good order. While they were at ſupper in the hall, the cook (Will Noble) was making the leſſer of the braſs pots full of cawdel at the Freſhmen's charge; which, after the hall was free from the fellowes, was brought up and ſet before the fire in the ſaid hall. Afterwards every Freſhman, according to ſeniority, was to pluck off his gowne and band, and if poſſibly, to make himſelf look like a ſcoundrell. This done, they were conducted each after the other to the high table, and there made to ſtand on a forme placed thereon; from whence they were to ſpeak their ſpeech with an audible voice to the company; which, if well done, the perſon that ſpoke it was to have a cup of cawdle and no ſalted drink; if indifferently, ſome cawdle and ſome ſalted drinke; but if dull, nothing was given to him but ſalted drink, or ſalt put in college beere, with tucks to boot. Afterwards when they were to be admitted into the fraternity, the ſenior cook was to adminiſter to them an oath over an old ſhoe, part of which runs thus: *Item tu jurabis, quoa* Pennyleſs Bench *non viſitabis*, &c. the reſt is forgotten, and none there are that now remembers it. After which ſpoken with gravity, the Freſhman kiſt the ſhoe, put on his gowne and band, and took his place among the ſeniors.

Now for a diverſion, and to make you laugh at the folly and ſimplicity of thoſe times, I ſhall entertaine you with part of a ſpeech, which A. Wood ſpoke, while he ſtood on the forme, placed on the table, with his gowne and band off and uncovered.

"*Moſt reverend Seniors,*

"May it pleſe your gravities, to admit into your preſence a kitten of the muſes, and a mere frog of Helicon, to croak the cataracts of his plumbeous cerebroſity before your ſagacious ingenuities. Perhaps you may expect, that I ſhould thunder out Demicannon words, and level my ſulphurious throat againſt my fellowes of the Tyrocinian crew; but this being the univerſal judgment of wee freſh water academicans, behold, as ſo many Stygian furies, or ghoſts riſen out of their winding-ſheets, wee preſent ourſelves before your tribunal, and therefore I will not ſublimate nor tonitruate words, nor ſwell into gigantic ſtreins: ſuch towring ebullitions do not exuberate in my aganippe, being at the loweſt ebb. I have been no chairman in the committee of Apollo's creatures, neither was I ever admitted into the cabinet councils of the Pyerian dames, that my braines ſhould evaporate into high hyperboles, or that I ſhould baſtinado the times with a tart ſatyr of a magic pen. Indeed I am but a freſh water ſoldier under the banners of Phœbus, and therefore cannot as yet ſet quart-pots or doublejugs in battalia, or make a good ſhot in ſack and claret, or give fire to the piſtoletto tobacco pipes, charged with its Indian powder; and therefore having but poor ſkill in ſuch ſervice, I were about to turn Heliconian dragooner, but as I were mounting my dapper nagg Pegaſus, behold Shrove-Tueſday

day night arreſted me, greeting me in the name of this honourable convocation, to appear before their tribunal, and make anſwer for myſelf, which, moſt wiſe ſeniors, ſhall be in this wiſe.

" I am none of thoſe May-pole Freſhmen, that are tall cedars before they come to be planted in [the] academian garden, who fed with the papp of Ariſtotle at twenty or thirtie yeares of age, and ſuck at the duggs of their mother the Univerſity, though they be high Coloſſu[s]'s and youths rampant.

" Theſe are they, who come newly from a bagg-pudding and a good brown loaf to deal with a penny-commons, as an elephant with a poor fly, tumbles it and toſſes it and at laſt gives him a chop, that tug as hard for a poſt-maſter's place, as a dog at mutton.

" I am none of the Univerſity blood-hounds, that ſeek for preferment, and whoſe noſes are [as] acute as their eares, that lye perdue for places, and who good ſaints do groan till the viſitation comes. Theſe are they that eſteem a tavern as bad as purgatory, and wine more ſuperſtitious than holy water; and therefore I hope this honourable convocation will not ſuffer one of that tribe to taſt of the ſack, [leſt they] ſhould be troubled with a *vertigo*, and their heads turne *round*.

" I never came out of the country of Lapland. I am not of the number of beaſts. I meane thoſe greedie dogs and kitchen haunters, who noint their chops every night with greeſe, and rob the cook of his fees, *&c.*

" Thus he went forward with ſmart reflections on the reſt of the Freſhmen and ſome of the ſervants, which might have been here ſet downe, had not the ſpeech been borrowed of him of ſeveral of the ſeniors, who imbezl'd it. After he had concluded his ſpeech, he was taken downe by Edm. Dickenſon, one of the Bachelaur-Commoners of the Houſe, who with other Bachelaurs and the ſenior Under-Graduats made him drink a good diſh of cawdle, put on his gowne and band, placed him among the ſeniors, and gave him ſack.

" This was the way and cuſtome that had been uſed in the College, time out of mind, to initiate the Freſhmen; but between that time and the reſtoration of K. Charles II. it was diſuſed, and now ſuch a thing is abſolutely forgotten."

Certayne Queſtyons, wyth Awnſwerez to the ſame, concernynge the Myſtery of Macourye; wrytenne by the Hande of Kynge Henrye the Sixthe of the Name, and faithfullye copyed by me John Leylande, Antiquarius, by the Commande of his Highneſſe. They be as followethe:

Queſt. What motte ytt be?

Anſw. Ytt beeth the ſkylle of nature, the underſtondynge of the mygthe that ys hereynne, and its ſondry worckynges; ſonderlyche, the ſkylle of rectenyngs, of waights, and metynges, and the treu manere of faconynge al thynges for mannes uſe; headlye, dwellynges, and buyldynges of alle kyndes, and al odher thynges that make gudde to manne.

Queſt. Where dyd ytt begynne?

Anſw. Ytt dyd begynne with the fiyrſte menne yn the Eſte, whych were before the ffyrſte manne of the weſte, and comynge weſtlye, ytt hathe broughte herwyth alle comfortes to the wylde and comfortleſſe.

Queſt. Who dyd brynge ytt weſtlye?

Anſw.

Anſw. The Venetians, whoo beynge grate merchaundes, comed ffyrſte ffromme the Eſte ynn Venetia, ffor the commodyte of marchaundyſynge beithe eſte and weſte, bey the Redde and Myddlelonde ſees.

Queſt. How comede ytt ynn Englonde?

Anſw. Peter Gower a Grecian, journeydde for kunnynge yn Egypte, and yn Syria, and everyche Londe whereas the Venetians addeh plauntedde Maconrye, and wynnynge entraunce yn al lodges of Maconnes, he lerned muche, and retournedde, and woned yn Grecia Magna wachſynge, and becommynge a myghtye wyſeacre, and ratelyche renowned, and her he framed a grate lodge at Groton and maked manye Maconnes, ſome whereoffe dyd journeye yn Fraunce, and maked manye Maconnes, wherefrom, yn proceſſe of tyme, the arte paſſed yn Engelonde.

Queſt. Dothe Maconnes diſcouer here artes unto odhers?

Anſw. Peter Gower, whenne he journeyedde to lernne, was ffyrſte made, and annone techedde; evenne ſoe ſhulde all odhers be yn recht. Natheleſs Maconnes hauethe alweys yn evryche tyme from tyme to tyme communycatedde to mankynde ſoche of her ſecrettes as generallyche mighte be uſefulle; they haueth keped backed ſoche allein as ſhulde be harmfulle yff they commed yn euylle haundes, oder ſoche as ne myghte be holpynge wythouten the techynges to be joynedde herwythe in the lodge, oder ſoche as do bynde the freres more ſtronglyche togeder, bey the proffytte and commodytye comynge to the confrerie herfromme.

Queſt. What artes haueth the Maconnes techedde Mankynde?

Anſw. The artes Agricultura, Architectura, Aſtronomia, Geometria, Numeres, Muſica, Poeſie, Kymiſtrye, Governmente, and Relygyonna.

Queſt. How commethe Maconnes more techers than odher menne?

Anſw. They hemſelfe haueth allien the arte of fyndynge neue artes, whyche art the fiyrſte Maconnes receaued from Godde; by the whyche they fyndethe whatte artes hem pleſethe, and the treu way of techynge the ſame. What odher menne dothe ffynde out, ys onlyche bey chaunce, and herfore but lytel I tro.

Queſt. What dothe the Maconnes concele, and hyde?

Anſw. They concelethe the arte of ffyndynge neue artes, and that tys for here owne proffytte, and preiſe: they concelethe the arte of kepynge ſecrettes, that ſoe the worlde mayeth nothinge concele from them. Thay concelethe the arte of wunderwerckynge, and of fore ſaying thynges to comme, thatt ſo thay ſame artes may not be uſedde of the wyckedde to an euylle ende; that alſo concelethe the arte of chaunges, the wey of wynnynge the facultye of Abrac, the ſkylle of becommynge gude and parfyghte withouten the holpynges of fere and hope; and the univerſelle longage of Maconnes.

Queſt. Wylle he teache me thay ſame artes?

Anſw. Ye ſhalle be techedde yff ye be werthye, and able to lerne.

Queſt. Dothe alle Maconnes kunne more then odher menne?

Anſw. Not ſo. They only haueth recht, and occaſyonne more then odher

odher menne to kunne, butt many doeth fale yn capacity; and many more doth want induſtrye, thatt ys perneceſſary for the gaynynge all kunnynge.

Queſt. Are Maconnes gudder menne than odhers?

Anſw. Some Maconnes are not ſo vertuous as ſome odher menne; but yn the moſte parte, they be more gude then thay would be yf thay war not Maconnes.

Queſt. Doth Maconnes love eidther oder myghtylye, as beeth ſayde?

Anſw. Yea verylyche, and yt may odherwyſe be: for gude menne, and true, kennynge eidher odher to be ſoche, doeth always love the more as they may be more gude.

Here endeth the Queſtyonnes and Awnſwerers.

Miſcel-

Miſcellaneous ESSAYS.

Extracts from a Diſcourſe delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy, on the diſtribution of the prizes, Dec. 10, 1771, *by the Preſident.*

THE firſt principle laid down by the preſident in this diſcourſe is, that "The value and rank of every art is in proportion to the *mental* labour employed in it, and the *mental* pleaſure produced by it;" and he very juſtly obſerves, that, as this principle is obſerved or neglected, the profeſſion of painting becomes either a liberal art or a mechanical trade; it either vies with the poet in addreſſing the nobleſt faculties, or with the upholſterer in furniſhing a houſe.

The painter, whoſe art is ennobled by the exertion of *mind*, does not addreſs the ſenſe but the ſoul; and this makes the great diſtinction between the Roman and the Venetian ſchool.

Of the hiſtory-painter, this great artiſt obſerves, that no part of his work is produced but by an effort of the *mind:* there is no object that he can ſet before him as a perfect model; none which he can venture minutely to imitate, and transfer, as he finds it, into his great deſign.

He proceeds to ſhew, that the leaving out peculiarities, and retaining only general ideas, as it produces perfect form, ſo it alſo gives what is called the *great ſtile* to invention, compoſition, expreſſion, and even to colouring and drapery.

He defines invention in painting to be the power of repreſenting, upon canvas, the mental picture which every man forms, when a ſtory is related, of the action and expreſſion of the perſons employed: and he obſerves, that the ſubject of this invention, or the ſtory from which the mental picture is formed, which the artiſt is to expreſs upon canvas, ſhould be generally known, and generally intereſting; ſuch as the great events of Greek and Roman fable and hiſtory, and the principal facts that are related in ſcripture, which, beſides their general notoriety, are rendered venerable by their connection with our religion.

He obſerves, that, in the conception of this ideal picture, the mind does not enter into the minute particularities of dreſs, furniture, or ſcenery: and infers, that the painter ſhould, therefore, when he comes to transfer this picture from his mind to the canvas, contrive theſe little neceſſary concomitant circumſtances in ſuch a manner, that

that they ſhall ſtrike the ſpectator no more than they ſtruck him in his firſt conception.

Figures muſt have a ground whereon to ſtand; they muſt be cloathed; there muſt be a back-ground; and there muſt be light and ſhadow; but none of theſe ought to appear to have taken up any of the artiſt's attention, nor ſhould they even catch that of the ſpectator. It is indeed true, that a conſiderable part of the grace and effect of a picture depends upon the ſkill with which an artiſt adjuſts the back-ground, the drapery, and the maſſes of light; but this muſt be ſo concealed, even from a judicious eye, that no remains of any of theſe ſubordinate points muſt occur to the memory, when the picture is removed. The great end of the art is to ſtrike the imagination: the painter, therefore, is to make no oſtentation of the ſkill by which this is done; the ſpectator is to feel the reſult in his boſom, but his eye muſt not be detained by the means.

The grandeur of deſign, alſo, ſometimes requires a deviation from hiſtorical truth. In the cartoons of Raphael, the apoſtles are drawn with as much dignity as the human figure can receive; yet we are expreſsly told in ſcripture, that they had no ſuch reſpectable appearance; and St. Paul, in particular, ſays of himſelf, that his *bodily* preſence was *mean*. Alexander is ſaid to have been of low ſtature, and Ageſilaus to have been lame and of a mean appearance; but none of theſe defects, ſays our preceptor, ought to appear in a piece, of which either of theſe perſons ſhould be the hero.

To juſtify this rule, it is obſerved, that the painter has but one ſentence to utter, but one moment to exhibit, and cannot, like the poet or hiſtorian, expatiate, and impreſs the mind with great veneration for the character of the hero or ſaint he repreſents, though at the ſame time he let us know, that the ſaint was deformed, or the hero lame. It may, perhaps, be ſaid, that the ſpectator comes to the painting, in which Alexander or Ageſilaus is repreſented under perſonal defects or deformities, with a mind already prepoſſeſſed by the poet or hiſtorian in favour of the character, and with exalted ideas of its excellence; ſo that the deficiencies of the pencil are already ſupplied, and it is therefore no more neceſſary for the painter to conceal perſonal defects, than the hiſtorian or the poet. But it muſt be conſidered, that poetry and hiſtory excite ideas merely by an application to the mind; and, conſequently, that, by them ideas of colour and figure are not more forcibly excited, than ideas of ſanctity and fortitude: but in painting the caſe is far otherwiſe; the idea of the hero's perſon is excited by an immediate application to ſenſe, conſequently makes a much more forcible impreſſion in the picture than in the poem, and, for that reaſon, is leſs likely to be ſurmounted, if diſadvantageous, by an idea of abſtract qualities, which it does not indicate, and with which it does not apparently coincide. It may alſo be remarked, that though the ſeverity of truth has compelled hiſtory to record the perſonal defects of great characters, yet the fictitious heroes of poetry are always repreſented with every advantage of ſtrength and beauty

that can command homage from the eye: and the late Mr. Henry Fielding, who preſumed that, in a novel, he could intereſt the reader for a lady without a noſe, was too late convinced of his miſtake. It is, perhaps, a mortifying conſideration, that we are irreſiſtibly influenced by petty circumſtances, which we cannot but deſpiſe, even while we feel their power; and that our compaſſion for the ſufferings of a hero or a lover might be overborn, and their diſtreſs rendered ridiculous, even by the names that ſhould be given them; for where is the eloquence, that, in an Engliſh elegy, could melt a reader with the ſorrows of ching-ping and kang-ho?

As the painter, ſays Sir Joſhua, cannot make his hero talk like a great man, he muſt make him look like one; and, for that reaſon, he ought to be well ſtudied in the analyſis of thoſe circumſtances which conſtitute dignity of appearance; and even in the expreſſion of paſſion there ſhould be a diſtinction of character, for the expreſſion of joy and grief is not the ſame in a hero as in a clown.

From the laſt rule, occaſion is taken to remark, that Bernini has given a meanneſs to his ſtatue of David, in the act of throwing the ſtone from the ſling, by making him bite his under lip as an expreſſion of energy. This expreſſion might have ſuited "a ſhepherd's boy who ſought no higher name," but it degraded the character of David: as it is not general, the artiſt needed not to have adopted it, and as it is not noble, he ought not.

The preſident proceeds to give ſome directions for colouring; and obſerves, that in the great ſtile, all trifling or artful play of little lights, or attention to a variety of tints, is to be avoided: he obſerves, alſo, that the painter of hiſtory muſt equally avoid a minute attention to the diſcriminations of drapery. "It is," ſays he, "the inferior ſtile that marks the variety of ſtuffs; in the great, the cloathing is neither woolen, nor linen, nor ſilk, ſattin, or velvet; it is drapery; it is nothing more."

The art of diſpoſing the folds of the drapery, however, is ſaid to make a conſiderable part of the painter's ſtudy: to make it natural, is a mere mechanical operation; but it requires the niceſt judgment to diſpoſe it, ſo that the folds have an eaſy communication, and gracefully follow each other, with ſuch natural negligence, as to look like the effect of chance, and, at the ſame time, ſhew the figure under it to the greateſt advantage.

The three great ſchools in the epic ſtile, the Roman, the Florentine, and Bologneſe, have formed their practice upon theſe principles: the beſt of the French ſchool, Pouſſin, Le Seueur, and Le Brun, have followed the Florentine and Bologneſe as their model, and may therefore be conſidered as a colony from the Roman ſchool. The Venetian, the Flemiſh, and the Dutch ſchools, all profeſs to depart from the great purpoſes of painting, and catch at applauſe by inferior qualities. The object of the Venetian ſchool was mere elegance, more fitted to dazzle than affect. What may heighten the elegant, may degrade the ſublime. The Venetians have cultivated thoſe parts of the art which give pleaſure to the eye or ſenſe, and totally neglected expreſſion;

preſſion; but they deviate from the great ſtile in what they attain, as well as in what they neglect. The great ſtile and the ornamental are incompatible; and the contraſts of light and ſhadow, the richneſs of the drapery, and the diſcrimination of ſtuffs, which diſtinguiſh the Venetian paintings, would degrade a picture that ſhould be excellent in other reſpects. The preſident, however, excepts Titian from the cenſure which he has thrown upon the reſt of the Venetian ſchool; for, though his ſtile is not ſo pure as that of many other of the Italian ſchools, yet there is a kind of ſenatorial dignity about him, which, however awkward in his imitators, becomes him exceedingly.

The Flemiſh ſchool, of which Rubens is the head, was formed upon the Venetian: Rubens, like the Venetians, took his figures too much from the people before him. Paul Veroneſe introduced Venetian gentlemen into his pictures; and Baſſano, the boors of the diſtrict in which he lived, and called them patriarchs and prophets.

The painters of the Dutch ſchool have ſtill more locality: their hiſtory pieces are portraits of themſelves. Whether they repreſent the inſide or the outſide of their houſes, we have their own people, engaged in their own peculiar occupations, working or drinking, playing or fighting.

The locality of the Dutch ſchool extends even to their landſcapes, which are always repreſentations of ſome particular ſpot; whereas Claud Lorrain, convinced that taking nature as he found it ſeldom produced beauty, made his pictures a compoſition of various draughts, which he had previouſly taken from various beautiful ſcenes and proſpects.

We ſhall conclude this article in the words of our author, whoſe diſcourſes will, by degrees, become, perhaps, the beſt work upon the practice and theory of painting that has yet appeared in the world.

"On the whole, it ſeems to me, that there is but one preſiding principle which regulates and gives ſtability to every art. The works, whether of poets, painters, moraliſts, or hiſtorians, which are built upon general nature, live for ever; while thoſe, which depend for their exiſtence on particular cuſtoms and habits, a partial view of nature, or the fluctuation of faſhion, can only be coeval with that which firſt raiſed them from obſcurity. Preſent time and future may be conſidered as rivals: and he who ſolicits the one, muſt expect to be diſcountenanced by the other."

Extracts from Whitelocke's Journal of the Swediſh Ambaſſy.

Some particulars of the meeting of the Swediſh Diet, which was aſſembled to conſent to the reſignation of Queen Chriſtina; with an account of the Marſhal of the Boors, and the ſpeech which he made to the queen upon that occaſion.

"EARLY in the morning, the maſter of the ceremonies came to accompany Whitelocke to the caſtle, to ſee the manner of the aſſembly of the rickſdagh, and brought him and his company to the caſtle to an upper roome or gallery; where he ſate privately, not taken notice of by any, yett had the full view of the great hall where the

rickſdagh mett, and heard what was ſaid.

The Daniſh ambaſſador did forbeare to come thither (as was ſuppoſed) bicauſe of Whitelocke being there: the French reſident ſate by Whitelocke, and converſed with him.

The great hall, two ſtories high, was prepared for the aſſembly; an outer chamber was hung with cloth of Arras; in the antichamber to that were guards of the queen's partizans; in the court was a company of muſquetiers.

The great hall was hung with thoſe hangings which were before in Whitelocke's lodgings, with ſome others added, and was very hanſome: on each ſide of the hall, from the walles towards the middle of the roome, formes were placed covered with red cloth, for ſeates for the members, and were all alike without diſtinction, and reached upwards; three parts of the length of the hall, in the midſt between the ſeates, was a ſpace or lane, broad enough for three to walke abreaſt togither.

Att the upper end of the hall, on a foot pace, three ſteps high, covered with foot carpets, ſtood the chayre of ſtate, all of maſſy ſilver; a rich cuſhion in it; and a canopy of crimſon velvet richly imbroydered, over it.

On the left ſide of the chayre of ſtate were placed five ordinary chayres of crimſon velvet, without armes, for the five ricks officers; and on the ſame ſide, below them, and on the other ſide, from the foot pace down to the formes, in a ſemicircular forme, were ſtooles of crimſon velvet, for the ricks ſenators.

About nine a'clocke, there entered att the lower end of the great hall, a plain luſty man, in his boores habit, with a ſtaff in his hand, followed by about eighty boores, members of this councell, who had choſen the firſt man for their marſhall, or ſpeaker; theſe marched up in the open place between the formes to the midſt of them, and then the marſhall and his company ſate down, on the formes on the right of the ſtate, from the midſt downwards to the lower end of the hall, and putt on their hatts.

A little while after them, entered att the ſame doore, a man in a civil habit of a cittizen, with a ſtaffe in his hand, followed by about 120 cittizens, deputies of the citties and boroughs, who had choſen him to be their marſhall: they all tooke their places uppon the formes over againſt the boores, in the lower end of the hall, and were covered.

Not long after, att the ſame doore, entered a proper gentleman richly habited, a ſtaffe in his hand, who was marſhall of the nobility, followed by near 200 lords and gentlemen, members of the rickſdagh, chiefe of their reſpective families; many of them rich in clothes, of civill deportment: they tooke their ſeats uppermoſt on the right of the ſtate, and, whileſt they walked up to their formes, the cittizens and boores ſtood up and uncovered; and when the nobility ſate and putt on their hatts, the cittizens and boores did ſo likewiſe.

A little after, att the ſame doore, entered the Archbiſhop of Ubſale, with a ſtaffe in his hand; who by his place is marſhall of the clergy: he was followed by five or ſix other biſhops, and all the ſuperintendants, and about ſixty miniſters, deputies,

deputies, or proctors of the clergy. While they walked up to their places, all the reſt of the members ſtood up uncovered; and when they ſate downe on the uppermoſt formes on the left ſide of the ſtate, and putt on their hatts and cappes, the reſt of the members did the like: theſe were grave men, in their long caſſocks and cannonicall habit, and moſt with long beards.

All the members being thus ſate, about a quarter of an hower after, entered the captain, followed by divers of the queen's guarde, with partizans; after them came many gentlemen of the queen's ſervants, uncovered, with ſwords by their ſides, and well clad, two and two togither; after them came the ricks ſenators in their order, the puiſné firſt; after them the ricks officers, all bare; after them came the queen, and kept off her hatt in the hall; ſome of the officers of the court and pages after her.

In this order they went up in the open place in the midſt of the formes, all the members ſtanding up uncovered: the queen's company made a lane for her to paſſe through, and ſhe went up to her chayre, and ſate downe in it; and all the company, except the members of the councell, went out of the hall, and all the doores were ſhutt; the members ſate in their places uncovered."

We ſhall here paſs over the ſpeech made by the queen, as well as thoſe of the clergy, nobility, and burgeſſes, to come to that which was delivered by our ruſtic orator, the marſhal of the boors, who ſpoke laſt upon this occaſion.

" Then the like was done by the marſhall of the burgeſſes; and all were to the ſame effect.

In the laſt place ſtepped forth the marſhall of the boores, a plaine countrey fellow, in his clowted ſhoone, and all other habits anſwerable, as all the reſt of his company were accoutered: this boore, without any congees or ceremony att all, ſpake to her majeſty, (and was interpreted to Whitelocke to be) after this phraſe.

' O Lord God, Madame, what ' do you meane to doe? It troubles ' us to heare you ſpeake of forſak- ' ing thoſe that love you ſo well as ' we doe: can you be better then ' you are? you are queen of all ' theſe countreyes, and if you leave ' this large kingdome, where will ' you gett ſuch another? If you ' ſhould doe it (as I hope you wont ' for all this), both you and we ſhall ' have cauſe, when it is too late, ' to be ſorry for it. Therfore, ' my fellows and I pray you to ' thinke better on't, and to keep ' your crown on your head; then ' you will keepe your own honor, ' and our peace: butt if you lay it ' downe, in my conſcience you ' will indaunger all.

' Continue in your geeres, good ' Madame, and be the fore-horſe ' as long as you live, and we will ' help you the beſt we can to beare ' your burden.

' Your father was an honeſt gen- ' tleman, and a good king, and ' very ſtirring in the world; we ' obeyed him and loved him as ' long as he lived, and you are ' his own childe, and have go- ' vernd us very well, and we love ' you with all our hearts; and the ' prince is an honeſt gentleman, ' and, when his time comes, we ' ſhall be ready to doe our duties ' to him, as we doe to you: butt, ' as long as you live, we are not

'willing to part with you, and 'therfore, I pray, Madame, doe 'not part with us.'

When the boore had ended his ſpeech, he wadled up to the queen, withoute any ceremoney, tooke her by the hand, and ſhaked it heartily, and kiſt it two or three times; then turning his backe to her, he pulled out of his pocket a fowle handkercher, and wiped the tears from his eyes, and in the ſame poſture as he came up he returned back to his own place againe."

Upon a ſubſequent conference with the queen, the enſuing diſcourſe paſſed between her and Whitelocke, upon the boor's eloquence and manner.

"*Wh.* Madame, you ſpake and acted like yourſelfe, and were highly complimented by the ſeverall marſhalls, butt, above all the reſt, by the honeſt boore.

Qu. Was you ſo taken with his clownery?

Wh. It ſeemed to me as pure and cleer naturall eloquence, without any forced ſtraine, as could be expreſſed.

Qu. Indeed there was little elſe butt what was naturall, and by a well-meaning man, who is underſtanding enough in his countrey way.

Wh. Whoſoever ſhall conſider his matter, more than his forme, will find that the man underſtands his buiſnes; and the garment or phraſe wherewith he clothed his matter, though it was ruſticke, yett the variety and plaine elegancy, and reaſon, could not butt affect his auditors.

Qu. I thinke he ſpake from his heart.

Wh. I believe he did, and acted ſo too, eſpecially when he wiped his eyes.

Qu. He ſhowed his affection to me in that poſture, more then greater men did in their ſpheres.

Wh. Madame, we muſt looke upon all men to worke according to their preſent intereſt; and ſo I ſuppoſe do the great men heer as well as elſewhere."

Of the Ruſſian Envoy's Audience; from the ſame.

"AN audience was deſired by Whitelocke from the queen, and att the ſame time ſhe ſent Grave Tott to Whitelocke to invite him to the audience of the Moſcovia envoyé: the Grave ſtayed dinner with Whitelocke, and, after that, Whitelocke went to the lodging of Piementelle, to reſte himſelfe there till the time of the audience; whither Grave Tott brought him word, that the audience was putt off, bicauſe the Ruſſe had ſent word, that the notice of his audience not being given him till about ten a'clocke this morning, he had before that time dranke ſo much aquavitæ, that he was already drunke, and not in a condition to have his audience that day; butt deſired it might be appointed another day, and he to have earlier notice of it.

The next day the queen ſent one of her ſervants to Whitelocke, to give him notice of the audience of the Moſcovia envoyé; Whitelocke went to court att the time, and there fell out a little buſtle; the ricks admirall ſtepping betwixt the queen and Whitelocke to take his place there, was by Whitelocke putt aſide, and Whitelocke ſtood next to the queen on her right hand:

hand: ſhe perceiving the paſſage, ſmiled, and aſked Whitelocke, how he durſt affront ſo great an officer in her court and ſight? Whitelocke anſweared, bicauſe that officer firſt affronted the ambaſſador of the great commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The queen replyed, you doe well to make them know themſelves and you the better.

The audience was in this manner: Firſt there preſented himſelfe a tall bigge man, with a large rude blacke beard, pale countenance, and ill demeanor.

His habit was a long robe of purple clothe, laced with a ſmalle gould lace, the livery of his maſter; on his right hand was a companion in the ſame livery, and much like the envoyé in feature and behaviour: he carried on high the great duke's letters, ſett in a frame of wood, with a covering of crimſon ſarcenet over them; on the left hand of the envoyé was his interpreter.

After his uncouth reverences made, he ſpake to the queen in his own language; the greateſt part of his harangue, in the beginning, might be underſtood to be nothing but his maſter's titles: in the midſt of his ſpeech he was quite out; butt, after a little pauſe, recovered himſelfe againe with the aſſiſtance of a paper.

When he had done, one of the queen's ſervants interpreted in Swediſh what was ſaid: then one of the queen's ſecrataryes anſweared in Swediſh to what the envoyé had ſpoken; and that was interpreted to him in his own language by his own interpreter.

After this, the envoyé caſt himſelfe flatt uppon his face on the floore, and ſeemed to kiſſe it; then riſing up agayne, he went and kiſt the queen's hand, holding his own hands behind him. In the ſame order his fellow demeaned himſelfe, and preſented to the queen his maſter's letters.

The queen gave the letter to Whitelocke to looke on it: it was ſealed with an eagle; the characters were like the Greek letters, and ſome like the Perſicke. After the ceremony ended, the Ruſſes returned to their aquavitæ, and Whitelocke to his lodging to dinner."

Anecdotes of Queen Chriſtina, and of her favourite Grave Magnus de la Garde.

"GRAVE Magnus was ſon to Grave Pontus de la Garde, whoſe father, comming out of France to ſerve the crown of Sweden, was ſo ſucceſsfull, that, for a reward of his merit, he had good revenues, and the title of a grave or earle beſtowed uppon him, and marryed there, and became a ſubject and inhabitant of Sweden.

His ſon, Grave Pontus, was made felthere, or generall, of the army, and was in great favour with the King Guſtavus, and a ſenator.

His ſon, Grave Magnus, the gentleman of whom is the preſent diſcourſe, was a proper, handſome, courtly gentleman; and, beſides the honour of being a ſenator, he grew into ſuch favour with the queen, that her ſervants feared leſt ſhe ſhould ſettle her affection ſo farre upon him as to make him her huſband: to prevent which, it was ſo contrived, that Grave Magnus was married to the ſiſter of Prince Palatin, couſin german to the queen; a match of great honor

and advantage to the gentleman, whoſe thoughts it ſeems did not aſpire ſo high as was ſuſpected.

This favorite of the queen having a faction in court, and free acceſſe to her majeſty with much reſpect, perticularly bicauſe of his alliance, the queen made him grand maſter or high treaſurer.

Having this honor and credit, he would permit none to be received into her majeſty's ſervice butt his own creatures; and others he would repreſent to the queen as unfit for her ſervice, or unfaithfull.

One day Grave Magnus informed the queen, that he was extreamly grieved att ſome reports, which, he was told, had bin made to her majeſty touching him: the queen aſked him, what reports? he ſaid, of unfaithfullneſs, and treaſon, which never were in his thoughts againſt her majeſty; and it grieved him, that ſhe ſhould ſay any ſuch thing of him.

The queen demaunded who had reported this to him; he deſired to be excuſed from naming the party, but ſaid he had bin told ſo; the queen replyed, I muſt know who hath thus informed you: he continued to excuſe the naming of parties, butt the queen would know them; which he ſeeing, he named Graye Tott, and the Baron of Steinbergh.

The queen preſently called in thoſe in the anti-chamber, divers ſenators, and others, and ſaid to them, Sirs, heer is Grave Magnus who hath made me this report, and told them what it was: the Grave deſired her majeſty not to ſpeake of theſe things publiquely; the queen ſaid, ſhe muſt ſpeake of them before thoſe gentlemen, and recited all that Grave Magnus had ſaid to her, and ſent for Tott and Steinbergh; and, before they came, ſhe ſaid before the company, that thoſe were men of honor, and if they ſay that I have ſpoken theſe words, then I have ſpoken them.

As ſoon as they were come, the queen ſaid to them, Sirs, have you ſaid that I ſpake thus? and repeated Magnus his words: they denied that ever they ſaid ſo, and deſired to know who had reported it of them; the queen replyed, heer is Grave Magnus, who informed me ſo.

Tott and Steinbergh replyed, that they had each of them butt one life, which (by her majeſty's permiſſion) they would imploy to maintaine, that they never ſpake theſe words; and that if Grave Magnus would juſtify it, they would deny it to his face. Magnus anſweared, that he did not ſay that theſe gentlemen had ſpoken the words, butt that he was told ſo; Trott and Steinbergh deſired to know who told him ſo? Grave Magnus deſired to be excuſed, and ſo tooke his leave.

After this, the queen ſent Grave Gabriel Oxenſtierne, and Marſhall Wrangel, to Grave Magnus, to know who had told him that Tott and Steinbergh ſpake the words; and, after ſome excuſes, finding the queen's reſolution to know it, he named a collonell that told him ſo, who being ſent for, denyed it, and ſaid, that his life was in the queen's hands, which he would expoſe to maintaine that he never ſpake the words. Magnus affirmed he did, and the collonell denyed; whereuppon, in great choller, Magnus deſired leave of her majeſty to retire himſelfe into the countrey;

the queen wiſhed him a good voyage, and ſo he went from court.

Afterwards ſome of his friends intreated her majeſty, that he might returne to court, butt ſhe would not graunt it: he alſo himſelfe wrote to the queen for that purpoſe, butt ſhe would not give leave for his returne to court; and writt herſelfe to him a letter in French, which was this:

The Engliſh of the letter is thus.

Since you deſire to ſee me agayne, after the diſgrace which is happened to you, I am obliged to tell you, how contrary to your ſatisfaction this deſire is; and I write to you this letter to cauſe you to remember the reaſons which hinder my conſent, and which ought alſo to perſwade you, that this interview is unprofitable to your repoſe. It is not in me to bring remedies to your misfortune; it is in yourſelfe only to gaine reparation of your honor. What can you hope for from me, or what can I doe, except to moane and blame you? the friendſhip which I did beare you, obligeth me both to the one and the other, and a certain indulgence which I have had for you; I cannot without belying myſelfe, pardon you the crime which you have committed againſt yourſelfe. Doe not believe that I am offended; I proteſt I am not. I am from henceforth incapable to have any other apprehenſion for you, than that of pitty, which, neyertheleſſe, can nothing avayle you, ſince yourſelfe hath made uſeleſſe the thoughts of bountey which I had for you: you are unworthy of them by your own confeſſion, and yourſelfe hath pronounced the dacree of your baniſhment in the preſence of divers perſons of quality. I have confirmed this decree, becauſe I found it juſt; and I am not ſo forward to contradict myſelfe, as ſome have made you to believe. After what you have done and ſuffered, dare you ſhow yourſelfe to me? you make me aſhamed, when I conſider to what lowneſs you are fallen. How many ſubmiſſions have you made even to thoſe to whom you would have done ill? In this unfortunate rencounter, one can ſee nothing of greatneſs, of handſomeneſs, or of generoſity, in your conduct. If I were capable to repent, I ſhould regret to have contracted friendſhip with a ſoule ſo feeble as yours; butt this weekneſs is unworthy of me, and having alwayes acted according to reaſon, I cannot blame the appearances which I have given to the occurrences of time: I ſhould have kept them all my life, if your imprudence had not conſtrained me to declare myſelf againſt you; honor obligeth me, and juſtice ordains me, to doe it highly. I have done too much for you theſe nine years, when I have alwayes blindly taken your part againſt all; butt, att preſent, ſince you abandon your moſt deare intereſts, I am diſpenſed with from having care of them. You yourſelfe have publiſhed a ſecret (which I was reſolved to have concealed all my life-time) in making knowne, that you are unworthy the fortune which you had with me. If you are reſolved to beare theſe reproaches, you may come hither: I conſent to it uppon that condition; butt doe not hope that either tears or ſubmiſſions can ever oblige me to the leaſt compliance. All that I am capable to doe for you is, to remember little, and to ſpeak leſſe heerof, except to blame you. This I ought to doe, to make it appeare,

appeare, that one is unworthy of my eſteem after ſuch a fault as yours; this only remains, that I can doe for you: and you are alſo to remember, that it is to yourſelfe only that you owe this diſgrace which is befallen you, and that I have the ſame equity for you as I ſhall ever have for all others."

Account of a May-day Collation, given by Whitelocke, in the Engliſh manner, to the Queen and ſome of her favourite Ladies and Courtiers.

"THIS being May-day, Whitelocke, according to the invitation he had made to the queen, putt her in mind of it, that, as ſhe was his miſtris, and this May-day, he was, by the cuſtome of England, to waite uppon her, to take the aier, and to treate her with ſome little collation, as her ſervant.

The queen ſaid, the weather was very cold, yett ſhe was very willing to beare him company after the Engliſh mode.

With the queen were Woolfeldt, Tott, and five of her ladyes. Whitelocke brought them to his collation, which he had commanded his ſervants to prepare in the beſt manner they could, and altogither after the Engliſh faſhion.

Att the table with the queen ſate La Belle Comteſſe, the Counteſſe Gabriel Oxenſtierne, Woolfeldt, Tott, and Whitelocke; the other ladyes ſate in another roome. Their meate was ſuch fowle as could be gotten, dreſſed after the Engliſh faſhion, and with Engliſh ſawces, creames, puddings, cuſtards, tarts, tanſies, Engliſh apples, bon chrêtien peares, cheeſe, butter, neats tounges, potted veniſon, and ſweet meats, brought out of England, as his ſacke and claret alſo was: his beere was alſo brewed, and his bread made by his own ſervants in his houſe, after the Engliſh manner; and the queen and her company ſeemed highly pleaſed with this treatment: ſome of her company ſaid, ſhe did eate and drinke more att it then ſhe uſed to doe in three or four dayes att her own table.

The intertainment was as full and noble as the place would afford, and as Whitelocke could make it, and ſo well ordered and contrived, that the queen ſaid, ſhe had never ſeen any like it: ſhe was pleaſed ſo farre to play the good huſwife, as to inquire, how the butter could be ſo freſh and ſweet, and yett brought out of England? Whitelocke, from his cookes, ſatisfyed her majeſty's inquiry; that they putt the ſalt butter into milke, where it lay all night, and the next day it would eate freſh and ſweet as this did, and any butter new made; and commended her majeſty's good huſwifry; who, to expreſſe her contentment in this collation, was full of pleaſantnes and gaity of ſpirit, both in ſupper-time and afterwards: among other frollickes, ſhe commaunded Whitelocke to teach her ladyes the Engliſh ſalutation; which, after ſome pretty defences, their lips obeyed, and Whitelocke moſt readily.

She highly commended Whitelocke's muſicke of the trumpets, which ſounded all ſupper time, and her diſcourſe was all of mirth and drollery, wherein Whitelocke indeavoured to anſwear her; and the reſt of the company did their parts.

It was late before ſhe returned to the caſtle, whither Whitelocke

waited on her; and ſhe diſcourſed a little with him about his buſines, and the time of his audience, and gave him many thankes for his noble treatment of her and her company."

Our author informs us, that two days after this entertainment, "Monſ. Woolfeldt, being viſited by Whitelocke, told him, that the queen was extreamly pleaſed with his treatment of her: Whitelocke excuſed the meanneſs of it for her majeſty; Woolfeldt replyed, that both the queen and all the company eſteemed it as the handſomeſt and nobleſt that they ever ſaw; and the queen, after that, would drinke no other wine butt Whitelocke's, and kindly accepted the neats tounges, potted veniſon, and other cakes, which, uppon her commendation of them, Whitelocke ſent unto her majeſty."

Some Account of the Diamond and Gold Mines in the Braſils; from Bougainville's Voyage.

RIO-Janeiro is the emporium and principal ſtaple of the rich produce of the Braſils. The mines, which are called *general*, are the neareſt to the city; being about ſeventy-five leagues diſtant. They annually bring in to the king, for his fifth part, at leaſt one hundred and twelve arobas of gold; in 1762 they brought in a hundred and nineteen. Under the government of the general mines, are comprehended thoſe of Rio das Mortes, of Sabara, and of Sero-frio. The laſt place, beſides gold, produces all the diamonds that come from the Braſils. They are in the bed of a river; which is led aſide, in order afterwards to ſeparate the diamonds, topazes, chryſolites, and other ſtones of inferior goodneſs, from the pebbles, among which they lie.

All theſe ſtones, diamonds excepted, are not contraband: they belong to the poſſeſſors of the mines; but they are obliged to give a very exact account of the diamonds they find; and to put them into the hands of a ſurveyor *; whom the king appoints for this purpoſe. The ſurveyor immediately depoſits them in a little caſket, covered with plates of iron, and locked up by three locks. He has one of the keys, the viceroy the other, and the *Provador de Hazienda Reale* the third. This caſket is incloſed in another, on which are the ſeals of the three perſons above mentioned, and which contains the three keys to the firſt. The viceroy is not allowed to viſit its contents; he only places the whole in a third coffer, which he ſends to Liſbon, after putting his ſeal on it. It is opened in the king's preſeuce; he chooſes the diamonds which he likes out of it; and pays their price to the poſſeſſors of the mines, according to a tariff ſettled in their charter.

The poſſeſſors of the mines pay the value of a Spaniſh piaſtre or dollar per day to his Moſt Faithful Majeſty, for every ſlave ſent out to ſeek diamonds; the number of theſe ſlaves amounts to eight hundred. Of all the contraband trades, that of diamonds is moſt ſeverely puniſhed. If the ſmuggler is poor, he loſes his life; if his riches are ſufficient to ſatisfy what the law ex-

* Intendant.

acts,

acts, beſides the confiſcation of the diamonds, he is condemned to pay double their value, to be impriſoned for one year, and then exiled for life to the coaſt of Africa. Notwithſtanding this ſeverity, the ſmuggling trade with diamonds, even of the moſt beautiful kind, is very extenſive; ſo great is the hope and facility of hiding them, on account of the little room they take up.

All the gold which is got out of the mines cannot be ſent to Rio-Janeiro, without being previouſly brought into the houſes, eſtabliſhed in each diſtrict, where the part belonging to the crown is taken. What belongs to private perſons is returned to them in wedges, with their weight, their number, and the king's arms ſtamped upon them. All this gold is aſſayed by a perſon appointed for that purpoſe, and on each wedge or ingot, the alloy of the gold is marked, that it may afterwards be eaſy to bring them all to the ſame alloy for the coinage.

Theſe ingots belonging to private perſons are regiſtered in the office of *Praybuna*, thirty leagues from Rio Janeiro. At this place is a captain, lieutenant, and fifty men: there the tax of one fifth part is paid, and further, a poll-tax of a *real* and a half per head, of men, cattle, and beaſts of burden. One half of the produce of this tax goes to the king, and the other is divided among the detachment, according to the rank. As it is impoſſible to come back from the mines without paſſing by this ſtation, the ſoldiers always ſtop the paſſengers, and ſearch them with the utmoſt rigour.

The private people are then obliged to bring all the ingots of gold which fall to their ſhare, to the mint at Rio Janeiro, where they get the value of it in caſh: this commonly conſiſts of demi-doubloons, worth eight Spaniſh dollars. Upon each demi-doubloon, the king gets a piaſtre or dollar for the alloy, and for the coinage. The mint at Rio Janeiro is one of the fineſt buildings exiſting. It is furniſhed with all the conveniencies neceſſary towards working with the greateſt expedition. As the gold comes from the mines at the ſame time that the fleets come from Portugal, the coinage muſt be accelerated, and indeed they coin there with amazing quickneſs.

The arrival of theſe fleets, and eſpecially of that from Liſbon, renders the commerce of Rio Janeiro very flouriſhing. The fleet from Porto is laden only with wines, brandy, vinegar, victuals, and ſome coarſe cloths, manufactured in and about that town. As ſoon as the fleets arrive, all the goods they bring are conveyed to the cuſtom-houſe, where they pay a duty of ten per cent. to the king. It muſt be obſerved that the communication between the colony of Santo Sacramento and Buenos Ayres being entirely cut off at preſent, that duty muſt be conſiderably leſſened; for the greater part of the moſt precious merchandizes which arrived from Europe were ſent from Rio Janeiro to that colony, from whence they were ſmuggled through Buenos Ayres to Peru and Chili; and this contraband trade was worth a million and a half of piaſtres or dollars annually to the Portugueſe. In ſhort, the mines of the Braſils produce no ſilver, and all that which the Portugueſe got, came

from

from this ſmuggling trade. The negro trade was another immenſe object. The loſs which the almoſt entire ſuppreſſion of this branch of contraband trade occaſions, cannot be calculated. This branch alone employed at leaſt thirty coaſting veſſels between the Braſils and Rio de la Plata.

Beſides the old duty of ten per cent. which is paid at the royal cuſtom-houſe, there is another duty of two and a half per cent. laid on the goods as a free gift, on account of the unfortunate event which happened at Liſbon in 1755. This duty muſt be paid down at the cuſtom-houſe immediately, whereas for the tenth, you may have a reſpite of ſix months, on giving good ſecurity.

The mines of S. Paolo and Parnagua pay the king four arrobas as his fifth, in common years. The moſt diſtant mines, which are thoſe of Pracaton and Quiaba, depend upon the government * of Matagroſſo. The fifth of theſe mines is not received at Rio Janeiro, but that of the mines of Goyas is. This government has likewiſe mines of diamonds, but it is forbidden to ſearch in them.

All the expences of the king of Portugal at Rio Janeiro, for the payment of the troops and civil officers, the carrying on of the mines, keeping the public buildings in repair, and refitting of ſhips, amount to about ſix hundred thouſand piaſtres. I do not ſpeak of the expence he may be at in conſtructing ſhips of the line and frigates, which he has lately begun to do here.

A ſummary account, and the amount of the ſeparate articles of the king's revenue, taken at a medium in Spaniſh dollars.

	Dollars.
One hundred and fifty arrobas of gold, of which in common years all the fifths amount to - -	1,125,000
The duty on diamonds	240,000
The duty on the coinage - - - -	400,000
Ten per cent. of the cuſtom-houſe - -	350,000
Two and a half per cent. free gift - -	87,000
Poll tax, ſale of employs, offices, and other products of the mines - -	225,000
The duty on negroes	110,000
The duty on train-oil, ſalt, ſoap, and the tenth on the victuals of the country -	130,000
Total in dollars or piaſters - - - -	2,667,000

From whence, if you deduct the expences above mentioned, it will appear that the king of Portugal's revenues from Rio Janeiro, amount to upwards of ten millions of our money (livres †).

Some Extracts and Anecdotes from Groſley's Obſervations on England.

SUCH is the influence of the national character in England, that the people know no medium between prodigality and the moſt rigid œconomy. The parſimoni-

* Capitainie.

† Upwards of 450,000 pounds ſterling; at 4s. and 6d. per dollar.

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ous find means, by their frugality, to bear the expence of all the public foundations and erections. As they do not pique themſelves upon living and dreſſing like other people, nor ſquare their taſtes by thoſe of their neighbours, they are uninfluenced by example, ſuperior to prejudices, and entirely concentered within themſelves. They ſpend or ſave money as they think proper, and when they think proper; in fine, with an income inſufficient for thouſands in the ſame circumſtances, they find a ſuperfluity, which they accumulate, either to leave a great fortune to their heirs, or to indulge ſuch fancies as thoſe I have been mentioning: fancies, which, with Engliſh pride, ſupply the place of a variety of equipages, of lace, jewels, and all the tranſient brilliancy, that national vanity elſewhere ſubſtitutes to ſolid and durable monuments, ſuch as adorned Athens and Rome *, and, in the eyes of poſterity, will alſo be the ornament of England.

I have been told, on this occaſion, of an event, which occurred in common life, but is moſt ſtrikingly odd and ſingular; eſpecially with reſpect to thoſe, who think and act like the vulgar.

A collection was made to build the hoſpital of Bedlam. Thoſe who were employed to gather this money, came to a ſmall houſe, the door of which was half open; from the entry, they overheard an old man ſcolding his ſervant-maid, who, having made uſe of a match in kindling the fire, had afterwards indiſcreetly thrown it away, without reflecting that the match, having ſtill the other extremity dipped in ſulphur, might be of further ſervice. After diverting themſelves a while with the diſpute, they knocked, and preſented themſelves before the old gentleman. As ſoon as they told him the cauſe of their coming, he went into a cloſet, from whence he brought four hundred guineas, and reckoning the money in their preſence, he put it into their bag. The collectors being aſtoniſhed at this generoſity, which they little expected, could not help teſtifying their ſurprize; and told the old fellow what they had heard. "Gentlemen, ſaid he, your ſuprize is occaſioned by a thing of very little conſequence. I keep houſe, and ſave or ſpend money my own way: the one furniſhes me with the means of doing the other: and both equaliy gratify my inclinations. With regard to benefactions and donations, always expect moſt from prudent people, who keep their accounts."

When he had ſpoken thus, he turned them out of his houſe without ceremony, and ſhut the door, not thinking half ſo much of the four hundred guineas, which he had juſt given away, as of the match that had been thrown into the fire.

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London is poſſeſſed of ſeveral cabinets of medals. That of Mr. Duane is, both for the number and compleatneſs of the collection, ſo rich, that it may juſtly vie with the cabinet of a ſovereign. He poſſeſſes a fine ſeries of the coins of the kings of Perſia, with inſcrip-

* *Publicam magnificentiam depopulatur privata luxuries.*. Paterc. l. ii. "The luxury of private perſons deſtroys public magnificence."

tions

tions in characters ſuppoſed to be thoſe of the ſacred language, in which Zoroaſter wrote: the metal of theſe coins is a very brittle ſort of ſilver, which bears a ſtrong reſemblance to ſolder *.

Mr. Duane had three of the coſtlieſt medals of Athens, on one ſide of which was the head of Minerva, and on a ſquare reverſe the owl with an olive branch. He forced me, with the moſt obliging importunity, to accept of the fineſt of theſe three medals, as a preſent. I cannot more properly terminate this article, than by relating a compliment of this ſort which France received from England. The count of Caylus, to whom it was made, relates it in the laſt volume of his Egyptian antiquities in theſe terms:

"On the 18th of June in the year 1764, Mr. Major, an Engliſh engraver, brought me five little Egyptian figures, and a baſſo relievo of marble. Curious to know from whom this preſent came, I queſtioned him accordingly; and as ſecrecy had been recommended to him, he did not explain himſelf, but ſuddenly diſappeared, no doubt through fear of being over-perſuaded by my importunity to make a diſcovery: this abrupt departure was the more eaſy for him to effectuate, as I was confined to my bed by illneſs. He had put into my hands a note, when he delivered the figures: in this I expected to find the information I deſired, but I was undeceived as ſoon as I had got it tranſlated. The import of the paper was, that an Engliſhman, a zealous friend to liberty, and who looked upon the whole world as his country, had a deſire to enrich my cabinet with ſome Egyptian antiques. The moſt kind and polite expreſſions inhanced the value of the preſent.

Penetrated with the moſt lively ſenſe of gratitude at a procedure ſo noble and almoſt unparalleled, I uſed all poſſible means to come at the knowledge of this generous man, but without ſucceſs: ſeeing my inquiries ineffectual, I was obliged to advertiſe in the public papers in London; there he read part of the thanks which I returned him, and became acquainted with my deſire to know where the baſſo relievo had been diſcovered, and how it had been brought over to Europe. I ſoon obtained my requeſt. The ſame Engliſhman, the ſame friend of liberty, the ſame citizen of the world (for this is the name, which he continued to aſſume in the ſecond letter which he did me the honour of writing to me) has ſent me word, that the baſſo-relievo which he ſo generouſly made me a preſent of, was brought from Grand Cairo, about fifteen years ago, by the maſter of an Engliſh ſhip; that it was conſigned to a merchant of London who ſold it, and that afterwards it had fallen into the hands of the donor."

This civility was the more agreeable, and the leſs ſuſpected of flattery, as the Count of Caylus died, without ever knowing from what hand it came. Having ſet an enquiry on foot in London, I diſcovered that this valuable preſent

* Theſe medals are the ſame with thoſe which Hyde had publiſhed before, in his great work concerning the religion of the Perſians.

came

came from Thomas Holles, Esq; Member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies.

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Our author giving an account of the Society of Arts, observes, that these persons are astonished at those speculations upon agriculture, which idle reasoners indulge in other countries: speculations which being useful only to particular people, who have brought them into vogue, answer no other purpose but to fill periodical writings. If, say they, these people really desire to serve the cause of agriculture, why do they not, in places where the *courvée* * robs it of so many hands, whose time is infinitely precious, make united efforts to deliver it from that yoke, either by convincing the government of the inconveniencies attending it, or by applying some remedy to the evil, by way of subscription, if it be thought necessary?

In a conversation upon this subject, an English gentleman, who was very fond of husbandry, told me, that happening to travel in the autumn of the year 1767, from Germany to Paris, through Burgundy and Champagne, he stopt in the evening at a village upon the road to Langres, named Suzainne-court. As he did not chuse to sup, and saw that the principal inns in the village were filled with coaches and waggons, he alighted at a kind of hovel, where he found a bed for himself and a stable for his horse, and there fixed his quarters for that night. Whilst he waited till bed-time, and was free from the noise unavoidable in great inns, which he had prudently shunned, he amused himself with conversing with the mistress of the house, a widow-woman, when suddenly entered the syndic of the village, at the head of twenty peasants, for whom he required *gite* † in the king's name.

These peasants made part of a body of sixty or eighty, who were come from different quarters, to begin next day a grand courvée upon the road of Suzainne-court.

The English gentleman, whose views were disconcerted by the appearance of this crowd, made a particular enquiry into the cause of their meeting. They had been summoned eight or ten leagues off, with their carts and their oxen; but it was found impossible to bring their teams so far, on account of a most rugged road through mountains and craggy places, which neither their carriages nor their oxen were able to get over.

The peasants, drawn up in a row round the kitchen-table, seemed to be very pensive, and to revolve in their minds the fine which they owed their king, and which they were obliged the next day to make good in the presence of the inspector, or go to prison. This fine being proportioned to the number of oxen that each was to bring with him, it was necessary to take an account, which should distinguish the quota for each individual, and give the

* A day's work due from the vassal to his lord, to be done in person, or by his cattle, plough, or team. T.

† Gite, is a power to lie at the house of a tenant, vassal, or subject, in passing along by it. T.

sum

ſum total to be paid to the inſpector. Upon this occaſion, they had recourſe to the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh gentleman, who quickly anſwered their queſtion, and calculated the ſum, which amounted to about fifty livres; this they drew, with a very ſorrowful countenance, out of their pockets, in all ſorts of money, enveloped in paper, and, together with the account, it was locked up by the landlady.

This affair being adjuſted, whilſt theſe poor wretches were buſied near the fire in warming ſome butter and wine, which were given them in charity, to foment their feet, all mangled and torn with walking over flints, the widow aſked them whether they were for ſupper? Some had bread, and made a bargain to have it boiled up with water, ſalt, and a little butter, at two ſols a head: others agreed for the bread and the ſeaſoning: many having neither bread nor money, withdrew to the barn, there to repair their exhauſted ſtrength by repoſe, that they might be able to go through the toil of the next day.

The Engliſh gentleman then aſked the widow, whether ſhe could get a little ſauce to make a ſoup expeditiouſly, by mixing it with butter and greens. She ſaid ſhe had the gravy of ſome beef à la mode, which had been the chief proviſion of her houſe during four days. The gentleman agreed for it: a large pot having been filled up to the brim, and again put upon the fire, he cauſed as much bread to be given to the company as they choſe; ſhe cut it into ſlices, and put them into four great earthen diſhes, which were no ſooner repleniſhed with broth, than it was ſwallowed up with all the ſilence of a Carthuſian refectory. He then cauſed three muſty cheeſes to be ſerved up, with bread ſtill at the diſcretion of the company. The whole entertainment coſt him five livres eight ſols, and procured him a thouſand bleſſings, with the moſt fervent prayers, which thoſe good people put up to heaven for him, returning him thanks in a body.

The gentleman accompanied his relation of this affair with many obſervations upon the fine, upon its legality, upon the character of thoſe who ordered it with one hand, and at the ſame time received it with the other, upon the uſe it was put to, upon the increaſe of labour ariſing from it, &c. He added, that happening ſince to be at a fine country ſeat, which belonged to a man who had made a fortune by paving the high road, he had ſcarce come to the knowledge of that circumſtance, when he fled with all haſte, fearing leſt the houſe ſhould tumble down, and cruſh him together with the owner.

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The following obſervations upon a remarkable and intereſting part of the hiſtory of this country, ſeem to place it in a point of view, which has hitherto eſcaped the notice of our hiſtorians.

Our author ſays, That moſt hiſtorians look upon the haughtineſs and inflexibility of Clement VII. as the ſource of that revolution which deſtroyed the power of the clergy in England: reflecting on this important event, I have fallen into a train of thoughts, which as they ſeem to afford ſome new lights,

I ſhall ſubmit to the conſideration of the reader.

After the councils of Baſil and Conſtance, European ſovereigns found the court of Rome as tractable as before it had been the reverſe. The affair of Henry VIIIth's divorce, preſents us with an extraordinary example of a reſiſtance and reſolution the more aſtoniſhing, as they were leſs to be expected from the character of Clement VII. Cardinal Wolſey conceived the firſt idea of this divorce, in circumſtances when every thing ſeemed to inſure its ſucceſs. He had juſt acceded upon his maſter's account to the alliance between France, the pope, and the Venetians: he looked upon the divorce as a ſecure battery againſt the emperor; but he did not foreſee the pillaging of Rome, the impriſonment of the pope, his complete reconciliation with Charles V. and the ſuperiority which theſe extraordinary accidents were likely to give this prince, whoſe oppoſition formed the only knot of a difficulty, which it was in vain to attempt to ſolve by Leviticus, by Deuteronomy, and by the ſuffrage of ſcholaſtic doctors and the opinions of univerſities. The pope exhauſted all the artifices of his countrymen to avoid coming to a deciſion, and endeavoured to ſhew Henry VIII. that it was out of his power to determine the matter. He even went ſo far as to ſuggeſt to him to have the affair examined into and decided in England, without his concurrence, expreſſing his regret that the king had not followed the advice, which, at the very beginning of the affair, had been given him by the prelates of his kingdom, an advice which had been oppoſed by Cardinal Wolſey upon pretext of deference for the Holy See, but in reality becauſe he then found as much facility as ſecurity in recurring to Rome.

The Engliſh hiſtorians, even Mr. Hume himſelf, have neglected to diſcuſs this point, which is of the greater importance as it determined the diſgrace of Wolſey, and as it ſeems to diſculpate the court of Rome of the inflexibility which it is accuſed of, and which it could not avoid ſhewing, ſince it was become entirely dependent on Charles V *.

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* I meet with a proof of this fact, in a letter written to the legate Campeggio, in the pope's name, by Cardinal Salviati, and inſerted in a Collection of Lettere di XIII. Huomini Illuſtr. fol. 28. N. S. (*Il papa*) *ſà e dagli effetti a conoſciuto l'ottima mente del reverendiſſimo ed illuſtriſſimo Monſignor Eboracenſe, verſo le coſe della ſede Apoſtolica; ed hà per certo che con medeſimo animo ſi moveſſe S. S. reverendiſſima a fare che il ſereniſſimo Ré domandaſſe un legato per queſta coſa, con tutto che da Prelati del regno li foſſe detto che poteva far ſenza. Ma voleſſe Iddio che S. S. Reverendiſſima aveſſe laſciato corren la coſa, perche ſe il ré l'aveſſe determinata ſenza l'autorità della ſantità ſuo, o male o bene che aveſſe fatto, ſaria ſtato ſenza colpa ſua e biaſimo ſuo!* Our lord, the pope, knows, and from facts has diſcovered the good intentions of the moſt reverend and illuſtrious Cardinal of York, with regard to the affairs of the apoſtolical ſee; and it is his firm opinion, that the moſt reverend cardinal ſhould, with the ſame good intention, endeavour to perſuade the moſt ſerene king to apply for a legate to tranſact that affair, though he has been told by the prelates of his kingdom

[We ſhall conclude theſe extracts with the whimſical opinion of our author, as to the cauſe which enabled the people of this country to export ſuch vaſt quantities of wheat.]

The Engliſh bread is very good, and very fine, though it has a great deal of crumb. It was the Engliſh, that firſt thought of uſing yeſt or the flower of beer for leaven to make bread: a cuſtom, which, with great difficulty, began to obtain at Paris about the middle of the laſt century. The firſt edition of the Hiſtory of the Police of Paris preſents us with extraordinary papers relative to the conteſts which it occaſioned. The parliament of Paris, taking cognizance of this affair, conſulted the moſt eminent citizens, together with the gentlemen of the faculty, and were almoſt for conſulting the Sorbonne; their contradictory opinions increaſing the difficulty, inſtead of diminiſhing it, the little loaves continued in poſſeſſion of the yeſt or flower of beer. The caſe will, no doubt, be the ſame with regard to inoculation, for which likewiſe all Europe is indebted to England. Thoſe who are intereſted on either ſide of the queſtion, cannot read the pieces relative to this affair, collected by the commiſſioner la Marre, without the higheſt ſatisfaction; eſpecially the opinion of the famous bookſeller Vitré: that piece could not diſcover more humour, if Moliere himſelf had drawn it up.

The butter and tea, which the Londoners live upon from morning till three or four o'clock in the afternoon, occaſion the chief conſumption of bread, which is cut in ſlices, and ſo thin, that it does as much honour to the addreſs of the perſon who cuts it, as to the ſharpneſs of the kniſe. Two or three of theſe ſlices furniſh out a breakfaſt. They are no leſs ſparing in their other meals: what would be ſcarce enough for a Frenchman of an ordinary appetite, would ſuffice three hungry Engliſhmen. They ſeem to eat bread merely through fear of being thought to eat none at their meals: as this is the national taſte, their phyſicians look upon bread as the heavieſt of all aliments, and the hardeſt of digeſtion. 'Tis this taſte, and the cuſtom eſtabliſhed in conſequence of it, which enables the Engliſh to export a prodigious quantity of

kingdom, that he might do without one. But would to God, that the moſt reverend lord cardinal had let the affairs run on, becauſe, if the king had determined it without the authority of his holineſs, whether he had done well or ill, it would have paſſed without any fault of his, and without his incurring any cenſure!"

The pope himſelf ſpoke in this manner to the agent of Henry VIII. who gives that prince an account of what his holineſs ſaid in a Latin diſpatch of the 17th of September 1528, inſerted in the Proofs of the Hiſtory of the Divorce, by the Abbé le Grand, p. 16. *Agant*, ſaid the pope to him, *agant per ſe ipſos quod volunt, legatum remittant, eo prætextu quòd in cauſam ulterius procedi nolint; et deinceps, ut ipſis videbitur, rem conficiant, modo ne, me auctore, injuſtè quidquam agatur.* "Let them, ſaid the pope, do whatever they think proper of themſelves, let them ſend back the legate upon pretext that they do not chuſe to proceed any farther in the affair; and then let them determine as they think proper, provided they do not do any injuſtice by my authority."

corn: an exportation, which does not ſo much prove their being overſtocked with that commodity, as their uſing but little. Of conſequence, a ſcarcity of corn is not much felt, even by the common people, who could go without bread, if circumſtances required it.

From hence it may be inferred, by the way, that the cultivation of land is regulated by different principles in France from thoſe which direct it in England, where one half of the ground, both is, and ought to be, laid out in paſtures and fields for grazing cattle.

Account of the Siege of Syracuſe, from the ſecond Volume of Hampton's Tranſlation of Polybius.

THE conſul Appius, having taken upon himſelf the command of the land forces, and ſtationed the army round the Scythian portico, from whence the wall was continued along the ſhore even to the mole of the harbour, reſolved to make his approaches on that ſide. As the number of his artificers was very great, he prepared in five days only a ſufficient quantity of blinds and darts, with every thing beſides that was proper for the ſiege; and was perſuaded that, by this celerity, he ſhould be able to attack the enemy before they had made the neceſſary preparations for their defence. He had not, at this time, made due reflections upon the great ſkill of Archimedes; nor conſidered, that the mind of a ſingle man is on ſome occaſions far ſuperior to the force of many hands. But this truth was ſoon diſcovered to him by the event. For, as Syracuſe was in itſelf a place of very great ſtrength, the wall that ſurrounded it being built upon lofty hills, whoſe tops, hanging over the plain, rendered all approach from without, except in certain parts, extremely difficult; ſo within the city likewiſe, and againſt all attempts that might be made on the ſide of the ſea, ſo great a quantity of inſtruments of defence had been contrived by the perſon juſt now mentioned, that the beſieged were at no time idle, but were ready upon every new attack, to meet the motions, and repel the efforts of the enemy. Appius, however, advancing with his blinds and ladders, endeavoured to approach that part of the wall which was joined to the Hexapylum, on the eaſtern ſide of the city. At the ſame time, Marcellus directed his courſe toward Achradina, with a fleet of ſixty quinqueremes, all filled with ſoldiers, who were armed with bows, ſlings, and javelins, in order to drive the enemy from the walls. There were alſo eight other quinqueremes, from one ſide of which the benches of the rowers had been removed, from the right ſide of ſome, and from the left of others. Theſe veſſels being joined two and two together, on the ſides from which the benches had been taken, were rowed by the oars on the oppoſite ſide, and carried to the walls certain machines called ſackbuts, the conſtruction and uſe of which may be thus deſcribed.

A ladder is made, which has four feet in breadth, and ſuch a length as may make it equal, when raiſed, to the height of the walls. On either ſide of it is a high breaſtwork, in the form of a balluſtrade. This ladder is laid at length upon the

the ſides in which the two veſſels are joined, but extending far beyond the prows; and at the top of the maſts of the veſſels are fixed pullies and ropes. At the proper time the ropes are faſtened to the top of the machine; and while ſome, ſtanding on the ſtern of the veſſels, draw the ladder upwards by the pullies, others on the prow, at the ſame time, aſſiſt in raiſing it with bars and levers. The veſſels being then rowed near to the ſhore, endeavours are uſed to fix the machine againſt the walls. At the top of the ladder is a little ſtage, guarded on three ſides with blinds, and containing four men upon it, who engage with thoſe upon the walls that endeavour to obſtruct the fixing of the machine. And when it is fixed, theſe men, being now raiſed above the top of the wall, throw down the blinds on either ſide and advance to attack the battlements and towers. The reſt at the ſame time aſcend the ladder, without any fear that it ſhould fall, becauſe it is ſtrongly faſtened with ropes to the two veſſels. The name of ſackbut is beſtowed not improperly upon this machine; for, when it is raiſed, the appearance of the ladder and the veſſels, joined thus together, very much reſembles the figure of that inſtrument.

In this manner then, when all things now were ready, the Romans deſigned to attack the towers. But Archimedes had prepared machines that were fitted to every diſtance. And, while the veſſels were yet far removed from the walls, employing catapults and baliſtæ, that were of the largeſt ſize, and worked by the ſtrongeſt ſprings, he wounded the enemy with his darts and ſtones, and threw them into great diſorder. When the darts paſſed beyond them, he then uſed other machines, of a ſmaller ſize, and ſtill porportioned to the diſtance. By theſe means the Romans were ſo effectually repulſed, that it was not poſſible for them to approach. Marcellus therefore, perplexed with this reſiſtance, was forced to advance ſilently with his veſſels in the night. But, when they came ſo near to the land as to be within the reach of darts, they were expoſed to new danger from another invention which Archimedes had contrived. He had cauſed openings to be made in many parts of the wall, equal in height to the ſtature of a man, and to the palm of a hand in breadth. And, having planted on the inſide archers and little ſcorpions, he diſcharged a multitude of arrows through the openings, and diſabled the ſoldiers that were on board. In this manner, whether the Romans were at a great diſtance, or whether they were near, he not only rendered uſeleſs all their efforts, but deſtroyed alſo many of their men. When they attempted alſo to raiſe the ſackbuts, certain machines, which he had raiſed along the whole wall on the inſide, and which were before concealed from view, ſuddenly appeared above the walls, and ſtretched their long beaks far beyond the battlements. Some of theſe machines carried maſſes of lead, and ſtones not leſs than ten talents in weight. And, when the veſſels with the ſackbuts came near, the beaks, being firſt turned by ropes and pullies to the proper point, let fall their ſtones, which broke not only the ſackbuts, but

the veſſels likewiſe, and threw all thoſe that were on board into the greateſt danger. In the ſame manner alſo the reſt of the machines, as often as the enemy approached under the cover of their blinds, and had ſecured themſelves by that precaution againſt the darts that were diſcharged through the openings of the wall, let fall upon them ſtones of ſo large a ſize, that all the combatants upon the prow were forced to retire from their ſtation.

He invented likewiſe a hand of iron, hanging by a chain from the beak of a machine, which was uſed in the following manner. The perſon, who like a pilot guided the beak, having let fall the hand, and catched hold of the prow of any veſſel, drew down the oppoſite end of the machine that was on the inſide of the walls. And when the veſſel was thus raiſed erect upon its ſtern, the machine itſelf was held immoveable; but, the chain being ſuddenly looſened from the beak by the means of pullies, ſome of the veſſels were thrown upon their ſides, others turned with the bottom upwards, and the greateſt part, as the prows were plunged from a conſiderable height into the ſea, were filled with water, and all that were on board thrown into tumult and diſorder.

Marcellus was in no ſmall degree embarraſſed, when he found himſelf encountered in every attempt by ſuch reſiſtance. He perceived that all his efforts were defeated with loſs, and were even derided by the enemy. But, amidſt all the anxiety that he ſuffered, he could not help jeſting upon the inventions of Archimedes. This man, ſaid he, employs our ſhips as buckets to draw water; and, boxing about our ſackbuts as if they were unworthy to be aſſociated with him, drives them from his company with diſgrace. Such was the ſucceſs of the ſiege on the ſide of the ſea.

Appius alſo on his part, having met with the ſame obſtacles in his approaches, was in like manner forced to abandon his deſign. For, while he was yet at a conſiderable diſtance, great numbers of his army were deſtroyed by the balliſtæ and the catapults. So wonderful was the quantity of ſtones and darts, and ſo aſtoniſhing the force with which they were thrown. The machines indeed were worthy of Hiero, who had furniſhed the expence; and of Archimedes, who deſigned them, and by whoſe directions they were made. If the troops advanced nearer to the city, they either were ſtopped in their approach by the arrows that were diſcharged through the openings in the walls, or, if they attempted to force their way under the cover of their bucklers, were deſtroyed by ſtones and beams that were let fall upon their heads. Great miſchief alſo was occaſioned by thoſe hands of iron that have been mentioned, which lifted men with their armour into the air, and daſhed them againſt the ground. Appius therefore was at laſt conſtrained to return back again to his camp. And, when he had held a conſultation with the tribunes, it was with one conſent determined by them, that every other method ſhould be tried to obtain poſſeſſion of Syracuſe, but that they would no more attempt to take it by aſſault. Nor did they afterwards depart from this reſolution. For, though they remained eight months before the city, and during that time invented various ſtratagems,

gems, and carried into execution many bold deſigns, they never had the courage to attack the place in the regular forms. So wonderful and of ſuch importance, upon ſome occaſions, is the power of a ſingle man, and the force of ſcience properly employed. With ſo great armies, both by land and ſea, the Romans could ſcarcely have failed to take the city, if one old man had been removed. But, while he is preſent they dare not even to make the attempt, in the manner at leaſt which Archimedes was able to oppoſe. Being perſuaded therefore, that, as the city was crouded with inhabitants, it might at laſt moſt eaſily be reduced by famine, they reſolved to have recourſe to this as their only hope, and to intercept by their fleet the proviſions that ſhould be brought by ſea, while the army cut off all approach on the ſide of the land. And, that the time employed in the ſiege might not paſs wholly without action, but be attended with advantage in ſome other place, the conſuls divided the army. And, while Appius with two parts of the forces inveſted the city, Marcellus with the reſt, advancing through the country, waſted the lands of the Sicilians, who had joined the Carthaginians in the war.

Account of the Fens in Lincolnſhire, and their Produce. From Mr. Pennant's Tour to Scotland.

THE proſpect from (the eminence on which ſtands Lincoln Cathedral and the ruins of its Caſtle) is very extenſive, but very barren of objects, a vaſt flat as far as the eye can reach, conſiſting of plains not the moſt fertile, or of Fens * and Moors: the laſt are far leſs extenſive than they were, many being drained, and will ſoon become the beſt land in the country. But ſtill much remains to be done; the Fens near Reveſby-abbey, eight miles beyond Horncaſtle, are of vaſt extent; but ſerve for little other purpoſe than the rearing great numbers of geeſe, which are the wealth of the Fenmen.

During the breeding ſeaſon, theſe birds are lodged in the ſame houſes with the inhabitants, and even in their very bed-chambers: in every apartment are three rows of coarſe wicker pens, placed one above another; each bird has its ſeparate lodge divided from the other, which it keeps poſſeſſion of during the time of ſitting. A perſon attends the flock, and twice a day drives the whole to water; then brings them back to their habitations, helping thoſe that live in the upper ſtories to their neſts, without ever miſplacing a ſingle bird.

The geeſe are plucked five times in the year, the firſt plucking is at Lady-day, for feathers and quills, and the ſame is renewed, for feathers only, four times more between that and Michaelmas. The old geeſe ſubmit quietly to the opera-

* The Fens, naked as they now appear, were once well wooded; oaks have been found buried in them, which were ſixteen yards long, and five in circumference; fir trees from thirty to thirty-five yards long, and a foot or eighteen inches ſquare. Theſe trees had not the mark of the axe, but appeared as if burnt down by fire applied to their lower parts. Acorns and ſmall nuts have alſo been found in great quantities in the ſame places. Dugdale on embankment, 141.

tion, but the young ones are very noisy and unruly. I once saw this performed, and observed that goslins of six weeks old were not spared; for their tails were plucked, as I was told, to habituate them early to what they were to come to. If the season proves cold, numbers of geese die by this barbarous custom.

Vast numbers are driven annually to London, to supply the markets; among them, all the superannuated geese and ganders (called here the cagmags) which serve to fatigue the jaws of the good citizens, who are so unfortunate as to meet with them.

The fen, called the west fen, is the place where the ruffs and reeves resort to in the greatest numbers; and many other sorts of water fowl, which do not require the shelter of reeds or rushe, migrate here to breed; for this fen is very bare, having been imperfectly drained by narrow canals, which intersect it for great numbers of miles. These the inhabitants navigate in most diminutive shallow boats; they are, in fact, the roads of the country.

The east fen is quite in a state of nature, and gives a specimen of the country before the introduction of drainage: it is a vast tract of morass, intermixed with numbers of lakes, from half a mile to two or three miles in circuit, communicating with each other by narrow reedy straits; they are very shallow, none are above four or five feet in depth; but abound with fish, such as pike, pearch, ruff, bream, tench, rud, dace, roach, burbolt, sticklebacks and eels. The fen is covered with reeds, the harvest of the neighbouring inhabitants, who mow them annually; for they prove a much better thatch than straw, and not only cottages, but many very good houses are covered with them. Stares, which during winter resort in myriads to roost in the reeds, are very destructive, by breaking them down by the vast numbers that perch on them. The people are therefore very diligent in their attempts to drive them away, and are at great expence in powder to free themselves from these troublesome guests. I have seen a stock of reeds harvested and stacked worth two or three hundred pounds, which was the property of a single farmer.

The birds which inhabit the different fens are very numerous; I never met with a finer field for the zoologist to range in. Besides the common wild duck, wild geese, garganies, porchards, shovelers and teals, breed here. I have seen on the east fen a small flock of the tufted ducks; but they seemed to make it only a baiting-place. The pewit gulls and black terns abound; the last in vast flocks almost deafen one with their clamours: a few of the great terns, or tickets, are seen among them. I saw several of the great crested grebes on the east fen, called there gaunts, and met with one of their floating nests with eggs in it. The lesser crested grebe, the black and dusky grebe, and the little grebe, are also inhabitants of the fens; together with coots, water-hens, spotted water-hens, water-rails, ruffs, redshanks, lap-wings, or wipes, red-breasted godwits, and whimbrels. The godwits breed near Washenbrough; the whimbrels only appear for about a fortnight in May near Spalding, and then quit the country. Opposite to

Foss-

Foſſdyke-Waſh, during ſummer, are great numbers of avoſettas, called there yelpers, from their cry: they hover over the ſportman's head like the lap-wing, and fly with their necks and legs extended.

Knots are taken in nets along the ſhore near Foſſdyke in great numbers during winter; but they diſappear in the ſpring.

The ſhort-eared owl, Br. Zool. I. 156. viſits the neighbourhood of Waſhenbrough, along with the woodcocks, and probably performs its migrations with thoſe birds, for it is obſerved to quit the country at the ſame time; I have alſo received ſpecimens of them from the Daniſh dominions, one of the retreats of the woodcock. This owl is not obſerved in this country to perch on trees, but conceals itſelf in long old graſs; if diſturbed, takes a ſhort flight, lights again and keeps ſtaring about, during which time its horns are very viſible. The farmers are fond of the arrival of theſe birds, as they clear the fields of mice, and will even fly in ſearch of prey during day, provided the weather is cloudy and miſty.

But the greateſt curioſity in theſe parts, is the vaſt Heronry at Creſſi-Hall, ſix miles from Spalding. The herons reſort there in February to repair their neſts, ſettle there in the ſpring to breed, and quit the place during winter. They are numerous as rooks, and their neſts ſo crouded together, that myſelf and the company that was with me counted not fewer than eighty in one tree. I here had opportunity of detecting my own miſtake, and that of other ornithologiſts, in making two ſpecies of herons; for I found that the creſted heron was only the male of the other: it made a moſt beautiful appearance with its ſnowy neck and long creſt ſtreaming with the wind. The family who owned this place was of the ſame name with theſe birds, which ſeems to be the principal inducement for perſerving them.

In the time of Michael Drayton,

Here ſtalk'd the ſtately crane, as though he march'd in war:

But at preſent this bird is quite unknown in our iſland; but every other ſpecies enumerated by that obſervant poet ſtill are found in this fenny tract, or its neighbourhood.

Spalding, in form, neatneſs, and ſituation, reſembles very much a Dutch town: the river Welland paſſes through one of the ſtreets, a canal is cut through another, and trees are planted on each ſide. The church is a handſome ſtructure, the ſteeple a ſpire. The churches in general, throughout this low tract, are very handſome; all are built of ſtone, which muſt have been brought from places very remote along temporary canals; for, in many inſtances, the quarries lie at leaſt twenty miles diſtant. But theſe edifices were built in zealous ages, when the benedictions or maledictions of the church made the people conquer every difficulty that might obſtruct theſe pious foundations. The Abbey of Crowland, ſeated in the midſt of a ſhaking fen, is a curious monument of the inſuperable zeal of the times it was erected in; as the beautiful tower of Boſton church, viſible from all parts, is a magnificent ſpecimen of a fine gothic taſte.

Singular Gratitude and Generoſity of Sentiments between two Arabian Lords; extracted from a Miſcellany of Eaſtern Learning, juſt publiſhed.

ALI-IBN-ABBAS, favourite of the Caliph Mamoun *, and lieutenant of the police in the reign of this prince, relates, in theſe terms, a ſtory that happened to himſelf. "I was one evening with the caliph, when a man, bound hand and foot, was brought in. Mamoun ordered me to keep a watchful eye over the priſoner, and to bring him the next day. The caliph ſeemed greatly irritated; and the fear of expoſing myſelf to his reſentment induced me to confine the priſoner in my haram, as the moſt ſecure place in my houſe.

"I aſked him what country he was of. He ſaid, Damaſcus; and that his habitation was in the quarter of the great moſque. May heaven, cried I, ſhower down the choiceſt of its bleſſings upon the city of Damaſcus, and particularly upon the quarter where you reſided! He was ſollicitous to know the motive that ſo much intereſted me for that diſtrict. It is, ſaid I, that I owe my life to a man that lived there.

"Thoſe words excited his curioſity, and he conjured me to gratify it. It is many years ſince, continued I, that the caliph diſſatisfied with the viceroy of Damaſcus, depoſed him. I accompanied the perſon whom the prince had appointed his ſucceſſor; and at the inſtant we were taking poſſeſſion of the governor's palace, a quarrel broke out between the new and the old governor; the latter had poſted ſoldiers who aſſaulted us: I eſcaped out of a window, and, finding myſelf purſued by other aſſaſſins, took ſhelter in your quarter. I obſerved a palace open, and ſeeing the maſter at the door ſupplicated him to ſave my life. He immediately conducted me into the apartment of his women, where I continued a month in peace and plenty.

"My hoſt came one day to inform me, that a caravan was ſetting out for Bagdad; and that, if I wiſhed to return to my own home, I could not avail myſelf of a more favourable opportunity. Shame held my tongue; and I had not

* Mamoun, ſon of the Caliph Aroun-Alrachid. His name is famous all over the eaſt; and he is reckoned the greateſt prince of the Abbaſſidies family. He reigned twenty-eight years and eight months. He was a great warrior, of a ſweet diſpoſition, and liberal to exceſs; but what moſt immortalized him, was his love of learning. He was himſelf deeply verſed in every ſcience, and more eſpecially in philoſophy and aſtronomy. This is the prince that cauſed the moſt valuable books to be tranſlated from the Greeks, their firſt maſters.——The Mahometan doctors have reproached him with introducing philoſophy, and the other ſpeculative ſciences, into Mahometaniſm; for the Arabians of his days were not accuſtomed to read any other books but what related to their own religion. This prince ſhewed equal favour to every man of knowledge, let his religion be what it would.——The queſtion about the creation, or eternity, of the Alcoran, was ſtarted in his time, and occaſioned much effuſion of blood. He, with the ſmalleſt number of doctors, held it to be created. But the other doctors inſiſted, that the Alcoran being the word proceeding from God, was eternal like himſelf: this ſentiment is embraced by the preſent Mahometans, who conſider all that deny that doctrine as infidels.

courage to confeſs my poverty: I had no money, and for want of that ſhould be forced to follow the caravan on foot. But how great was my ſurprize, when, on the day of departure, a very fine horſe was brought me, a mule loaded with all ſorts of proviſions, and a black ſlave to attend me on the road! My generous hoſt preſented me at the ſame time a purſe of gold, and conducted me himſelf to the caravan, where he recommended me to ſeveral of the travellers, who were his friends. Theſe are the kindneſſes I received in your city, and that render it ſo dear to me: all my concern is, that I have not hitherto been able to diſcover my generous benefactor. I ſhould die content, could I find an opportunity of teſtifying my gratitude.

"Your wiſhes are accompliſhed, cried my priſoner in a tranſport. I am he, that received you in my palace. Do you not remember me? The time that had elapſed ſince that event, and the grief into which he was ſunk, had greatly altered his face; but, on a more cloſe examination of his features, I eaſily recollected him; and ſome circumſtances he brought to my mind left me not the leaſt room to doubt but that the priſoner, who was then in danger of loſing his life, was the very perſon who had ſo generouſly ſaved mine. I embraced him with tears in my eyes, took off his chains, and aſked him by what fatality he had incurred the caliph's diſpleaſure. Some contemptible enemies, he replied, have found means to aſperſe me unjuſtly to Mamoun; I was hurried away from Damaſcus, and cruelly denied even the conſolation of embracing my wife and children: I know not what fate attends me; but as I have reaſon to apprehend my death is determined, I requeſt you to acquaint them with my misfortunes.

"No, ſaid I to him, you ſhall not die; I dare give you this aſſurance: you ſhall be reſtored to your family; be at liberty from this moment. I preſently provided ſome pieces of the richeſt gold ſtuffs of Bagdad, and begged him to preſent them to his wife: depart immediately, added I, preſenting him with a purſe of a thouſand ſequins; haſte to rejoin thoſe precious pledges of your affection which you left at Damaſcus; let the caliph's indignation fall on me; I dread it not, if I am happy enough to preſerve you.

"What a propoſal do you make me! anſwered my priſoner; and can you think me capable of accepting it? What! ſhall I, to avoid death, ſacrifice that ſame life now which I formerly ſaved? Endeavour to convince the caliph of my innocence: this is the only proof I will admit of your gratitude: if you cannot undeceive him, I will go myſelf and offer him my head: let him diſpoſe of my life at his pleaſure, provided yours be ſafe. I again intreated him to eſcape, but he continued inflexible.

"I did not fail to preſent myſelf the next morning before Mamoun. The prince was dreſſed in a crimſon-coloured mantle, the ſymbol of his anger. As ſoon as he ſaw me, he enquired where my priſoner was? and at the ſame inſtant ordered the executioner to attend. My lord, ſays I, throwing myſelf at his feet, ſomething very extraordinary has happened with regard to the perſon you yeſterday committed to my cuſtody. Will your majeſty

majeſty permit me to explain it? Theſe words threw him into a paſſion. I ſwear, cried he, by the ſoul of my anceſtors, that thy head ſhall pay for the priſoner, if thou haſt ſuffered him to eſcape. Both my life and his are at your majeſty's diſpoſal: vouchſafe to hear me. Speak, ſaid he. I then related to the prince, in what manner that man had ſaved my life at Damaſcus; that, deſirous to diſcharge the obligation I lay under to him, I had offered him his liberty; but that he had refuſed it, from the fear of expoſing me to death. My lord, added I, he is not guilty; a man of ſuch generous ſentiments cannot be ſo. Some baſe detractors have calumniated him to you; and he is become the unfortunate victim of their hatred and envy. The caliph appeared affected, and having naturally a greatneſs of ſoul, could not help admiring the conduct of my friend. I pardon him, ſaid Mamoun, on thy account: go, carry him this good news, and bring him to me. I threw myſelf at the prince's feet, kiſſed them, and made my acknowledgments in the ſtrongeſt terms my gratitude could ſuggeſt: I then conducted my priſoner into the caliph's preſence. The monarch ordered him to be clothed with a robe of honour, preſented him with ten horſes, ten mules, and ten camels, out of his own ſtables; to all which favours he had a purſe of ten thouſand ſequins for the expences of his journey, and gave him a letter of recommendation to the governor of Damaſcus.

Extract from a little Work called Something New.

WITHIN this century, Borollo, in his phyſical hiſtory, ſays, "that freſh-water craw-fiſh may be regenerated by their own powder calcined in a crucible, then boiled in water with a little ſand, and left to cool for a few days; when the animalcula will appear ſwimming merrily in the liquor, and muſt be then nouriſhed with beef blood till they attain the proper ſize to ſtock your ponds with."

There to procreate, I ſuppoſe, in the ordinary, unſcientifick manner; which in truth they ſhould do, for me. They have more idle time on their hands. And why ſhould one be at the trouble of making a parcel of little animals, that can do it themſelves, to the full as well at leaſt?

The Sieur Pogorios, and Monſieur de Chambulan, both agree with Signior Borello in the ſame proceſs, affirming their own experience as vouchers of the fact. But they all of them, indeed, join in giving you this philoſophic caution, in the chymiſtry of the matter, that the operations muſt always be performed during the full of the moon. Which very properly ſeems to hint at the influence under which theſe fiſhmongers had framed their lunar ſyſtem; otherwiſe the crab, I ſhould think, would have been a more favourable ſign to have ruled the nativity of craw-fiſh.

So chymiſts boaſt they have a power,
From the dead aſhes of a flower,
Some faint reſemblance to produce,
But not the virtue, taſte, or juice.

SWIFT.

But

But theſe ſupernatural adepts ſcorn to be reſtrained within the narrow pale of art, but would outrival nature herſelf, in her moſt favourite act, by performing a feat beyond her power, letting her into the ſecret of a method of propagation, which ſhe had never dreamed of—as theſe philoſophers moſt certainly did—and affording us a demonſtrative proof of a reſurrection, ſo as by fire.

It may poſſibly be from ſuch a hint as this, that the idea of grinding old women young again firſt took its riſe. And this I am ſtill further encouraged to believe from what the learned Rochos ſays upon this ſubject, in his work intitled, *The Art of Nature*—that the aſhes of toads will produce the very ſame effect as the powder of crabs' eyes; which I think no leſs than probable, as far as I pretend to be a judge of philoſophy.

Nay, even ſo late as the year fifty, a French chymiſt, reaſoning I ſuppoſe upon that abſurd and unnatural principle of Cæſalpinus, in his comment on Ariſtotle, *Quæcunque ex ſemine fiunt, eadem fieri poſſe ſine ſemine*, affirmed, that he had procreated eels from rye-meal, or mutton-broth, ſtopt cloſe in bottles, hermetically ſealed, and ſhaken *quantum ſufficit*—a good way to compaſs the perpetual motion. —This perſon impoſed for a conſiderable time on all the phyſicians and un-natural philoſophers in France, *et alibi*; and I don't know whether they are undeceived yet or no.

I forgot whether the pope did not admit a ſcrag of mutton into his Lenten bill of fare upon this diſcovery, as containing the eſſence of fiſh in its juices, and adhibit it as a ſecond inſtance of tranſubſtantiation. This adept attempted to found a proof of the fortuitous concourſe of atoms upon this proceſs, by ſhewing that matter and motion was capable of producing animal life. *Ergo*, &c.

But theſe are puerile works, or mere apprentice eſſays, to the manly and maſterly operations of that great Chymiſt, Julius Camillus, who outdid nature herſelf; for he made men and women at once, and ſhe can only make boys and girls. Several writers, particularly Amatus Luſitanus, affirm they have ſeen his phials full of theſe homunculi, or Lilliputian productions compleat in all their parts; and the great Paracelſus was ſo phyſically convinced of the certainty of the art, that in his treatiſe, *De rerum naturâ*, he gives you the entire proceſs of performing theſe mannikins. This is certainly the higheſt of all philoſopher's ſtones. The former only makes gold, this makes man. The former only prolongs life, this creates it. That there is only one way into the world, but many out of it, was an old ſaying, in the days of ignorance, it ſeems—philoſophy knows better things, now.

But this is not all. We can bring the dead to life again. Read the following paragraph, taken from the poſtſcript of the St. James's Chronicle, or Britiſh Evening Poſt, No. 1645, which was tranſlated from the Hague Gazette.

"Mr. Tuneſtrick, by origin an Engliſhman, has juſt exhibited at Verſailles a very ſingular experiment. He opened the head of a ſheep, and a horſe, from ſide to ſide, by driving a large iron wedge into the ſkull, by means of a mallet; drew

drew the wedge out afterwards, with pincers, and recalled the animals to life, by injecting, through the exterior aperture with a tin ſyringe, a ſpirituous liquor of his own compoſition, to which he attributes ſurpriſing effects.

"The taſte of this liquor reſembles that of commanders balm."

Here's a treacherous renegade for you. We are undone if ever we ſhould go to war with the French again—For as faſt as we knock them on the head, this curſed Tuneſtrick comes with his ſyringe and phials, and reſurrects them again, in a ſquirt; and how pot-valiant will they be, after they have gotten a ſup in their heads! So that Hudibras's philoſophy,

But he that is in battle ſlain,
Will never riſe to fight again,

goes for nothing, now. For dead men, as it ſeems, may riſe again, like Bayes's troops, or the ſavages in the Fantocini; and the expreſſion in Dryden's ode, of "thrice he ſlew the ſlain," may poſſibly become a mere literal fact, in future.

'Tis true indeed that the article does not ſay the experiment had been yet tried upon a Frenchman's brain; but I don't think it will be any great ſtraining of anatomy, to ſuppoſe that what may be good for a ſheep's head, may ſerve as well for his.

I ſee plainly now the reaſon of the king of France reducing his forces, ſo greatly, of late; for an handful of men make an army, under the preſent manœuvre. Leonidas would not have left Xerxes a ſoldier alive, if Tuneſtrick had been but a ſurgeon of his regiment; for all the miſchief that the Perſian ſabres could have done, on that famous day, would be only to have given the Spartan's a head-ach. What a ſhame for our miniſtry, to let Lewis get ſuch an advantage of us! But nothing can go right, I'm convinced of it, 'till Wilkes or I get the lead.

In fine, after the manner that theſe Promethean, theſe Pigmalion, theſe Deucalion artiſts are proceeding, we may expect ſoon to ſee the good old-faſhioned method of propagation, grown quite out of uſe, and only to be heard of in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, among exploded ſyſtems, as an obſolete act of nature. And we may then have reaſon to ſay of men in general, what the woman of a coffee-houſe did of a certain numerous family once, in London, one or other of whom people were enquiring for, every day at her bar; "There are more F——ds, I believe, ſaid ſhe, than ever God made."

Analogy; from the ſame.

THE common, or obvious appearances of things, are not always the true nature of them; nay, frequently are found to be their very reverſe. To give two inſtances—firſt, in the moſt inſignificant article; a hair, which ſeems to be perfectly round to the naked eye, is ſhewn to be really flat, or angular—I forget which, through a microſcope. Next, in the higheſt object; the ſun appears to move round the earth, and the world to ſtand ſtill—both of which circumſtances have been long ſince demonſtrably proved to be falſe.

Nay more—philoſophy has ſufficiently

ciently evinced that the former ſuppoſed ſtate of theſe reſpective bodies, could not have been true, in the poſſible nature of things; as thought itſelf could hardly fly at the rate the ſun muſt do, to produce the phænomena of aſtronomy.

[An ingenious Frenchman had no other way of accommodating the difficulty of the ſun's riſing every morning in the eaſt, after it had ſet in the weſt, but by ſuppoſing it to ſteal ſlily back again to its former ſtation, *in the night*. One of our F.R.S. in *the Tranſactions*, accounted as wiſely for the diſappearance of comets, by ſaying that they retired *to the Antipodes*. This paragraph by the by.]

Thus then, after the conviction of our underſtanding, from the two particulars inſtanced above, that our ſenſes are liable to miſtake, without the aſſiſtance of art, and our apprehenſion ſubject to error, unleſs inſtructed by ſcience; and theſe in the moſt common objects of nature, why do we remain ſo ſceptical ſtill, in matters of faith, ſuppoſing the authority to be good, merely becauſe they have not yet deſcended among the ſubjects of our fallible conceptions, and limited knowledge? And why give eaſier credit to Lewenhoeck and Copernicus, than to Chriſt and St. Paul? Read the forty-five paradoxes, in Gordon's Geographical Grammar, rationally impoſſible, and mathematically certain, and ſuſpect your own ignorance and preſumption.

It will be no anſwer, to ſay that neither Lewenhoeck nor Copernicus were credited, 'till after they had afforded demonſtrations of their aſſertions. Philoſophy and religion are things of quite different natures. Any conviction ſtronger than a rational teſtimony, founded on the external and internal evidences of Chriſtianity, would deſtroy the merits both of faith and good works, cancel free will, and leave us nothing worth rewarding.

Galilæo, Bacon, Boyle, and Newton ſhone forth, like the milky way, in the dark paths of ſcience; and as much as reaſon excels inſtinct, ſo far did the *præternatural inſtinct*, if I may be allowed the diſtinction, of theſe enlightened perſons, exceed the general faculties of the human mind.

The common powers of inveſtigation or reflection could never have reached to ſuch ſublime heights, without the aſſiſtance of a certain *afflatus divinus* *, or ſuperior impulſe, by ſpecial grace conferred upon them; which had been withheld from other men of equal ſenſe, and of more learning, and greater ſtudy, perhaps.

—— "Spirits are not finely touched,
"But to fine iſſues."——

Who deny this aphoriſm, muſt *call God's providence a lucky hit* †.

Shall then the Deity exert an energy, to aſſiſt our temporal concerns, only, and leave our eternal intereſts without a guide! Are mathematical truths inſpired, and religious ones left unrevealed! Shall the legiſlators of earthly ſtates propoſe rewards and puniſhments, for the government of the political world, and can the great Archon of mankind leave the moral one

* Nunquam vir magnus ſine *divino afflatu*. Cic. † Pope.

with-

without a ſanction! I would call ſuch ſuppoſitions by a name, If I knew whether to ſtile them blaſphemy, or nonſenſe.

Galilæo was thrown into the inquiſition, as an infidel, for reviving that hereſy in aſtronomy, of the ſun's ſtation, becauſe it ſeemed to contradict a paſſage in the ſcripture, where its ſtanding ſtill, once, is recorded as a miracle. And philoſophy, or rather preſumption and ſelf-ſufficience, have, in their turn, erected an inquiſition, alſo, againſt every article of faith, which does not ſquare with our very incompetent experience in phyſics, and total ignorance of metaphyſics.

For, if we admit ſpirit, either diſtinct from, or connected with, matter, we muſt, at the ſame time, honeſtly confeſs, that we know not what its eſſence conſiſts in. And to deny ſupernatural faculties or powers, to a ſupernatural being, is ſuch a ſtupid folly, as almoſt renders it one to argue againſt it. For nothing, ſurely, can be more unphiloſophical, than to limit the author of all nature, by the *media* or *data*, of his own philoſophy.

The Defects of Modern Education.

WE owe not to Univerſities the few philoſophers, who have enlightened us ſince the revival of letters. Montaigne, Bacon, Deſcartes, Newton, Locke, Leibnitz, Shafteſbury, Maupertuis, were formed in the midſt of the world, of buſineſs, of camps. If thoſe great men had ſubjected themſelves to ſcholaſtic inſtructions, their genius would have been ſtinted by the contagious mediocrity of their preceptors.

The ſchools that were formed in France in the beginning of this century, and in the end of the laſt, for teaching the philoſophy of Epicurus, are a ſtriking proof of this truth. The followers of that philoſophy did not come from the obſcurity of a college: they were all that was great, ingenious, polite, virtuous in the nation; men, who united elegance of taſte with heroic virtue, ſublime qualities with the ſocial accompliſhments, and who knew how to join literary talents to thoſe that fitted them for the field or the cabinet! Of this number were the eloquent Polignac and the wiſe Catinat.

Let us compare our limited education with the extent and ſublimity of that of the ancients. A young man put himſelf early under the care of a philoſopher, who was often a ſtateſman, or a general. Inſtead of depreſſing both his mind and ſoul by idle ſpeculations and a timorous morality, the whole converſation with him turned upon the great and uſeful parts of the ſciences. At the ſame time that his mind was cultivated and enlightened, his heart was alſo formed by maxims enforced by examples. Strict care was taken of the purity of his morals, the ſtrength of his body, and the ſtate of his health. Nothing that was lazy or indolent entered into this education: the whole of it tended to an active life; to produce great men and good citizens.

Philoſophers of the higheſt birth, the greateſt reputation, and adorned with honours and employments, did not think it beneath them to aſſiſt in the education of youth. What does the frivolous age think on ſeeing Ageſilaus educated by Xenophon,

Xenophon, Dion by Plato, Alcibiades by Socrates, Phocion by Xenocrates, Philopæmen by Megalophanes, ſeveral illuſtrious Romans by Cicero, Nero by Seneca, Trajan by Plutarch, Zenobia by Longinus! What would they ſay if a Bacon, a Catinat, a Temple, a Shafteſbury, had imatated thoſe great men? Place thoſe names over-againſt thoſe of our governors, our preceptors, our profeſſors, and then judge of the effects of that difference. Every one does not enjoy the happineſs of a Shafteſbury; we are not all educated by a Locke.

To this depraved ſtate in our education and univerſities there is added a miſtake, in regard to the moſt valuable kind of philoſophy. Natural philoſophy takes up too much of our time, and the practical is neglected. All the academies of ſciences ring of nothing but phyſical experiments, obſervations upon natural hiſtory: all our philoſophers are but naturaliſts, and, unfortunately, of the lower kind, taken up with trifles, mere curioſities, and nothing more.

We ought with gratitude to acknowledge all the advantages which we owe to phyſical reſearches and natural hiſtory. They have given us new lights in arts and phyſic: We enjoy infinite conveniencies, which are the reſult of application to theſe ſciences. But as men abuſe every thing, phyſical inquiries, carried too far, do hurt to philoſophy.

There are branches of knowledge, which require rather time and labour than genius; ſuch are natural hiſtory, and particular parts of natural philoſophy. One man cannot ſee every thing; aided by the obſervations of others who have gone before him, he may be able to add or improve. We are neceſſarily more learned in natural philoſophy than the ancients.

This facility, real or imaginary, of ſurpaſſing the ancients, this hope of being able to ſtrike out ſomething new, induced our learned to apply to the natural ſciences. A number of academicians, deſtined to cultivate them, kept up that ardour. But they have miſſed the right way.

In examining the works of Ariſtotle and Pliny one is aſtoniſhed at the extent of their knowledge and views: one is ſurprized to find a genius prevail in them, which ſeems foreign to natural hiſtory. Theophraſtus's treatiſe of ſtones ſhews us a ſagacity greatly ſuperior to the limited talents of our makers of experiments. Inſtead of imitating thoſe models, the moderns attend only to a fruitleſs detail. We ſee nothing but methods, which have the fate of metaphyſical ſyſtems: one deſtroys and ſwallows up the other, like the ſerpents of the magicians. Our natural hiſtory is but a vocabulary.

It degenerates even into trifles. An extenſive commerce enables us to pick up curioſities in the four quarters of the world. Cabinets are formed. But with what wretched ſtuff are they not often filled? With what face dare we to laugh at a pendantic antiquarian, who hoards up an inſignificant treaſure of mouldy antiques, whilſt we ourſelves make it the buſineſs of our lives to hunt after and arrange butterflies, ſhells, and figured ſtones? Nicole, by way of reproaching Paſcal with having a trifling mind,

called him a collector of ſhells. What would he ſay of our runners about the fields, of our collectors of pebbles? Play things ſhould be only for children; and our pretended philoſophers make them a ſerious occupation.

Theſe reflections are not made with a view of depreciating the ſtudy of natural philoſophy and natural hiſtory, the pleaſure and uſe of which are acknowledged. All talents deſerve eſteem; but in different degrees: literary fanaticiſm abſolutely excludes all knowledge different from its own. But the fair name of philoſopher is debaſed by laviſhing it on the frivolous maker of experiments, upon the blood-beſmeared anatomiſt, the buſily prying botaniſt, the ſooty chymiſt. A maſon is, without doubt, a neceſſary man in building a palace; but he ought not to uſurp the name of architect; that name, and the regard due to it, belongs only to the genius that draws the plan, and directs the hands which work under him.

One may ſee by this ſhort compariſon of the ancient philoſophy with the modern, whether this laſt deſerves the contempt it has fallen into; and how miſerably defective is the mode of our education.

Eſſay on Monteſquieu's Spirit of Laws; by Voltaire.

THE author of the *Spirit of Laws* has founded his whole ſyſtem upon this maxim, that virtue is the principle of a republican government, and honour that of a monarchy. Can there then be virtue without honour? And how is it that a republic can form pretenſions to be eſtabliſhed upon virtue? In order to anſwer theſe queſtions, let us turn our eyes to a paſſage on this ſubject in a ſmall pamphlet: books of ſmall bulk are liable to be loſt in a ſhort time; but truth ought never to periſh; it ought therefore to be configned to poſterity in books of larger ſize. This writer ſays,

"Republics certainly have never been formed by a ſuperior prevalence of virtue in the public; but rather becauſe it was the ſelf-intereſt of each individual to oppoſe the domination of any one perſon over the reſt; the ſpirit of property and of ambition in all became a check to the ſpirit of ambition and rapine, which appeared in a ſuperior degree in any one; the pride of each member of the community watched over the pride of his neighbour; and no one was willing to be the ſlave of another man's caprices: theſe have ever been the motives which eſtabliſhed republics at firſt, and preſerved them afterwards. It is ridiculous then to imagine, that a free citizen of the Grizons has need of more virtue than a ſubject of Spain.

And that honour is the fundamental principle of monarchies, more than of other forms of government, is a maxim nothing leſs chimerical than the former. Monteſquieu himſelf ſufficiently proves this, without intending it, in his 7th chapter of the 3d book, where he ſays, *The nature of honour is, to demand preferences and diſtinctions; it muſt then, by its very nature, be found placed in a monarchic government.*

ment. True, but certainly not more in that than in other governments; for in the Roman republic alſo the citizens as eagerly demanded of the people the pretorſhip, the conſulſhip, ovations, and triumphs; what are theſe but preferences and diſtinctions, and ſuch alſo as are much preferable to all the titles which in monarchies are often purchaſed at a fixed price?"

Theſe remarks prove, in my opinion, that the book of *Spirit of Laws*, although ſparkling with ingenuity, and highly recommendable for its love of law and juſtice, and its hatred for ſuperſtition and rapine, is nevertheleſs entirely founded upon wrong principles. I may with truth add even farther, that it is principally in the courts of monarchies, that there has always been the greateſt deficiency in honour. The author of Paſtor Fido has ſaid juſtly,

L'ingannare, il mentir, la frode, il furto,
Et la rapina di pieta veſtita,
Creſcer col' danno e precipizio altrui,
E far a ſe de l'altrui biaſmo *onore*
Son' le virtu di quella gente infida.

Deceit, falſhood, fraud and theft,
Rapine, cloathed in the garb of Piety,
To riſe upon the loſſes and ruin of others,
And to do honour to oneſelf by expoſing the faults of other men;
Theſe are the virtues of that faithleſs race.

Theſe lines contain a ſummary of all the common-place topics of cenſure againſt courtiers for theſe three thouſand years paſt. And in truth it is chiefly in courts, that men of the leaſt honour are able to arrive at high dignities and diſtinctions; for in republics, a citizen who has diſhonoured himſelf by his actions, is never exalted by the people to public offices. The celebrated ſaying of the Duke of Orleans, the regent, is of itſelf ſufficient to expoſe the weak foundation of the *Spirit of Laws: C'eſt un parfait courtiſan, il n'a ni humeur ni honneur*; "He is a perfect courtier, he is all compliance, and no honour."

On Flattery; by the ſame.

I Have never met with any monument of flattery in the moſt remote ages of antiquity; there is no flattery in Homer, or in Heſiod: their poems are never addreſſed to a Greek elevated to ſome high dignity; or to Madam his wife, as each book of Thomſon's Seaſons is dedicated to ſome rich man, or as ſo many other dedicatory epiſtles in verſes now forgotten are addreſſed in England to men or ladies of faſhion, with little encomiums, and the coat of arms of their patron or patroneſs at the head of the work. Neither is there any flattery in Demoſthenes. This method of begging alms harmoniouſly began, if I be not miſtaken, with Pindar; no one can hold out their hand more emphatically.

Among the Romans, in like manner, grand flattery had its firſt date under Auguſtus. Julius Cæſar had ſcarce time enough to be flattered. There is no example of higher date; we have no dedica-

tory epiſtle to Sylla, Marius or Carbon remaining, nor yet to their wives or miſtreſſes. I do ſuppoſe, however, that there might be a few bad verſes preſented to Lucullus and Pompey; but, thank God, none of them are preſerved. What a grand ſpectacle was it, to ſee Cicero, the equal of Cæſar in dignity, pleading before him like an advocate in behalf of a king of Bithynia and Little Armenia, called Dejotarus, accuſed of having conſpired againſt him. Cicero begins with confeſſing, that he finds himſelf confounded in his preſence; he calls him the conqueror of the world *(victorem orbis terrarum)*; he flatters him, it is true; yet his adulation does not deſcend to meanneſs; he retained ſome ſenſe of ſhame. It was with Auguſtus, that no meaſure firſt began to be obſerved. The ſenate decreed him an apotheoſis during his life-time. This flattery became afterwards nothing but a thing in courſe: no one can poſſibly be flattered to a greater degree, than when the greateſt extravagance in the power of adulation becomes the moſt common.

We have not had in Europe any grand monuments of flattery until Lewis XIV; his father Lewis XIII. had very little incenſe paid to him; he is taken notice of only in one or two odes of Malherbe: he is indeed called *a king, the greateſt of kings*, juſt as the Spaniſh poets ſtyle the king of Spain; and as the Engliſh poets-laureat ſtyle the kings of England; and the greateſt part of the commendations of that age were beſtowed on Cardinal Richelieu. But as for Lewis XIV, he was overwhelmed with a deluge of flattery; yet he did not reſemble the man, who, as they pretend, was ſmothered with the roſe leaves thrown upon him: he became the better for adulation. When flattery has ſome plauſible foundations for it, perhaps it is not ſo pernicious, as they ſay; it encourages ſometimes to grand deſigns; but the exceſs of it is certainly as vicious as an exceſs in ſatire. Fontaine has ſaid, and pretended alſo to ſay it after Æſop,

One cannot praiſe too much three
ſorts of perſons,
The god's, one's miſtreſs, and one's
king:
Æſop ſaid ſo before, I ſubſcribe to
the ſame;
They are maxims always good.

Nevertheleſs Æſop never ſaid any ſuch thing; nor can be found to have flattered any king, or any woman. Neither can it be ſuppoſed, that kings receive ſatisfaction from all the flatteries heaped upon them; for the greater part never come to their knowledge. It was the height of reproach for Ovid to have flattered Auguſtus, in his letters dated from Pontus, where he had been ſent into exile. And it is the heighth of ridicule to ſee the compliments which court-preachers addreſs to the king, when they have the honour of acting before their majeſties. Obſerve the common direction to them, *To the rev. rev. father Gaillard, preacher to the king.* Ah! reverend father, are you a preacher only for the king? What, are you like a monkey at a fair, which never tumbles except for their majeſties the king and queen?

Deriva-

Derivation of the word BLESSED, *by M. Leibnitz; and of other old Words.*

BLESSED, not only in Engliſh, but alſo in the Scandinavian language uſed in Iceland, ſignifies *benedictus*; but originally it ſignified only *ſignatus, marked*; that is, ſigned with the mark of a croſs: and antiently all perſons ſo marked were eſteemed to be *benedicti*. It comes from the old Gothic or German word *bläeſſen*, which means to *mark*; hence the marks on the faces of horſes are ſtill called *bläeſſen* in Germany. *Blazeny* alſo, in the Bohemian and Ruſſian languages, ſignifies *benedictus*. Hence the word to *blazon*, in heraldry, namely, to mark the arms on a ſhield.

Doubtleſs from the ſame root is derived the modern French word *bleſſer* (to *wound* or *hurt*) being the remains of the old Francic tongue. It is wonderful then, that Voltaire in his *Queſtions ſur l'Encyclopedie*, ſhould derive this word from the Greek *blapto*, to hurt; and allow it to be one of thoſe tranſmitted down from the Greek colony ſettled at Marſeilles. To ſeveral other pure Francic words he gives the ſame falſe origin, as *affrieux*, which, together with its relations *affright*, *affray*, in Engliſh, come from the Gothic, and not from the Greek *aphronos*. Alſo *agacer* (to egg, or exaſperate) has too much ſimilitude to the Engliſh phraſe, *to egg on*, and *edge* (ſharpen) not to ſee, that they are all relations derived from the Gothic, and not from *anaxein*; which, however, muſt be an error of the preſs for *aganactein* (to be in indignation). *Bas* (low) is the ſame word with *baſe* in Engliſh, and both have a Gothic origin; not from the Greek *bathys*. *Cuiſſe* ſeems only a diminutive of *cu*, and not from *iſchis*. *Fier* has the ſame Gothic origin with *fierce*, and not from any ſuch word as *fiaros*, if there be really any ſuch Greek word. *Bouteille*, *bottle*, not from *bouttis*, if there be ſuch a word, but from the definitive of *boute*, *bout*, a *bunch*, in old Engliſh *bote*, *bot*; whence the old words in antient grants of houſe-bote, hedge bote, fire-bote, &c. meaning a permiſſion of cutting ſuch *bunches* of wood as ſuffice for repairing the houſes, the hedges, and for firing: hence in French *bout* came to mean the *end*, or extremity of a thing, as it often terminates in a *bunch*. *Boot*, in Engliſh, comes from the ſame word *bote*; for the firſt *boots* were *bunches* of ſtraw tied round the legs, as the firſt *bottles* were hollow bunches of leather. A *Talbot*, the name of a ſpecies of dog, comes alſo from *taille-bote*; that is, a dog, whoſe *bunch* at the tail's end is *cropt*, from *tailler*, (to cut); and perhaps hence our word *tail* itſelf. It is a common error, when readers meet with words in French and Engliſh, ſimilar to Greek or Latin ones, to ſuppoſe they are all derived from thoſe languages, without enquiring whether the Saxons and Francs had not the ſame roots originally in their Gothic language; and that the Greeks and Romans derived theſe words from their own anceſtors, who ſpoke a language which was a kind of dialect of the Gothic, or elſe of the Celtic; hence many roots run through almoſt every language antient and modern. See *Queſtions*, &c. Leibnitz, p. 329. vol. 6

Mr. Ferguſon's Deſcription of the Devil's Cave, at Caſtletown, in the Peak of Derbyſhire.

HAVING heard much of this wonderful curioſity in Nature, I was long ago deſirous of ſeeing it, but never had the wiſhed-for opportunity till in the begining of October, when my buſineſs led me through that part of the country where it is; and the following account is the beſt I can give, from ſhort notes taken down in the different parts of it, as my conductor or guide informed me, who ſeemed to be very intelligent, and behaved with the greateſt degree of civility.

The entrance into this complicated cavern is through an almoſt regular arch, 12 yards high, formed by nature at the bottom of a rock, whoſe height is 87 yards. Immediately within this arch is a cavern of the ſame height, 40 yards wide, and above 100 in length. The roof of this place is flattiſh, all of ſolid rock, and looks dreadful over head, becauſe it has nothing but the natural ſide-walls to ſupport it. A packthread manufactory is therein carried on by poor people, by the light that comes through the arch.

Toward the further end from the entrance, the roof comes down with a gradual ſlope to about two feet from the ſurface of a water 14 yards over, the rock, in that place, forming a kind of arch, under which I was puſhed, by my guide, acroſs the water, in a long oval tub, as I lay on my back in ſtraw, with a candle in my hand, and was for the greateſt part of the way on the river, ſo near the arched roof, that it touched my hat, if I raiſed my head but two inches from the ſtraw on which I lay in the tub (called the boat); which, I believe, was not above a foot in depth.

When landed on the further ſide of this water, and helped out of the boat by my guide, I was conducted through a low place into a cavern 70 yards wide and 40 yards high, in the top of which are ſeveral openings upwards, reaching ſo high, that I could not ſee to their tops. On one ſide of this place I ſaw ſeveral young lads, with candles in their hands, clambering up a very rough ſtony aſcent, and they diſappeared when about half way up. I aſked my guide who they were, and he told me they were the ſingers, and that I would ſoon ſee them again, for they were going through an opening that led into the next cavern.

At 87 yards from the firſt water, I came to a ſecond, 9 yards and a half broad, over which my guide carried me on his back. I then went under three natural arches, at ſome diſtance from one another, and all of them pretty regular; then entered a third cavern, called Roger Rain's houſe, becauſe there is a continual dropping at one ſide of it, like a moderate rain. I no ſooner entered that cavern than I was agreeably ſurprized by a melodious ſinging, which ſeemed to echo from all ſides; and, on looking back, I ſaw the above mentioned lads, in a large round opening called the chancel, 19 yards above the bottom where I ſtood. They ſing for what the viſitors pleaſe to give them as they return.

At the top of a ſteep rugged, ſtony

ſtony aſcent, on one ſide of this cavern, I ſaw a ſmall irregular hole, and aſked my guide whether there was another cavern beyond it? He told me there was; but that very few people ventured to go through into it, on account of the frightful appearance at the top of the hole, where the ſtones ſeemed to be almoſt looſe, as if ready to fall and cloſe up the paſſage. I told him, that if he would venture through, I would follow him; ſo I did, creeping flat, the place being rather too low to go on all fours. We then got into a long, narrow, irregular, and very high cavern, which has ſurpriſing openings, of various ſhapes at top, too high to ſee how far they reach.

We returned through the hole, into Roger Rain's houſe again, and from thence went down 50 yards lower, on wet ſand, wherein ſteps are made for convenience; at the bottom of which we entered into a cavern called the Devil's Cellar, in which, my guide told me, there had been many bowls of good rum punch made and drank, the water having been heated by a fire occaſionally made there for that purpoſe. In the roof of this cellar is a large opening, through which the ſmoke of the fire aſcends, and has been ſeen, by the people above-ground, to go out at the top of the rock. But this opening is ſo irregular and crooked, that no ſtone let down into it from the top, was ever known to fall quite through into the cavern.

From this place I was conducted a good way onward, under a roof too low to let one walk upright, and then entered a cavern called the Bell, becauſe the top of it is ſhaped ſomewhat like the ſide of a bell. From thence, I was conducted through a very low place into a higher, in the bottom of which runs a third water; and the roof of that place ſlopes gradually downward, till it comes within five inches of the ſurface of the running water under it. My guide then told me, that I was juſt 207 yards below the ſurface of the ground, and 750 yards from the firſt entance into the rock, and there was no going any further. Throughout the whole, I found the air very agreeable, and warm enough to bring on a moderate perſpiration, although, in leſs than a fortnight before, all the caverns beyond the firſt river (where I was ferried under the low arch) had been filled to a conſiderable height with water, during a flood occaſioned by great and long-continued rains.

JAMES FERGUSON.

Nov. 16, 1772.

A Cenſure of the preſent Taſte in Muſic.

SIR,

THE performer in muſic is now anxious to produce ſounds that ſtrike the ear; but is little ambitious of moving the heart. When, however, there is nothing in muſic but mere harmony, it wants its moſt eſſential quality, it becomes a mechanical art, it dazzles, but cannot affect the mind. This is a reflection which the greateſt part of modern performers never make. Charmed with the trick they have of uniting ſounds that ſeem not to be made for each other, they ſeek for nothing more. The deſign, however, of muſic, as well as of all the po-

lite arts, is to excite pleaſing ſenſations in the mind; and of doing this, muſic is greatly capable. The tones are alone ſufficient to affect the heart with the ſenſations of joy, tenderneſs, love, grief, rage, and deſpair. In order to do this, it is neceſſary to invent ſome ſimple melody, that is proper to expreſs each paſſion or ſentiment; to ſuſtain that kind of language throughout the whole piece; to prepare the hearers by degrees for the principal action; and, laſtly, to labour to give that principal action all the art and all the force of which it is ſuſceptible.

It is eaſy, for example, to comprehend a compoſer's meaning, when he begins a piece of inſtrumental muſic with a quick uniſon, which is followed by a tumultuous paſſage performed principally by the baſe, and which, in the midſt of the greateſt tumult, is ſometimes ſuddenly interrupted by a general pauſe; and the whole piece perhaps ends abruptly, when it was leaſt expected. It is eaſy to perceive, that he there means to expreſs the paſſion of rage. The pleaſing ſentiments are ſtill more eaſily expreſſed, and more readily conveyed to the human heart. They who attend to the effects of a concert, and are capable of diſcerning, may eaſily diſcover, from the looks of the ſenſible part of the audience, the effects of the interior ſenſations. All this is meant of inſtrumental muſic alone. When the compoſer has words to expreſs, it is ſtill more eaſy to produce the proper tones. Examples are frequently more inſtructive than precepts. We ſhall propoſe thoſe of one maſter only. All the ſonata's and other pieces of Corelli, are chef-d'œuvres and models; every compoſer, who ſhall carefully ſtudy them, will find them of infinite utility, and by them may form his taſte. It is not in performing difficulties that the beautiful conſiſts; it is ſentiment or paſſion that the compoſer ſhould at all times conſult, whether it be a concert, ſonata, trio, or any piece whatever that he compoſes for an inſtrument. Each inſtrument, moreover, has its bounds, its excellencies and defects, which are likewiſe to be conſulted. A flute, for example, is a rural inſtrument that is not capable of rendering paſſages in the manner of the violin, and it is ſtriving againſt nature to attempt it. As each inſtrument, therefore, has its peculiar beauties, the compoſer ſhould know them, and endeavour to afford opportunities in which they may be diſplayed.

It is therefore perfectly obvious, that muſic ought to addreſs itſelf to the affections and paſſions; and that it ought never to be degraded to expreſs difficulties. That muſic has little merit, where we only admire the execution of the performer.

MUSIDOR.

An Eſſay on the Modern Novel.

IT is a misfortune incident to human nature, that its fineſt qualities may be perverted to the moſt deſtructive ends. Love, the brighteſt ſpark that enlightens the ſoul, burns frequently for the impureſt purpoſes, and lends its rays too often to inflame the eyes of luſt, and to light the adulterer to his couch. Having erected his empire, in a greater or leſs degree, in every

every breaſt, he reigns every where. There's ne'er a mother's-ſon between this and the Antipodes, from beardleſs ſixteen up to grey-beard ſixty, who has not ſtruggled at ſome period of his life in the Cytherean net, and confeſſed the power of the blind god. But let them deſcribe the impulſes that puſh them forward into the ſnare, and you will find they have worſhipped ſome other deity than real love; ſome uſurper, who has borrowed his name and authority. From the beginning it has been ſo, and to the end it will continue ſo; for the preſent age, with all its refinements, is more diſtant from the knowledge of real love, than were our forefathers of the fifth century.

It would be an amuſing ſtudy to a ſpeculative mind, to obſerve how this faſcinating ſomething has played upon the folly and invention of mankind through all ages. It has exhibited its pranks and whimſies in a thouſand different ſcenes, and, in every ſhape that vanity or fancy could deviſe, has paid its addreſſes to the heart. Love is the Proteus of heaven: and, had the ancients known the full extent of his qualities, and ſeen what we have ſeen, no doubt they had given him the proper attributes of that character.

But of all the artillery which love has employed to brighten eyes, and ſoften hearts, the moſt effectual and forcible is the Modern Novel. Of all the arrows which Cupid has ſhot at youthful hearts this is the keeneſt. There is no reſiſting it. It is the literary opium, that lulls every ſenſe into delicious rapture; and, reſpecting the bias of a young lady's mind, one may venture to turn out the Nobles and Robſons, with half a dozen of their greaſy combuſtible duodecimo's, againſt the nurſe, the mother, and the Common prayer-Book—ay, and they would conquer them too. Theſe gentlemen are real patriots, never-failing friends to the propagation of the human ſpecies. They have counteracted all the deſigns of the Britiſh ſenate againſt matrimony; and, in contempt of the marriage act, poſt-chaiſes and young couples run ſmoothly on the north road. All this, and more, we owe to novels, which have operated like electricity on the great national body, and have raiſed the humble ſpirit of citizens to a parallel with the veriеſt romp of quality in the coterie.

But what charms all ranks of people in theſe productions is the manner—Unreſtrained by that diſguſting ſimplicity, that timid coyneſs, which checked the fancies of former ages, the modern muſes are ſtark naked; and it were no vague aſſertion to declare, that they have contributed more than any other cauſe to debauch the morals of the young of the fair ſex. Novels, according to the practice of the times, are the powerful engines with which the ſeducer attacks the female heart; and, if we judge from every day's experience, his plots are ſeldom laid in vain. Never was there an apter weapon for ſo black a purpoſe. Tricked out in the trappings of taſte, a looſe and airy diſhabille, with a ſtaggering gait and a wanton eye, the modern muſe trips jauntily on, the true child of faſhion and folly. By tickling the ear, ſhe approaches the heart, and ſoon ruins it; for, like all other proſtitutes, ſhe is plauſible and inſinuating,

ſinuating, and has "her winning ways." A wretched levity of thought, delivered at random in an incoherent ſtyle, paſſes current for ſentiment; and ſo alertly has this mental jargon played its part, that our young ladies begin to throw out Steele and Addiſon to make room for H——— and De Vergy. An ingenious author of this age has given us in a few lines the following admirable receipt to make a modern novel:

Take a ſubject that's grave, with a moral that's good,
Throw in all the temptations that virtue withſtood;
And pray let your hero be handſome and young,
Taſte, wit, and fine ſentiment flow from his tongue;
And his delicate feelings be ſure to improve
With paſſion, with tender ſoft rapture, and love.
Add ſome incidents too, which I like above meaſure,
Such as thoſe I have read, are eſteem'd as a treaſure
In a book that's entitled—The Woman of Pleaſure;
Mix well, and you'll find 'twill a novel produce
Fit for modeſt young ladies—to keep it for uſe.

To do juſtice to the bard, he has chalked out the outlines very gracefully, and juſtly deſcribed the ingredients for making this literary pill operate againſt morality. But leſt any reader ſhould miſtake the author's meaning, here follows a letter, worked up to the very humour of the times, and ſtamped with the true current mark and ſignature of 1772. It is fraught with ſtyle, manner, and ſentiment; and the next worthy gentleman, who gives a three guinea novel in two volnmes, is welcome to inſert it in his work.

LETTER XVI.

Lady Juliana Glanville to Miſs Henrietta Wentworth.

Heigho! Wentworth! who would have thought it?—What a fooliſh thing is a fond fluttering heart! How often have you told me what a metal mine was made of!—Hard as it was, O'Brien's eyes have melted it—The dear youth ſaw and conquered—Your friend is no longer free—O the dear enchanting ſcenes around Glanville caſtle, that once delighted my innocent hours—Ye lowering foreſts—myrtle ſhades—cryſtal ſtreams—and cooing turtles—ye have no more charms for me—none—unleſs O'Brien be there.

Rocks from your caves repeat the plaintive ſtrains,
And let the mournful tale be echo'd o'er the plains.

—And ſo, my dear, I'll tell you how it was—I went laſt night to the Grove aſſembly, in company with the Miſs Seymours and that fright Bluffton.—By the bye, my dear, is not that fellow a dreadful creature;—huge and horrid—how I hate him!—So, my dear, as I was ſaying, we all went together—I dreſſed in my white ſattin and ſilver, and my hair pinned up with my new Barbelot's brilliant—a propos—how do you like my laſt ſuit of Bruſſels?—And, juſt as we were going to croſs the ſtyle, whom ſhould I ſee peeping in on the other

ſide of the hedge, but—O'Brien! lovely and enchanting as he was when I ſaw him laſt winter at Carliſle-houſe!—I inſtantly feigned illneſs, and turned up the lane to retnrn; when O'Brien, with an angel's ſwiftneſs, flew over the hedge—and we both diſſolved in tears.—O! ſweet ſenſibility! why was my heart formed with more than woman's ſoftneſs! why was O'Brien formed with more than manly grace?—It was in a bower compoſed of honeyſuckles and jeſſamine that we reclined—The dear youth ſpoke a thouſand tender things with his eyes, and I anſwered him with ſighs and with bluſhes—Seated in a deep embowering ſhade—lips trembling--hearts beating—locked in each other's arms—what a dangerous ſituation! and the diſcourſe on love!

——— And Oh! his charming tongue
Was but too well acquainted with my weakneſs!
He talk'd of love, and all my melting heart
Diſſolv'd within my breaſt.

Do you know, Wentworth, that I was violently inclined to play the fool? We found ourſelves laviſhing encomiums on diſintereſted love and a cottage. His deſcription was animated to the laſt degree. My whole attention was engroſſed. He held my hand, tenderly preſſed between his, while I liſtened to his ſoothing tale. His eyes were ſtill more eloquent than his bewitching tongue.

I was almoſt a loſt woman; when, fortunately for me, the idea of ſqualling brats, and matrimonial bitters, darted acroſs my thoughts. Up I ſprang. A fine day for a walk, cried I; and away I tripped. I had nothing for it but flight. He followed me, dejected,—his arms folded. He looked amazingly handſome. But prudence kept her ſeat in my breaſt: prudence, you know, is the foil of love. We ſtrolled towards the houſe, without any other converſation, except expreſſive ſighs on his ſide—half ſtifled ones and ſtolen glances on mine. I flew to the harpſichord to rouſe my ſpirits. He drew a chair near me; and, leaning on the inſtrument, fixed his languiſhing eyes on my face. My fingers involuntarily touched ſoft plaintive notes. Inſtead of a ſprightly air, out came a ditty, as melancholy as 'The babes in the wood.' He perceived my ſwimming eyes—he perceived my confuſion; and, ſnatching the moment of love, he threw himſelf on his knees, looked moving, and ſwore that,

While youthful ſplendor lighten'd in my eyes,
Clear as the ſmiling glory of the ſkies,
More white than flax my curling treſſes flow'd,
My dimpled cheeks with roſy beauty glow'd.

Enchanting lines! are not they, Wentworth?—Well! and what followed?—you aſk me.—Ay, there's the rub—but poſitively you ſhan't know till my next letter.—Heigh-ho! Adieu, Henrietta—and tell me how your affair with the baronet goes on—Adieu, my dear, and remember your ſighing, and almoſt ruined couſin,

JULIANA GLANVILLE.

What effect ſuch graceleſs raptures and broken periods may produce on untutored minds, let ten thouſand boarding-ſchools witneſs. This contagion is the more to be dreaded, as it daily ſpreads through all ranks of people; and Miſs, the taylor's daughter, talks now as familiarly to her confident, Miſs Polly Staytape, of ſwains and ſentiments, as the accompliſhed dames of genteel life. In a word, if a man of ſenſe has an inclination to chuſe a rational woman for his wife, he reaches his grand climacteric before he can find a fair-one to truſt himſelf with—ſo univerſal is the corruption!—Theſe are the fatal conſequences of novels!

A Dream. By Voltaire.

ON February 18, 1763, the ſun being in the ſign *Piſces*, I was tranſlated to heaven, as all my friends very well known. I neither rode on Mahomet's mare, nor yet in the chariot of Elijah; I was neither carried on the elephant of Sommonocodom of the Siameſe, nor on the horſe of St. George the patron of England, nor yet on St. Anthony's pig. I muſt own that I went, I do not know how.

I was, you may eaſily ſuppoſe, aſtoniſhed; but, what you will not ſo eaſily ſuppoſe, I was a ſpectator of the general judgment. The judges (and I hope you will not be offended whilſt I name them) were the principal benefactors of mankind, Confucius, Solon, Socrates, Titus, Antoninus, Epictetus, all glorious men, who, having taught and practiſed the virtues that God enjoins, ſeemed to have a natural right to pronounce his decrees.

I ſhall not take notice on what kind of thrones they were ſeated, nor how many millions of celeſtial beings proſtrated themſelves before the immortal architect of the world, nor what multitudes of inhabitants of their reſpective globes appeared before the judges: I ſhall only attend to ſome particular circumſtances which ſtruck me at that time.

I obſerved, that every dead perſon, who pleaded his cauſe, had in attendance all the witneſſes of his actions. For inſtance, when the Cardinal of Lorrain boaſted, that he made the council of Trent adopt ſome of his opinions, and demanded eternal life as the reward of his orthodoxy, twenty courtezans immediately appeared round him, bearing on their foreheads the number of their appointments with him. All thoſe too, who were concerned with him in the infamous league, were at hand, all the accomplices of his wicked life.

Cloſe by Cardinal Lorrain ſat John Calvin, who boaſted, in his groſs language, that, "he had given the papal idol a griper in the guts." "I have written (ſaid he) againſt painting and ſculpture. I have made it plainly appear, that the works of taſte and art are good for nothing; and I have proved, that it is a deviliſh thing indeed to dance a minuet. Drive out this ſame damned Cardinal, and place me next to St. Paul."

Immediately, as he was ſpeaking, a funeral pile appeared in flames. A dreadful ſpectre darted from the middle of the fire, with the moſt hideous ſhrieks. "Monſter, (it cried) execrable monſter, tremble! Behold that Servetus whom you robbed of his life by the moſt horrible

ſible tortures, merely becauſe he had diſputed with you concerning the mode in which three perſons could form one ſubſtance." The judges, upon this, ordered, that Cardinal Lorrain ſhould be thrown into the bottomleſs pit, but that Calvin ſhould be reſerved for ſome ſeverer puniſhment.

I beheld a number of Fakeers, Talapoins, Bonzes, black, white, and grey friars, who all imagined, that, to pay their court to the Supreme Being, it would be neceſſary to ſing and whip themſelves, or to go naked.—When theſe wretches appeared, I heard a dreadful voice crying, "What good have you done to mankind?" This voice was followed by a ſolemn ſilence, no one daring to anſwer.

At laſt I heard the awful ſentence of the ſupreme judge of the univerſe pronounced: "Be it known to the inhabitants of the millions of worlds we have been pleaſed to create, that we ſhall never judge them by their opinions, but by their actions; for *ſuch is our juſtice.*"

This was the firſt time I had ſeen ſuch an edict. All thoſe I had read on that grain of ſand which we inhabit, generally ended with, *Such is our pleaſure.*

The Man of Pleaſure, Number IX. From the Town and Country Magazine. On Converſation.

Nil ego contulerim jucundo ſanus amico. HOR.

To the Man of Pleaſure.

SIR,

IT has been obſerved by ſome celebrated writer, that men would come into company with ten times the pleaſure they do, if they were ſure they ſhould hear nothing that would ſhock them, and expected what would give them pleaſure. Indeed, the art of converſation does not conſiſt ſo much in being witty, as being willing to promote it. In this traffic of ſentiments there ſhould be a reciprocal faith: to diſpute a man's veracity becauſe he may have heightened a narrative, to give it more force, or render it more intereſting, though it may not amount to an inſult in the expreſſion, will neceſſarily throw a damp upon his ſpirits, and probably make him ſuppreſs many lively ſallies, leſt they ſhould not obtain credit. There are ſome gloomy mortals who make it a rule never to be pleaſed; if a jeſt will bear a double entendre, they are put to the bluſh with indelicacy; if a ſtory is related, it is news-paper authority; if an anecdote is reported, this is ſuch a ſcandalous age we live in, that men ſhould not aſſociate together.—With ſuch men, I heartilly agree: they imagine they ſhew their taſte and judgment in ſhewing their diſpleaſure, and are the bane of mirth and antidote of convivality, becauſe they think it beneath their dignity to reliſh the converſation of thoſe they ſuppoſe inferior to them in knowledge and wiſdom.

On the other hand, a profeſſed wit is the moſt impertinent being on the face of the earth: he that is for ever laying a plan to lug in a conceit, deſerves as conſtantly to be lugged by the ears. If a jeſt, or even a pun ariſes from the converſation, it will not be diſagreeable, becauſe it is natural; but the book-hunter, who ſtrings them by the

the hour, and has Joe Miller conſtantly at his fingers ends, ſhould be obliged to read it all the days of his life in his own cloſet.

The great misfortune in converſation is, that few men ſpeak ſo much to inſtruct or entertain, as to ſhew their ſuperior knowledge or genius. In many companies there is a leading man, whoſe aſſertions, however vague, carry with them every poſſible teſtimony of authority; whoſe obſervations, however erroneous, are all aſſented to, and whoſe jokes, however flat, are ſure to create a general laugh. His jealouſy generally keeps pace with his importance; and if any other obtains the leaſt applauſe, he immediately endeavours to prove it was ill beſtowed. Thus by conſtantly depreciating the humour and judgment of the reſt of the company, he ingroſſes it all to himſelf, and is, in his own opinion at leaſt, the paragon of cleverneſs.

The regulation at the Robinhood of every one who chuſes ſpeaking five minutes, was well deviſed, and would be of utility, if no one ſpoke but he who ſaid ſomething to the purpoſe: as the caſe ſtands, moſt of one's time is taken up in hearing nothing. Methinks the preſident ſhould be authorized to form a judgment on the merit of the ſpeaker after the firſt minute, and put it to the majority of voices, whether he ſhould proceed: if the preſident were judicious, by this means the effuſion of much nonſenſe might be prevented.

A regulation ſomewhat ſimilar in moſt general companies, would be of great ſervice, for at preſent they generally all talk together, or are all ſilent. It would perhaps be thought preſumptuous in me to venture a hint to the ladies upon this occaſion; it may however be obſerved to their credit, that they are very ſeldom all ſilent.

As this ſubject, Sir, ſeems immediately to come within your province, I have ſent you this letter, in hopes of exciting you to give us your ſentiments relative to ſo univerſal and intereſting a topic.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

LOTHARIO.

On New Words; from the ſame.

SIR,

I Doubt not, as you appear to be a very intelligent perſon, that you have obſerved there is a ſet of beings in this metropolis, without any characters whatever: they are a kind of amphibious animals, between fools and wits, fops and ſlovens, rakes and enthuſiaſts. They have not the invention to form any opinions of their own, and are the mere echoes of coffee-houſes, news-papers, and play-houſes. No ſooner does Foote give us a *bon mot* at the Hay-market, but it is hackneyed upon every occaſion, or indeed without any occaſion, by theſe animals in all quarters of the town. Does an anecdote of any celebrated perſon tranſpire through the news-papers, it ſerves them for converſation for a week. Your Magazine is an ample field for them for the whole month, and every coffee-houſe in London re-echoes with your tete-a-tetes and oddities, till the firſt day of the appearance of a freſh number. Theſe gentlemen can feed upon a pun from London to Canterbury, and a new word is ammunition

munition for them for a twelvemonth.

Perhaps ſome of your readers may not know what I mean by a new word. When any popular character has hazarded in either of the houſes, or in print, a word that has never before been introduced in converſation, or but ſeldom uſed in the ſenſe he places it, this word becomes faſhionable, and ſupplies the place of wit, reaſoning, or ſignification. For inſtance, a long while every thing was *immenſe* great and *immenſe* little, *immenſe* handſome, and *immenſe* ugly. Miſs *Tippet* from the cloiſters, could not drink tea with Maſter *Parchment* at the White-conduit-houſe, unleſs it was an *immenſe* fine day, yet probably it might rain ſo *immenſe*, there was no going without a coach. Then we were *hum'd* and *humbugg'd* upon every occaſion'd; the Gazetteer *humbugg'd* us into a war, and the French *humbugg'd* us into a peace. Anon, every thing was the *barber:* if even a chimney-ſweeper ran againſt a decent perſon, he was the *barber*; the barber preſently turned into the *ſhaver*, and we were trimmed by the *ſhaver* from St. James's to Wapping. Now we are *ſlabbergaſted* and *bored* from morning to night—in the ſenate, at Cox's muſeum, at Ranelagh, and even at church. What renders the ridicule ſtill ſtronger, is, that it is adopted by perſons of ſenſe and learning, and a man who has quitted the capital but for a few months, upon his return having loſt the polite phraſeology, muſt have a ſupporter to ſtand by him, and keep him in countenance, for talking common ſenſe.

I beg, Mr. Editor, that you will exert all your influence, to extirpate the race of inſignificants I have pointed out, and to expoſe the folly of giving the preference to any particular word in converſation, eſpecially when it is barbarous in ſound, and does not communicate any preciſe meaning. You will certainly perſuade people of underſtanding to diſcontinue ſo ridiculous a practice, and when none but fools and witlings ſupport it, they will be the heralds of their own folly, and it will be a certain badge of their ignorance.

The ſucceſs you have already had, in hanging up in wood, that inſignificant character a macaroni, is a happy preſage of accompliſhing your deſign in the undertaking I have now pointed out to you.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

OBSERVATOR.

☞ I am informed by a curious gentleman, who keeps an exact liſt of theſe animals, that they have diminiſhed in number three hundred within theſe two months.

POETRY.

POETRY.

Extracts from YOUTH, *a Poem; by* HALL HARTSON.

SWEET youth, ſweet ſmiling nymph, divinely fair,
Source of all joy, and foe to every care;
With whom full many a ſummer's ſunny morn,
While yet the dew-drop glittered on the thorn,
I've ſought the cliff, or in the flowery vale
Imbibed the fragrance of the evening gale;
Fair fugitive, whoſe eye of heavenly blue,
And roſy cheek no longer bleſs my view,
Whoſe loved idea, which can never fly,
Wakes the fond wiſh, and heaves the fruitleſs ſigh,
Thy ſweet remembrance now the ſong inſpire,
And touch the lover with a poet's fire.
What brighter genius, what diſtinguiſhed name
Shall lend its luſtre to the pleaſing theme?
Lives there a man that with ſuperiour art
Sounds all the deep receſſes of the heart;
Calls up the genial hopes, the chilling fears;
Now ſhakes with laughter, now diſſolves to tears;
Who, Proteus like, at pleaſure ſhifts the ſcene,
Or old, or young, impaſſioned, or ſerene?
Still faithful to his aim, if ſuch there be,
Bleſt child of nature, Garrick, thou art he.
Come then, a while forego the thronged applauſe,
Which never-erring judgment juſtly draws,
And with the light, the gay deſcriptive muſe,
While pleaſed her airy travel ſhe purſues,
Recall the happy ſcene which once was ours,
The ſmiles, the graces, and the jocund hours,
With whom we frolicked in our early day,
When pleaſure filled her cup without allay.
From every quarter of earth's peopled ſphere,
See, at the Muſe's call, what crowds appear,
Eager alike to run life's little ſpan,
The gay, the reckleſs progeny of man.

Ah, happy race! far happier than they know,
Light as the ſummer breeze, firſt bid to blow,
Unceaſing as the buſy tribes on wing,
That roam the bloſſoms, and deſpoil the ſpring,
Along the verge of that fair ſeeming hill,
Where life aſcends, and Hebe ſports at will,
They move, nor mark upon the neighbouring heights
What envious eyes o'erlook their young delights,
Suſpicion, Rumour with uncertain ſtare,
And farther up the fiend ſharp-viſaged Care;
Bleſt ignorance! to partial views confined;
Where ſight would injure, who would not be blind?
Young is the ſenſe, enjoyment in it's ſpring,
Hope yet unbroken, fancy on the wing;
The jeſt, the eaſy laugh, the wanton wile,
And antick trick which mocks with harmleſs guile,
Theſe are the ſweets their youthful morn beſtows,
The bloomy flush of health, and ſound repoſe:
Thrice happy, whom no greater cares employ
Than for to-morrow's ſure returning joy.

Still as the eye wide wanders o'er the green,
New aims, new objects, crowd the changeful ſcene.
Here riſe the mimick works of warlike hands,
There in mock fight engage the marſhal'd bands;
Here too the painted galley meets the view,
Along the ſhores exult th' admiring crew,
While o'er the lake it ſpreads its ſilken ſails,
And all it's ſtreamers feel the riſing gales.
Nor frown ye wiſe, if wiſdom deign to hear,
Becauſe ſuch artleſs trifles meet the ear;
The roſe ſo loved muſt bud before it bloom,
And yonder oak that ſpreads ſo wide a gloom,
Beneath whoſe arms the flocks and herds repoſe,
His full-grown honours to an acorn owes.
In this fair field are ſown the ſeeds of fame,
In each young boſom lives it's native flame,
Which through theſe trifles breaks with early ray,
Theſe but the dawnings of their brighter day.
In peaceful councils this ſhall gain renown,
For that Bellona wreaths the warlike crown;
He too, who gave his galley to the breeze,
One day may hold the empire of the ſeas;
And now, even now elate with fancied power,
Enjoys the glories of the future hour.

Paſs'd is the dawn, the boyiſh hours are fled,
And lo the ſtripling rears his radiant head,

With front erect and brightly beaming eye,
Freſh as the ſtar which gilds the evening ſky.
As the young plant, the favourite of ſome fair,
Her early ſolace, and her later care,
Upriſing ſoft, with living verdure crown'd,
Puts forth it's blooms, and ſpreads its fragrance round;
Fluſh'd with the gift of health, ſweet roſy hue,
Thus breaks the riper ſtripling on the view;
In all the pride of youth he ſtands diſplay'd,
Nor dreams that beauty bloſſoms but to fade.
Bleſt ſeaſon! brighteſt in life's varied year,
Too ſoon, alas! thy verdures diſappear;
Too ſoon thy roſes wither in the wind,
And leave the ſharp unſightly thorm behind.
Mean time from violet beds and wreathed bowers
Advance the graces and the ſmiling hours,
With yonder ſon of hope to ſport and play,
And crown the revels of his flowery May.
No more of artleſs words, which on the tongue
With untaught liſp e'er-while imperfect hung;
Proud of his opening reaſon, nor leſs vain
Of ſtature that o'er-tops the younger train,
He glances on them with averted eye,
Admires himſelf, and walks ſuperiour by.

— — — —

Thus ſpeeds the morn; now ſits the ſun on high,
And a fierce luſtre breaks through all the ſky;
Parch'd are the flowers and bloſſoms, all around
The panting flocks lie ſcatter'd o'er the ground,
And from the reach of Phœbus' ſultry fires
Imbower'd the viſionary muſe retires.
Not thus the glowing youth; he on the ſhore,
Where breezy waters ſpread their grateful ſtore,
Forthwith diſrobes, and in the midway flood
Allays the tumult of his boiling blood.
Too daring thou, thus fond the deep to brave,
Be taught the dangers of th' inſidious wave;
It chills, relaxes, deadly cramps aſſail;
Ah what ſhall then thy boaſted art avail,
When with exhauſted limbs thou ſtriveſt in vain
To reach the ſhores thou never ſhalt regain?
Such was Ambroſio's, ſuch Endymion's doom,
Oh early loſt in youth's ethereal bloom!
Twin brothers they, the only loved remains
Of many ſons that pay'd a mother's pains.
Ill-fated dame! to early ſorrows bred,
The wretched mourner of a widow'd bed,

Whoſe

Whoſe lord the chance of battle ſnatch'd away
E'er yet the double off-ſpring ſaw the day:
But now the blooming pair her hopes renew,
In theſe ſhe ſeems again her lord to view;
Their filial piety, their riſing years,
Soothe all her loſſes, and aſſuage her tears.
'Twas on a day, the feveriſh heat to cool,
They ſought the windings of the well-known pool,
Along whoſe margin flowers were thickly ſpread,
And many a poplar rear'd it's graceful head.
Like two fair ſwans, elate in youthful pride,
They breaſt the waves, and roll the deep aſide;
They ſport, they toſs, now vaniſh, now appear,
Fate overlooks them with malignant leer.
Ambroſio now the ſafer ſhore had gain'd,
Endymion ſtill within the flood remain'd;
Full oft the former chid his long delay,
In vain, Death challenges the deſtin'd prey:
Chill torture now had ſeiz'd on all his frame,
Ambroſio ſaw, he heard the fearful ſcream;
What doubts, what thrilling woes the youth ſurprize!
What boding horrors in his boſom riſe!
Swift to relieve into the deep he drove;
Oh ſad requital of fraternal love!
Exhauſted, faint, Endymion round him clings,
And marrs the generous aid his friendſhip brings.
Vain are all efforts, in th' embrace he holds,
Fate ratifies th' indiſſoluble folds;
Nor can or youth find grace, or beauty ſave
The tender victims from a watry grave;
At once they ſink, and once again they riſe,
The deep at length ingulfs the precious prize.
Hail hapleſs pair! ye names for ever dear,
Whoſe ſad remembrance draws the painful tear,
Loved youths, companions of my brighter days,
Theſe mournful rites the ſong of friendſhip pays;
So may the ſong ſurvive when I decay,
Nor die like you, the bloſſom of a day.
But ſee, the ſun declines, a freſher breeze
Breathes on the flowers, and ruſtles through the trees:
Far in the vale, where calm retirement dwells
Mid ſolitary rocks, and moſs-grown cells,
O'erhung with ſhade, that breaks the evening beam,
Now plies the youthful angler on the ſtream;
Marks the criſp'd waters with attentive eye,
And cautious flings the well-diſſembled fly.
Meantime his toils are ſooth'd with various ſounds,
The mingled muſic of the rural grounds,

The thruſh's mellow note, the lark's more ſhrill,
The woodman's echo from the neigbouring hill,
While oft the cuckow from the ſteepy wood
Cheers the ſoft murmurs of the nether flood.
Thrice happy youth, to whom is given ſuch joy!
Thrice happy, whom ſuch guiltleſs ſports employ!
Such were the dear delights that once were mine,
And ſuch the ſcenes, loved Erne, which ſtill are thine.
Faireſt of floods! with whom my youthful day,
Smooth like thyſelf, ſtole unperceived away;
Bleſt days! when near thy ample wave I ranged,
To all the buſy cares of life eſtranged;
When up the breezy hill each morn I flew,
And airy youth gave rapture to the view,
The ſunny mead, the love-inviting bower,
The ruſh-clad hamlet, and the ruin'd tower,
Thy numerous iſles with waving verdure crown'd,
And azure hills, the landſcape diſtant bound.

SOLIMA; *an* ARABIAN ECLOGUE. *Written in the Year* 1768.

From Poems conſiſting chiefly of Tranſlations from the Aſiatick Languages, &c. By the very ingenious and learned Mr. Jones, ſo well known for his extraordinary knowledge in the Oriental Languages. Lately publiſhed at the Clarendon Preſs, Oxford.

YE maids of Aden, hear a loftier tale
Than e'er was ſung in meadow, bow'r, or dale.
The ſmiles of Abelah, and Maia's eyes,
Where beauty plays, and love in ſlumber lies;
The fragrant hyacinths of Azza's hair,
That wanton with the laughing ſummer-air;
Love-tinctur'd cheeks, whence roſes ſeek their bloom,
And lips, from which the Zephyr ſteals perfume,
Invite no more the wild unpoliſh'd lay,
But fly like dreams before the morning ray.
Then farewel, love! and farewel, youthful fires!
A nobler warmth my kindled breaſt inſpires.
Far bolder notes the liſt'ning wood ſhall fill:
Flow ſmooth, ye riv'lets; and, ye gales, be ſtill.
See yon fair groves that o'er Amana riſe,
And with their ſpicy breath embalm the ſkies;
Where ev'ry breeze ſheds incenſe o'er the vales,
And ev'ry ſhrub the ſcent of muſk exhales!
See through yon op'ning glade a glitt'ring ſcene,
Lawns ever gay, and meadows ever green!
Then aſk the groves, and aſk the vocal bow'rs,
Who deck'd their ſpiry tops with blooming flow'rs,

Taught

Taught the blue ſtream o'er ſandy vales to flow,
And the brown wild with livelieſt hues to glow?
* Fair Solima! the hills and dales will ſing,
Fair Solima! the diſtant echoes ring.
But not with idle ſhows of vain delight
To charm the ſoul, or to beguile the ſight;
At noon on banks of pleaſure to repoſe,
Where bloom intwin'd the lily, pink, and roſe;
Not in proud piles to heap the nightly feaſt
Till morn with pearls has deck'd the glowing eaſt;
Ah! not for this ſhe taught thoſe bow'rs to riſe,
And bade all Eden ſpring before our eyes:
Far other thoughts her heav'nly mind employ,
(Hence, empty pride! and hence, deluſive joy!)
To cheer with ſweet repaſt the fainting gueſt;
To lull the weary on the couch of reſt;
To warm the trav'ler numb'd with winter's cold;
The young to cheriſh, to ſupport the old;
The ſad to comfort, and the weak protect;
The poor to ſhelter, and the loſt direct:
Theſe are her cares, and this her glorious taſk;
Can heav'n a nobler give, or mortals aſk?
Come to theſe groves, and theſe life-breathing glades,
Ye friendleſs orphans, and ye dow'rleſs maids!
With eager haſte your mournful manſions leave,
Ye weak, that tremble, and, ye ſick, that grieve;
Here ſhall ſoft tents, o'er flow'ry lawns diſplay'd,
At night defend you, and at noon o'erſhade:
Here roſy health the ſweets of life will ſhow'r,
And new delights beguile each varied hour.
Mourns there a widow, bath'd in ſtreaming tears?
Stoops there a ſire beneath the weight of years?
Weeps there a maid in pining ſadneſs left,
Of fondling parents, and of hope bereft?
To Solima their ſorrows they bewail,
To Solima they pour their plaintive tale.
She hears; and, radiant as the ſtar of day,
Through the thick foreſt wins her eaſy way:
She aſks what cares the joyleſs train oppreſs,
What ſickneſs waſtes them, or what wants diſtreſs;
And as they mourn, ſhe ſteals a tender ſigh,
Whilſt all her ſoul ſits melting in her eye:
Then with a ſmile the healing balm beſtows,
And ſheds a tear of pity o'er their woes,
Which, as it drops, ſome ſoft-eyed angel bears
Transform'd to pearl, and in his boſom wears.

* It was not eaſy in this part of the tranſlation to avoid a turn ſimilar to that of Pope in the known deſcription of the Man of Roſs.

When, chill'd with fear, the trembling pilgrim roves
Through pathleſs deſarts, and through tangled groves,
Where mantling darkneſs ſpreads her dragon wing,
And birds of death their fatal dirges ſing,
While vapours pale a dreadful glimm'ring caſt,
And thrilling horror howls in ev'ry blaſt;
She cheers his bloom with ſtreams of burſting light,
By day a ſun, a beaming moon by night,
Darts through the quiv'ring ſhades her heav'nly ray,
And ſpreads with riſing flow'rs his ſolitary way.
Ye heav'ns, for this in ſhow'rs of ſweetneſs ſhed
Your mildeſt influence o'er her favour'd head!
Long may her name, which diſtant climes ſhall praiſe,
Live in our notes, and bloſſom in our lays;
And, like an od'rous plant, whoſe bluſhing flow'r
Paints ev'ry dale, and ſweetens ev'ry bow'r,
Born to the ſkies in clouds of ſoft perfume,
For ever flouriſh, and for ever bloom!
Theſe grateful ſongs, ye maids and youths, renew,
While freſh-blown vi'lets drink the pearly dew;
O'er Azib's banks while love-lorn damſels rove,
And gales of fragrance breathe from Hager's grove.
So ſung the youth, whoſe ſweetly-warbled ſtrains
Fair Mena heard, and Saba's ſpicy plains.
Sooth'd with his lay the raviſh'd air was calm,
The winds ſcarce whiſper'd o'er the waving palm;
The camels bounded o'er the flow'ry lawn,
Like the ſwift oſtrich, or the ſportful fawn;
Their ſilken bands the liſt'ning roſe-buds rent,
And twin'd their bloſſoms round his vocal tent:
He ſung, till on the bank the moonlight ſlept,
And cloſing flow'rs beneath the night-dew wept,
Then ceas'd, and ſlumber'd in the lap of reſt
Till the ſhrill lark had left his low-built neſt.
Now haſtes the ſwain to tune his rapt'rous tales
In other meadows, and in other vales.

A PERSIAN SONG *of* HAFIZ; *from the ſame.*

SWEET maid, if thou wouldſt charm my ſight,
And bid theſe arms thy neck infold;
That roſy cheek, that lily hand,
Would give thy poet more delight
Than all Bocara's vaunted gold,
Than all the gems of Samarcand.

Boy,

Boy, let yon liquid ruby flow,
And bid thy penſive heart be glad,
Whate'er the frowning zealots ſay:
Tell them, their Eden cannot ſhow
A ſtream ſo clear as Rocnabad,
A bow'r ſo ſweet as Moſellay.

O! when theſe fair perfidious maids,
Whoſe eyes our ſecret haunts infeſt,
Their dear deſtructive charms diſplay;
Each glance my tender breaſt invades,
And robs my wounded ſoul of reſt,
As Tartars ſeize their deſtin'd prey.

In vain with love our boſoms glow:
Can all our tears, can all our ſighs
New luſtre to thoſe charms impart?
Can cheeks, where living roſes blow,
Where nature ſpreads her richeſt dies,
Require the borrow'd gloſs of art?

Speak not of fate — ah! change the theme,
And talk of odours, talk of wine,
Talk of the flow'rs that round us bloom:
'Tis all a cloud, 'tis all a dream;
To love and joy thy thoughts confine,
Nor hope to pierce the ſacred gloom.

Beauty has ſuch reſiſtleſs pow'r,
That ev'n the chaſte Egyptian dame
Sigh'd for the blooming Hebrew boy;
For her how fatal was the hour,
When to the banks of Nylus came
A youth ſo lovely and ſo coy!

But ah! ſweet maid, my counſel hear:
(Youth ſhould attend when thoſe adviſe
Whom long experience renders ſage)
While muſic charms the raviſh'd ear,
While ſparkling cups delight our eyes,
Be gay; and ſcorn the frowns of age.

What cruel anſwer have I heard!
And yet, by heav'n, I love thee ſtill:
Can aught be cruel from thy lip?
Yet ſay, how fell that bitter word
From lips which ſtreams of ſweetneſs fill,
Which nought but drops of honey ſip?

Go boldly forth, my ſimple lay,
Whoſe accents flow with artleſs eaſe
Like orient pearls at random ſtrung;
Thy notes are ſweet, the damſels ſay,
But O! far ſweeter, if they pleaſe
The nymph for whom theſe notes are ſung.

A TURKISH ODE *of* MSIHI; *from the ſame.*

HEAR how the nightingales on ev'ry ſpray,
Hail in wild notes the ſweet return of May!
The gale, that o'er yon waving almond blows,
The verdant bank with ſilver bloſſoms ſtrows:
The ſmiling ſeaſon decks each flow'ry glade.
Be gay: too ſoon the flow'rs of ſpring will fade.

What gales of fragrance ſcent the vernal air!
Hills, dales, and woods their lovelieſt mantles wear.
Who knows what cares await that fatal day,
When ruder guſts ſhall baniſh gentle May?
Ev'n death, perhaps, our valleys will invade.
Be gay: too ſoon the flow'rs of ſpring will fade.

The tulip now its varied hue diſplays,
And ſheds, like Ahmed's eye, celeſtial rays.
Ah, nation ever faithful, ever true,
The joys of youth, while May invites, purſue!
Will not theſe notes your tim'rous minds perſuade?
Be gay: too ſoon the flow'rs of ſpring will fade.

The ſparkling dewdrops o'er the lilies play
Like orient pearls, or like the beams of day.
If love and mirth your wanton thoughts engage,
Attend, ye nymphs! (A poet's words are ſage.)
While thus you ſit beneath the trembling ſhade,
Be gay: too ſoon the flow'rs of ſpring will fade.

The freſh-blown roſe like Zeineb's cheek appears,
When pearls, like dewdrops, glitter in her ears.
The charms of youth at once are ſeen and paſt,
And nature ſays, "They are too ſweet to laſt."
So blooms the roſe, and ſo the bluſhing maid!
Be gay: too ſoon the flow'rs of ſpring will fade.

See yon anemonies their leaves unfold
With rubies flaming, and with living gold!
While cryſtal ſhow'rs from weeping clouds deſcend,
Enjoy the preſence of thy tuneful friend.
Now, while the wines are brought, the ſofa's laid,
Be gay: too ſoon the flow'rs of ſpring will fade.

The plants no more are dried, the meadows dead,
No more the roſe-bud hangs her penſive head.
The ſhrubs revive in vallies, meads, and bow'rs,
And ev'ry ſtalk is diadem'd with flow'rs:
In ſilken robes each hillock ſtands array'd.
Be gay; too ſoon the flow'rs of ſpring will fade.

Clear drops each morn impearl the roſe's bloom,
And from its leaf the Zephyr drinks perfume.
The dewy buds expand their lucid ſtore;
Be this our wealth: ye damſels, aſk no more.
Though wiſe men envy, and though fools upbraid,
Be gay: too ſoon the flow'rs of ſpring will fade.

The dewdrops, ſprinkled by the muſky gale,
Are chang'd to eſſence ere they reach the dale.
The mild blue ſky a rich pavilion ſpreads,
Without our labour, o'er our favour'd heads.
Let others toil in war, in arts, or trade,
Be gay: too ſoon the flowr's of ſpring will fade.

Late gloomy winter chill'd the ſullen air,
Till Soliman aroſe, and all was fair.
Soft in his reign the notes of love reſound,
And pleaſure's roſy cup goes freely round.
Here on the bank, which mantling vines o'erſhade,
Be gay: too ſoon the flow'rs of Spring will fade.

May this rude lay from age to age remain,
A true memorial of this lovely train.
Come, charming maid, and hear thy poet ſing,
Thyſelf the roſe, and He the bird of Spring:
Love bids him ſing, and Love will be obey'd.
Be gay: too ſoon the flow'rs of Spring will fade.

We make no doubt but our Readers will, by this time, be highly pleaſed to read our Author's Imitation of Petrarch, in the following ELEGY *upon* LAURA.

IN this fair ſeaſon, when the whiſp'ring gales
Drop ſhow'rs of fragrance o'er the bloomy vales,
From bow'r to bow'r the vernal warblers play;
The ſkies are cloudleſs, and the meads are gay;
The nightingale in many a melting ſtrain
Sings to the groves, "Here mirth and beauty reign;"
But me, for ever bath'd in guſhing tears,
No mirth enlivens, and no beauty cheers:
The birds that warble, and the flow'rs that bloom,
Relieve no more this ſolitary gloom.

I ſee,

I ſee, where late the verdant meadow ſmil'd,
A joyleſs deſert, and a dreary wild.
For thoſe dear eyes, that pierc'd my heart before,
Are clos'd in death, and charm the world no more:
Loſt are thoſe treſſes, that outſhone the morn,
And pale thoſe cheeks, that might the ſkies adorn.
Ah death! thy hand has crop'd the faireſt flow'r,
That ſhed its ſmiling rays in beauty's bow'r;
Thy dart has lay'd on yonder ſable bier
All my ſoul lov'd, and all the world held dear,
Celeſtial ſweetneſs, love-inſpiring youth,
Soft-ey'd benevolence, and white-rob'd truth.
Hard fate of man, on whom the heav'ns beſtow
A drop of pleaſure for a ſea of wo!
Ah, life of care, in fears or hopes conſum'd,
Vain hopes, that wither ere they well have bloom'd!
How oft, emerging from the ſhades of night,
Laughs the gay morn, and ſpreads a purple light,
But ſoon the gath'ring clouds o'erſhade the ſkies,
Red lightnings play, and thund'ring ſtorms ariſe!
How oft a day, that fair and mild appears,
Grows dark with fate, and mars the toil of years!
* Not far remov'd, yet hid from diſtant eyes,
Low in her ſecret grot a Naiad lies.
Steep arching rocks, with verdant moſs o'ergrown,
Form her rude diadem, and native throne:
There in a gloomy cave her waters ſleep,
Clear as a brook, yet as an ocean deep.
But when the waking flow'rs of April blow,
And warmer ſun-beams melt the gather'd ſnow,
Rich with the tribute of the vernal rains
The nymph exulting burſts her ſilver chains:
Her living waves in ſparkling columns riſe,
And ſhine like rainbows to the ſunny ſkies.
From cliff to cliff the falling waters roar,
Then die in murmurs, and are heard no more.
Hence, ſoftly flowing in a dimpled ſtream,
The cryſtal Sorga ſpreads a lively gleam,
From which a thouſand rills in mazes glide,
And deck the banks with ſummer's gayeſt pride;
Brighten the verdure of the ſmiling plains,
And crown the labour of the joyful ſwains.

* See a deſcription of this celebrated fountain in a poem of Madame Deſhoulieres. Our author ſays in his preface, "that the deſcription of the fountain of Valchiuſa, or Vallis Clauſa, which was cloſe to Petrarch's houſe, was added to the Elegy in the year 1769, and was compoſed on the very ſpot, which I could not forbear viſiting, when I paſſed by Avignon."

First

First on thoſe banks (ah, dream of ſhort delight!)
The charms of Laura ſtruck my dazzled ſight,
Charms, that the bliſs of Eden might reſtore,
That heav'n might envy, and mankind adore.
I ſaw—and O! what heart could long rebel?
I ſaw, I lov'd, and bade the world farewel.
Where'er ſhe mov'd, the meads were freſh and gay,
And ev'ry bow'r exhal'd the ſweets of May;
Smooth flow'd the ſtreams, and ſoftly blew the gale;
And riſing flow'rs impurpled every dale;
Calm was the ocean, and the ſky ſerene;
An univerſal ſmile o'erſpread the ſhining ſcene:
But when in death's cold arms entranc'd ſhe lay,
(*Ah, ever dear, yet ever fatal day!)
O'er all the air a direful gloom was ſpread;
Pale were the meads, and all their bloſſoms dead;
The clouds of April ſhed a baleful dew,
All nature wore a veil of deadly hue.

Go, plaintive breeze, to Laura's flow'ry bier,
Heave the warm ſigh, and ſhed the tender tear.
There to the awful ſhade due homage pay,
And ſoftly thus addreſs the ſacred clay:
" Say, envied earth, that doſt thoſe charms infold,
" Where are thoſe cheeks, and where thoſe locks of gold?
" Where are thoſe eyes, which oft the Muſe has ſung?
" Where thoſe ſweet lips, and that enchanting tongue?
" Ye radiant treſſes, and thou, nectar'd ſmile,
" Ye looks that might the melting ſkies beguile,
" You robb'd my ſoul of reſt, my eyes of ſleep,
" You taught me how to love, and how to weep."

No ſhrub o'erhangs the dew-beſpangled vale,
No bloſſom trembles to the dying gale,
No flow'ret bluſhes in the morning rays,
No ſtream along the winding valley plays,
But knows what anguiſh thrills my tortur'd breaſt,
What pains conſume me, and what cares infeſt.
At bluſh of dawn, and in the gloom of night,
Her pale-eyed phantom ſwims before my ſight,
Sits on the border of each purling rill,
Crowns ev'ry bow'r, and glides o'er ev'ry hill.
Flows the loud riv'let down the mountain's brow?
Or pants the Zephyr on the waving bough?
Or ſips the lab'ring bee her balmy dews,
And with ſoft ſtrains her fragrant toil purſues?
Or warbles from yon ſilver-bloſſom'd thorn
The wakeful bird, that hails the riſing morn?

* Laura was firſt ſeen by Petrarch on the 6th of April in the year 1327, and ſhe died on the ſame day in 1348.

My

My Laura's voice in many a ſoothing note
Floats through the yielding air, or ſeems to float.
" Why fill thy ſighs, ſhe ſays, this lonely bow'r?
" Why down thy boſom flows this endleſs ſhow'r?
" Complain no more; but hope ere long to meet
" Thy much-lov'd Laura in a happier ſeat.
" Here fairer ſcenes detain my parted ſhade,
" Suns that ne'er ſet, and flow'rs that never fade:
" Through cryſtal ſkies I wing my joyous flight,
" And revel in eternal blaze of light,
" See all thy wand'rings in that vale of tears,
" And ſmile at all thy hopes, at all thy fears;
" Death wak'd my ſoul, that ſlept in life before,
" And op'd theſe brighten'd eyes to ſleep no more."
She ends: the fates, that will no more reveal,
Fix on her cloſing lips their ſacred ſeal.
" Return, ſweet ſhade! I wake, and fondly ſay,
" O, cheer my gloom with one far-beaming ray!
" Return: thy charms my ſorrow will diſpel,
" And ſnatch my ſpirit from her mortal cell;
" Then, mix'd with thine, exulting ſhe ſhall fly,
" And bound enraptur'd through her native ſky."
She comes no more: my pangs more fierce return;
Tears guſh in ſtreams, and ſighs my boſom burn.
Ye banks, that oft my weary limbs have born,
Ye murm'ring brooks that learnt of me to mourn,
Ye birds, that tune with me your plaintive lay,
Ye groves, where love once taught my ſteps to ſtray,
You, ever ſweet and ever fair, renew
Your ſtrains melodious, and your blooming hue;
But not in my ſad heart can bliſs remain,
My heart, the haunt of never-ceaſing pain!
Henceforth, to ſing in ſmoothly warbled lays
The ſmiles of youth, and beauty's heav'nly rays;
To ſee the morn her early charms unfold,
Her cheeks of roſes, and her curls of gold;
Led by the ſacred Muſe at noon to rove
O'er tufted mountain, vale, or ſhady grove;
To watch the ſtars, that gild the lucid pole,
And view yon orbs in mazy order roll;
To hear the tender nightingale complain,
And warble to the woods her am'rous ſtrain;
No more ſhall theſe my penſive ſoul delight,
But each gay viſion melts in endleſs night.
Nymphs, that in glimm'ring glades by moonlight dance,
And ye, that through the liquid cryſtal glance,
That oft have heard my ſadly-pleaſing moan,
Behold me now a lifeleſs marble grown.

Ah!

Ah! lead me to the tomb where Laura lies:
Clouds, fold me round, and, gather'd darkneſs, riſe!
Bear me, ye gales, in death's ſoft ſlumber lay'd,
And, ye bright realms, receive my fleeting ſhade!

ODE *for the* NEW YEAR, *Jan.* 1. 1772, *as performed before their Majeſties and the Royal Family. Written by William Whitehead, Eſq; and ſet to Muſic by Dr. Boyce.*

AT length the fleeting year is o'er,
And we no longer are deceiv'd;
The wars, the tumults are no more,
Which Fancy form'd, and Fear believ'd.
Each diſtant object of diſtreſs,
Each phantom of uncertain gueſs
The buſy mind of man could raiſe,
Has taught e'en Folly to beware;
At fleets and armies in the air,
The wond'ring crowd has ceas'd to gaze.
And ſhall the ſame dull cheats again
Revive, in ſtale ſucceſſion roll'd?
Shall ſage Experience warn in vain,
Nor the new Year be wiſer than the old?
Forbid it, ye protecting pow'rs,
Who guide the months, the days, the hours,
Which now advance on rapid wing!
May each new ſpectre of the night
Diſſolve at their approaching light,
As fly the wintry damps the ſoft return of Spring!
True to herſelf if Britain prove,
What foreign foes has ſhe to dread?
Her ſacred laws, her ſovereign's love,
Her virtuous pride, by Freedom bred,
Secure at once domeſtic eaſe,
And awe th' aſpiring nations into peace.
Did Rome e'er court a tyrant's ſmiles,
Till Faction wrought the civil Frame's decay?
Did Greece ſubmit to Philip's wiles,
Till her own faithleſs ſons prepar'd the way?
True to herſelf if Britain prove,
The warring world will league in vain.
Her ſacred laws, her ſovereign's love,
Her empire boundleſs as the main,
Will guard at once domeſtic eaſe,
And awe th' aſpiring nations into peace.

The

The ODE *performed at the opening of the New Exhibition Room of the Royal Incorporated Society of Artiſts of Great-Britain, written by E. Lloyd, Author of "The Powers of the Pen," &c. and ſet to Muſic by Mr. Hook.*

——— *Ingenuas didiciſſe fideliter Artes*
Emollit Mores, nec ſinit eſſe feros.

'TWAS where grim Mars with ruin ſtrew'd the plain,
And wide diſplay'd the terrors of his reign,
While Diſcord wav'd her crimſon wings,
Dripping with the blood of Kings,
Britannia wept forlorn to ſee
Death revel 'midſt her progeny;
Then aſk'd of heav'n to temper, not debaſe,
The ſavage fierceneſs of her warlike race.

Ye Pow'rs! ſoothe a mother's care;
Propitious to a mother's prayer,
Vouchſafe a boon that may aſſuage
My martial Iſland's burning rage!
The Pen, the Pencil, and the Lyre,
Might gentler bravery inſpire,
And manners mild infuſe—
Then ſend, O Heav'n! the Muſe.

Her pray'r prevail'd—from Heav'n the Muſe deſcends,
And in her train each liberal Art attends.

In ſofter murmurs let the hills
Pour down freſh Heliconian rills;
Ye vales, with groves of laurel ſwell,
The muſe now deigns with you to dwell.

Hark! thro' the enchanted iſle
The choir of Phœbus ſings!
They teach the Warrior's brow to ſmile,
And tame the hearts of Kings!

Tame, not *enfeeble*—firmer is the ſteel
When made the poliſh of the file to feel.

The *Siſter of the Pencil* came
With theſe—another and the ſame—
She came and lent her plaſtic hand
To humanize the ſavage land:
Iris on her ſteps attended,
And the mimic colours blended.

Hail!

Hail! wond'rous art! whoſe pow'r is ſuch
With mightieſt magic fraught,
It gives with a Promethean touch
To colour life and thought!
Not Ægypt's ſkill ſo well can ſave,
And give the form t' elude the Grave;
When Fate condemns, thy hand reprieves,
And after Death the perſon lives!
Vain are the ravages of Time;
Thy pencil gives eternal prime:
When Delia moulders in the tomb,
On Canvas ſhe retains her bloom.

From thee a new Creation grew,
Adorn'd with ev'ry living hue
That Phœbus' orb illumes:
Each moral quality, no more
Abſtracted notions, as before,
A perſon ſhape aſſumes.

Each paſſion by the *Pencil* dreſs'd
Is better to the mind
Than in the Writer's page;
And *Virtues*, which with languor pine
When pedant Moraliſts define
In Cherub forms engage.

Picture, Muſic of the Eye,
Might tempt a Seraph from the ſky,
'Mid kindred forms on earth to roam,
And think it his celeſtial home.

Leſs is the ardour cold Narration gives,
Or Fame hiſtoric kindles in the breaſt,
Than when the war in glowing colours lives,
And Heroes on the canvas field conteſt;
And leſs energic holy Prelates call
To penitence than Raphael's pictur'd Paul.
What were life without the Muſe?
Toil that Wiſdom would refuſe;
Nought of living but the breath,
Days of blood, and nights of death.

Genius of Arts! here turn thy eyes,
Behold to thee this Temple riſe!
Lo! thy Prieſts, a ſacred band,
Round thy Altar muſing ſtand;
The ſweet Enthuſiaſts deign t' inſpire,
And fill their breaſts with thoughts of fire!
When living tables they deſign,
Stamp thou thyſelf on ev'ry line:

Teach

Teach the Paſſions how to glow,
And Virtue's comely ſemblance ſhew;
Bid her ev'ry charm unfold,
And men reform as they behold.
Let Vice with Gorgon terrors ſcare,
And bid her votaries beware—
Open Clio's brighteſt page
Where Honour's nobleſt deeds engage!
To make her charms ſtill more inflame,
Contraſt them with the ſhade of Shame!
Let Brutus here each danger brave,
And Cæſar ſtab, his Rome to ſave.
There teams of Slaves in Tyrant's chain,
Teach Britons Slav'ry to diſdain;
And from Britannia's annals bring
The Portraits of a Patriot King.

Albion, thus thy gifts poſſeſſing,
Shall abound in ev'ry bleſſing;
Greater ſhall her Monarchs be,
Nobler her Nobility;
To Patriots ſhall her Peaſants turn,
And with the love of Freedom burn.

The Pow'r deſcends! from his auſpicious nod
The Temple lives, and ſhews the preſent God.
Behold! the Arts around us bloom,
And this Muſe-devoted Dome
Rival the Works of Athens and of Rome.

INSCRIPTION *for the neglected Column in the Palace of St.* MARK *at* FLORENCE. *Written in the Year* 1740. *By the Hon. Horace Walpole, Eſq;*

ESCAP'D a * race, whoſe vanity ne'er rais'd
A monument but when themſelves it prais'd,
Sacred to Truth, O! let this column riſe,
Pure from falſe trophies and inſcriptive lies!
Let no enſlavers of their country here
In impudent relievo dare appear:
No pontiff by a ruin'd nation's blood
Luſting to aggrandize his baſtard brood:
Be here no † Clement, ‡ Alexander ſeen,
No pois'ning § cardinal, or pois'ning ‖ queen;

* The family of Medici.
† Cardinal Julio de' Medici, afterwards Clement VII.
‡ Alexander the firſt Duke of Florence, killed by Lorenzino de' Medici.
§ Ferdinand the Great, was firſt Cardinal and then became great Duke, by poiſoning his elder brother Francis I. and his wife Bianca Capello.
‖ Catherine of Medici, wife of Henry II. King of France.

No

No Coſmo, or the * bigot duke, or † he
Great from the wounds of dying liberty.
No ‡ Lorainer——one lying § arch ſuffice
To tell his virtues and his victories:
Beneath his foſt'ring eye how || commerce thriv'd,
Beneath his ſmile how drooping arts reviv'd:
Let it relate, e'er ſince his rule begun,
Not what he has, but what he ſhould have done.
Level with freedom, let this pillar mourn,
Nor riſe, before the radiant bliſs return;
Then tow'ring boldly to the ſkies proclaim
Whate'er ſhall be the patriot hero's name,
Who, a new Brutus, ſhall his country free,
And, like a god, ſhall ſay, Let there be liberty.

The ENTAIL. *A* FABLE. *By the Same.*

IN a fair ſummer's radiant morn,
A butterfly divinely born,
Whoſe lineage dated from the mud
Of Noah's or Deucalion's flood,
Long hov'ring round a perfum'd lawn,
By various guſts of odours drawn,
At laſt eſtabliſh'd his repoſe
On the rich boſom of a roſe.
The palace pleas'd the lordly gueſt:
What inſect own'd a prouder neſt?
The dewy leaves luxurious ſhed
Their balmy odours o'er his head,
And with their ſilken tapeſtry fold
His limbs, enthron'd on central gold,
He thinks the thorns embattled round
To guard his caſtle's lovely mound,
And all the buſh's wide domain
Subſervient to his fancied reign.

* Coſmo III.

† Coſmo the Great enſlaved the republics of Florence and Sienna.

‡ Francis II. Duke of Lorain, which he gave up to France, againſt the command of his mother, and the petitions of all his ſubjects, and had Tuſcany in exchange.

§ The triumphal arch erected to him without the Porta San Gallo.

|| Two inſcriptions over the leſſer arches call him "Reſtitutor Commercii, and Propagator Bonarum Artium," as his ſtatue on horſeback trampling on the Turks, on the ſummit, repreſents the victories that he was deſigned to gain over that people, when he received the command of the Emperor's armies, but was prevented by ſome fevers.

Such ample bleſſings ſwell'd the fly!
Yet in his mind's capacious eye
He roll'd the change of mortal things,
The common fate of flies and kings.
With grief he ſaw how lands and honours
Are apt to ſlide to various owners;
Where Mowbrays dwelt, how grocers dwell,
And how cits buy what barons ſell.
"Great Phœbus, patriarch of my line,
"Avert ſuch ſhame from ſons of thine!
"To them confirm theſe roofs," he ſaid;
And then he ſwore an oath ſo dread,
The ſtouteſt waſp that wears a ſword
Had trembled to have heard the word!
"If law can rivet down entails,
"Theſe manors ne'er ſhall paſs to ſnails.
"I ſwear,"'—and then he ſmote his ermine—
"Theſe towers were never built for vermin."
A caterpillar grovell'd near,
A ſubtle ſlow conveyancer,
Who ſummon'd, waddles with his quill
To draw the haughty inſects will;
None but his heirs muſt own the ſpot,
Begotten, or to be begot:
Each leaf he binds, each bud he ties
To eggs of eggs of butterflies.
When lo! how fortune loves to teaze
Thoſe who would dictate her decrees!
A wanton boy was paſſing by;
The wanton child beheld the fly,
And eager ran to ſeize the prey;
But too impetuous in his play,
Cruſh'd the proud tenant of an hour,
And ſwept away the manſion-flow'r.

*** *This piece was occaſioned by the author being aſked (after he had finiſhed the little caſtle at Strawberry-hill, and adorned it with the portraits and arms of his anceſtors) if he did not deſign to entail it on his family?*

EPILOGUE *to the* FASHIONABLE LOVER.

Spoken by Mrs. BARRY.

LADIES, your country's ornament and pride,
Ye, whom the nuptial deity has tied
In ſilken fetters, will ye not impart,
For pity's ſake, ſome portion of your art

To

To a mere novice, and preſcribe ſome plan
How you would have me live with my good man?
Tell me, if I ſhould give each paſſing hour
To love of pleaſure or to love of power;
If with the fatal thirſt of deſperate play
I ſhou'd turn day to night and night to day?
Had I the faculty to make a prize
Of each pert animal that meets my eyes,
Say are theſe objects worth my ſerious aim;
Do they give happineſs, or health or fame?
Are hecatombs of lovers hearts of force
To deprecate the demons of divorce?
Speak, my adviſers, ſhall I gain the plan
Of that bold club, which gives the law to man,
At their own weapons that proud ſex defies
And ſets up a new female paradiſe?
Lights for the ladies! Hark, the bar-bells ſound!
Show to the club-room—See the glaſs goes round—
Hail, happy meeting of the good and fair,
Soft relaxation from domeſtic care;
Where virgin minds are early train'd to loo,
And all Newmarket opens to the view.
In theſe gay ſcenes ſhall I affect to move,
Or paſs my hours in dull domeſtic love?
Shall I to rural ſolitudes deſcend
With Tyrrel my protector, guardian, friend?
Or to the rich Pantheon's round repair,
And blaze the brighteſt heathen goddeſs there?
Where ſhall I fix? Determine, ye who know,
Shall I renounce my huſband, or Soho?
With eyes half-open'd, and an aching head,
And ev'n the artificial roſes dead,
When to my toilette's morning taſk reſign'd,
What viſitations then may ſeize my mind!
Save me, juſt Heav'n, from ſuch a painful life,
And make me an unfaſhionable wife!

The DOWNFAL *of* ROME.

From the celebrated VAN HARON.

ROME ſcarce o'er ruin'd Carthage rais'd her head,
When with her manners firſt her fame decay'd;
No longer blameleſs poverty her boaſt,
Her faith grew dubious, and her honour loſt!
Then firſt her riſing glory felt her ſhade,
Her valour cool'd:—no rival to invade.

Self-intereſt grew, increaſing vice prevail'd;
Proſperity her heavy eye-lids ſeal'd;
And ſhe who roſe in arms and virtue great,
Sunk the vaſt prey of luxury and fate.
'Twas then Security:—a deadly gueſt,
Firſt ſtood beneath her Capital confeſs'd:
" Romans (ſhe cry'd) enough of war is paſs'd,
" Let peace your happy altars bleſs at laſt:
" Commerce and rich Abundance both are mine,
" I give the Earth to ſmile, the Sun to ſhine!
" Safe in my guardian care yourſelves repoſe,
" Rome is too great to dread the name of foes;
" Her's be the ſweets of riches and of eaſe!
" Queen of the earth and empreſs of the ſeas!"
Had Aſia's ſons ſuch ſophiſtry believ'd,
No wonder if th' impoſtreſs had deceiv'd!
But when ſuch ſounds deluded Rome could hear,
Rome! that deriv'd her Majeſty from war!
What bluſhes, Mars, muſt have obſcur'd thy face?
To ſee the ſhame of thy degenerate race!
Yet ſee, how ſooth'd by theſe inchanting arts,
The curs'd contagion ſpreads thro' Roman hearts!
A feeble frontier ſhow'd her waining pow'r,
Arms were forgot, and Glory was no more!
Here Tribunes in the Senate choſe to jar,
Security awak'd domeſtic war:
No more her Conſuls roſe in Virtue great,
Wealth nurs'd Ambition; and Ambition State;
To riſe to Honours by the *purchas'd* voice,
Or make ſome diſtant Government their choice;
Where the proud Prætor might the nations fleece,
And glean the ſpoils of Aſia and of Greece!
Theſe were the arts the Roman Youth were taught,
To *buy*, then *ſell* the *venal* herd they bought:
Thoſe Limbs each manly exerciſe diſdain'd,
Now Vice enfeebled, and Diſhonour ſtain'd;
Then foreign Eunuchs from the Memphian ſhore,
Imported rites obſcene, *unknown* before.
And Virtue, guardian of the Roman ſtate,
Averſe withdrew:—and left the reſt to Fate!
The Veteran, then in arms untaught to yield,
If penſive as he croſs'd the Martian field;
From the lewd ſons of wantonneſs and eaſe,
Was forc'd to hear ſatyric taunts like theſe:
" Go, uſeleſs Warrior! hide that batter'd face,
" Thy looks the Roman elegance diſgrace!
" Peace, and her ſofter arts our manners ſuit,
" What is the ſoldier but a *fighting* Brute?

" War

" War is no more!—we know no hoſtile land!
" The beardleſs boy our legions may command;
" With harmleſs pomp their enſigns now may flow!
" What is an army paid for, but for ſhow?
" Go bear thy murmurs to the Thracian ſhore,
" Where diſcord reigns, and waves eternal roar;
" There to the ſavage natives point thy ſcars!
" And teach Barbarians all thy boaſted wars;
" Recount thy deeds, relate thy tedious fight,
" We want not to be *valiant*—but *polite!*
" Or haſt thou got a hoard of Punic gold?
" Go buy a Poſt,—for Poſts are to be ſold:
" Elſe—glad obey the Stripling you deſpiſe.
" This is no age, my Friend, for you to riſe!"
The Roman *now*, who *once* with ſcorn could view
The pomp of Kings, himſelf as ſumptuous grew!
Then firſt prevail'd Magnificence and Dreſs,
And Luxury was heighten'd to exceſs.
To pleaſe her Taſte, and ſpread her coſtly Board,
Each Clime was plundered, and each Sea explor'd;
In early days that bleſs'd the Roman ſtate,
'Twas *virtuous* Poverty confirm'd *her* great:
But now Security has wrought her bane,
And Wealth and Pride have darken'd all the ſcene;
As ſordid Intereſt ſways, your Paſſions move,
And Av'rice has expell'd the Public Love!
No Nation *now* can on your Faith rely,
When all is ſold—your Idol Gold can buy!
If Truth a Quintus or a Decius praiſe,
You cry, " Such patterns ſuit not modern days!
" Thoſe ſimple manners Sabines might become,
" But ill beſit the majeſty of Rome!
" A mere chimera is the Patriot's name,
" Ambition be our guide! and Wealth our aim!
" Riches each happy quality include,
" Wit, Courage, Learning, Honeſty, and Blood.
" And he whom Lands or Pow'r diſtinguiſh great,
" Has all the Virtues uſeful to the State."
Thus Public Good, by Private Int'reſt ſway'd,
Neglected pin'd,—and dwindled to a ſhade;
Corruption as it gain'd the venal poſt,
Strove of its Bargain ſtill to make the moſt;
Av'rice the wealthy Province choſe her prey,
Exaction, Rapine, liv'd beneath her ſway;
And the lax ſinews of a feeble ſtate,
Were marks of Rome's inevitable fate.
O Rome! who in thy glory's cloudleſs morn,
Couldſt view the Tyrants of the Earth with ſcorn!

When Kings beheld thy Senators with awe,
And thy leaſt mandate gave the nations law!
Dejected *now* from Virtue's radiant height,
Cruſh'd by their own corrupted weight,
See, like a dying lamp, thy Freedom glow;
And wait Ambition's meditated blow!
Far ſooner would I tread Caranea's ſhores,
Where Ætna all her fierce exploſions pours,
Than longer chuſe, degenerate Rome, to reſt,
A hopleſs Native, in thy fatal breaſt!
When Virtue once her ſacred Senſe withdraws,
Weak is the rev'rence paid to ſlighted Laws!
Where Pow'r but courts the firſt advent'rous hand,
Soon Liberty forſakes the dangerous land.
Happy had Rome thoſe uſeful maxims known,
While yet her Strength and Vigour were her own;
But lull'd in falſe Security ſhe lay,
And dos'd fair Freedom's laſt remains away,
Till, not one ſpark of Virtue left to ſave,
She ſunk in Death,—Corruption dug her grave.

Verſes by a young African Negro Woman, at Boſton in New-England; who did not quit her own country till ſhe was ten years old, and has not been above eight in Boſton.

RECOLLECTION.

To Miſs A—— M——, humbly inſcribed by the Authoreſs.

MNEME, begin; inſpire, ye ſacred Nine!
Your vent'rous *Afric* in the deep deſign.
Do ye rekindle the cœleſtial fire,
Ye god-like powers! the glowing thoughts inſpire.
Immortal Pow'r! I trace thy ſacred ſpring,
Aſſiſt my ſtrains, while I *thy* glories ſing.
By *thee*, paſt acts of many thouſand years,
Rang'd in due order, to the mind appears;
The *long-forgot* thy gentle hand conveys,
Returns, and ſoft upon the fancy plays.
Calm, in the viſions of the night he pours
Th' exhauſtleſs treaſures of his ſecret ſtores.
Swift from above he wings his downy flight
Thro' *Phœbe*'s realm, fair regent of the night.
Thence to the raptur'd poet gives his aid,
Dwells in his heart, or hovers round his head,
To give inſtruction to the lab'ring mind,
Diffuſing light cœleſtial and refin'd.

Still

Still he purſues, unweary'd in the race,
And wraps his ſenſes in the pleaſing maze.
The Heav'nly Phantom *points* the actions done
In the paſt worlds, and tribes beneath the ſun,
He, from his throne in ev'ry human breaſt,
Has *vice* condemn'd, and ev'ry *virtue* bleſs'd.
Sweet are the ſounds in which thy words we hear,
Cœleſtial muſic to the raviſh'd ear.
We hear thy voice, reſounding o'er the plains,
Excelling Maro's ſweet Menellian ſtrains.
But awful *Thou!* to that perfidious race,
Who ſcorn thy warnings, nor the good embrace;
By *Thee* unveil'd, the horrid crime appears,
Thy mighty hand redoubled fury bears;
The time miſ-ſpent augments their hell of woes,
While through each breaſt the dire contagion flows.
Now turn and leave the rude ungraceful ſcene,
And paint fair Virtue in immortal green,
For ever flouriſh in the glowing veins,
For ever flouriſh in poetic ſtrains.
Be *Thy* employ to guide my early days,
And *Thine* the tribute of my youthful lays.
Now * *eighteen years* their deſtin'd courſe have run,
In due ſucceſſion, round the central ſun;
How did each folly unregarded paſs!
But ſure 'tis graven on eternal braſs!
To *recollect*, inglorious I return;
'Tis mine paſt follies and paſt crimes to mourn.
The *virtue*, ah! unequal to the *vice*,
Will ſcarce afford ſmall reaſon to rejoice.
Such, RECOLLECTION! is thy pow'r, high-thron'd
In ev'ry breaſt of mortals, ever own'd.
The wretch who dar'd the vengeance of the ſkies,
At laſt awakes with horror and ſurpriſe.
By *Thee* alarm'd, he ſees impending fate,
He howls in anguiſh, and repents too late.
But oft *thy* kindneſs moves with timely fear
The furious rebel in his mad career.
Thrice bleſs'd the man, who in *thy* ſacred ſhrine
Improves the REFUGE from the wrath divine.

* Her age.

To a Lady who greatly admired the SPANISH POETRY,

In the Manner of Alonzo de Arcilla.

WHEN I would thy beauties paint,
All the pow'r of verſe is faint;
Though a hapleſs, hopeleſs Lover,
All thy charms I can diſcover;
Charms are only found in thee,
Charms which 'tis unſafe to ſee;
Charms which might a Hermit bribe,
Charms no language can deſcribe.
Where words no fit ideas raiſe,
Silence beſt expreſſes praiſe.
But when I explore thy mind,
A new world of charms I find;
Every virtue, every grace,
There poſſeſs their proper place;
When of theſe I think awhile,
Raptures ſoon my ſoul beguile.
For too ſtrong, too clear a light,
Suits not either ſenſe, or ſight!
All we can do is to gaze,
Sweetly loſt in fond amaze.
Faireſt Flavia, fav'rite Maid!
Let theſe artleſs lays perſuade.
Not that I am ſkill'd in verſe,
Or thy conqueſts can rehearſe;
But what I did long conceal,
That thy beauty's force I feel,
And in mournful numbers ſigh,
For thoſe charms by which I die.
Let them tell—what would you more?—
That I expire, and yet adore.

Upon the Earl of CHATHAM'S *Verſes to Mr.* GARRICK.

WHEN Peleus' ſon, untaught to yield,
Wrathful forſook the hoſtile field,
His breaſt ſtill warm with heav'nly fire,
He tun'd the lay, and ſwept the lyre.

So Chatham, whoſe exalted ſoul
Pervaded and inſpir'd the whole,
Where far, by martial glory led,
Britain her ſails and banner ſpread,

Retires,

Retires, tho' Wiſdom's God diſſuades,
And ſeeks repoſe in rural ſhades,
Yet thither comes the god confeſt,
Celeſtial form, a well known gueſt.

Nor ſlow he moves with ſolemn air,
Nor on his brow hangs penſive care;
Nor in his hand th' hiſtoric page
Gives leſſons to experienc'd age;
As when in vengeful ire he roſe,
And plann'd the fate of Britain's foes;
While the wing'd hours obedient ſtand,
And inſtant ſpeed the dread command.

Chearful he came, all blithe and gay,
Fair blooming, like the ſon of May;
Adown his radiant ſhoulder hung
A harp, by all the muſes ſtrung.
Smiling, he to his friend reſign'd
This ſoother of the human mind.

On the ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT.

QUOTH Dick to Tom,—This Act appears
Abſurd, as I'm alive:
To take the Crown at eighteen years,
The Wife at twenty-five.

The myſt'ry how ſhall we explain?
For, ſure, as * Dowdeſwell ſaid,
Thus early if they're fit to *reign*
They muſt be fit to *wed!*

Quoth Tom to Dick,—Thou art a fool,
And little know'ſt of life;
Alas! 'tis eaſier far to rule
A kingdom than a wife.

BARREAUX's *celebrated Sonnet.*

Grand Dieu! tes jugemens, &c.

Tranſlated.

GREAT GOD, thy judgments are ſupremely right,
And in thy creatures bliſs is thy delight;
But I have ſinn'd beyond the reach of grace,
Nor can thy mercy yield thy juſtice place.

* Mr. Dowdeſwell's Speech on the Royal Marriage Act.

So bright, my God, my crimſon vices ſhine,
That only choice of puniſhment is thine.
Thy eſſence pure abhors my ſinful ſtate,
And ev'n thy clemency confirms my fate.
Be thy will done! let, let thy wrath deſcend,
While tears, like mine, from guilty eyes offend.
Dart thy red bolts, tho' in the dreadful ſtroke,
My ſoul ſhall bleſs the Being I provoke.
Yet where! O where, can ev'n thy thunders fall?
Chriſt's blood o'erſpreads, and ſhields me from them all

A FRAGMENT *of* MILTON, *from the* ITALIAN.

When Milton, then a youth, was at Florence, he fell in love with a young Lady of great beauty and merit; and as ſhe underſtood no Engliſh, he addreſſed the following verſes to her in her native language, of which he was not then a perfect maſter.

WHEN in your language, I unſkill'd, addreſs
The ſhort-pac'd efforts of a trammell'd muſe;
Soft Italy's fair critics round me preſs,
And my miſtaking paſſion thus accuſe:

Why, to our tongue's diſgrace, does thy dumb love
Strive in rough ſounds, ſoft meanings to impart?
He muſt ſelect his words, who ſpeaks, to move:
And points his purpoſe at the Hearer's heart.

Then, laughing, they repeat my languid lays—
Nymphs of thy native clime, perhaps they cry,
For whom thou haſt a tongue—may feel thy praiſe;
But we muſt underſtand ere we comply.

Do thou, my ſoul's ſoft hope! theſe triflers awe:
Tell them, 'tis nothing how, or what I writ;
Since Love, from ſilent looks, can language draw,
And ſcorns the lame impertinence of wit.

ODE *for his* MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, *June* 4, 1772.

FROM ſcenes of death, and deep diſtreſs,
(Where Britain ſhar'd her monarch's woe)
Which moſt the feeling mind oppreſs,
Yet beſt to bear the virtuous know.

Turn we our eyes—the cypreſs wreath,
No more the plaintive muſe ſhall wear;
The blooming flowers which round her breathe,
Shall form the chaplet for her hair,
And the gay month, which claims her annual fire,
Shall raiſe to ſprightlier notes the animated lyre.
The lark that mounts on morning wings
To meet the riſing day,
Amidſt the clouds exulting ſings;
The dewy clouds, whence zephyr flings
The fragrance of the May.
The day which gave our Monarch birth,
Recals each nobleſt theme of ages paſt;
Tells us, whate'er we ow'd to Naſſau's worth,
The Brunſwick race confirm'd, and bade it laſt.
Tells us with rapturous joy unblam'd,
And conſcious gratitude to feel
Our laws, our liberties reclaim'd
From tyrant pride, and bigot zeal;
While each glad voice, that wakes the echoing air,
In one united wiſh thus joins the general prayer;
'Till ocean quits his favourite iſle,
'Till Thames thy watry train
No more ſhall bleſs it's pregnant ſoil,
May order, peace, and freedom, ſmile
Beneath a Brunſwick's reign.

AGAINST LIFE. *From the Greek of* PROSIDIPPUS.

WHAT tranquil road, unvex'd by ſtrife,
Can mortals chooſe thro' human life?
Attend the courts, attend the bar—
There diſcord reigns, and endleſs jar.
At home the weary wretches find
Severe diſquietude of mind;
To till the fields gives toil and pain;
Eternal terrors ſweep the main;
If rich, we fear to loſe our ſtore;
Need and diſtreſs await the poor.
Sad care the bands of Hymen give;
Friendleſs, forlorn, th' unmarried live;
Are children born? we anxious groan;
Childleſs, our lack of heirs we moan.
Wild, giddy ſchemes our youth engage;
Weakneſs and want depreſs old age.
Would Fate then with my wiſh comply,
I'd never live, or quickly die.

FOR

FOR LIFE. *From the Greek of* METRODORUS.

MANKIND may walk, unvex'd by ſtrife,
Thro' every road of human life.
Fair wiſdom regulates the bar,
And peace concludes the wordy war.
At home auſpicious mortals find
Serene tranquility of mind.
All-beauteous Nature decks the plain,
And merchants plough for gold the main.
Reſpect ariſes from our ſtore;
Security, from being poor.
More joys the bands of Hymen give;
Th' unmarried with more freedom live.
If parents, our bleſt lot we own;
Childleſs, we have no cauſe to moan.
Firm Vigour crowns our youthful ſtage;
And venerable hairs, old age.
Since all is good, then who would cry,
" I'd never live, or quickly die?"

The MISER *and the* MOUSE. *An Epigram from the Greek.*

TO a Mouſe ſays a Miſer, " My dear little mouſe,
Pray what may you pleaſe for to want in my houſe?"
Says the Mouſe, " Mr. Miſer, pray keep yourſelf quiet,
You are ſafe in your perſon, your purſe, and your diet:
A lodging I want, which ev'n you may afford,
But none would come here to beg, borrow, or board."

IMPROMPTU, *by Mr.* HORACE WALPOLE, *on ſeeing the Ducheſs of Queenſbury walk at the Princeſs Dowager of Wales's Funeral.*

TO many a Kitty Love his car
Would for a *Day* engage;
But Prior's Kitty, ever fair,
Obtain'd it for an *Age*.

An EPITAPH *on the Monument of the late Worthy and Reverend Mr.* BEIGHTON, *of Egham, who was Vicar of that Place forty-five Years.*

NEAR half an age, with every good man's praiſe,
Among his flock the *ſhepherd* paſs'd his days;
The friend, the comfort, of the ſick and poor,
Want never knock'd unheeded at his door;

Oft

Oft when his duty call'd, diſeaſe and pain
Strove to confine him, but they ſtrove in vain;
All moan his death, his virtues long they try'd,
They knew not how they lov'd him till he dy'd;
Peculiar bleſhngs did his life attend,
He had *no* foe, and CAMDEN was his friend.

D. GARRICK.

EPITAPH, *in Patrickſhourn Church-yard, Kent, on Mrs. Mary Taylor, Daughter of John Taylor, Eſq; of Biſrone. She died March* 1771, *aged* 91 *Years. By Lady* YOUNG.

BENEATH this marble reſts the mortal part
Of her who once delighted every heart;
How good ſhe was, and what her virtues were,
Her guardian angel can alone declare.
The friend, that now this little tribute pays,
Too exquiſitely feels to ſpeak her praiſe.
Yet, wouldſt thou know the pious life ſhe ſpent,
How many from her hands receiv'd content,
How many breaſts that poverty had chill'd,
Her charity, with peace, with rapture, fill'd,
The village nigh ſhall gratify thy ears,
And tell thee, ſome with words, but moſt with tears.

INSCRIPTION *upon the Monument of Mrs.* PRITCHARD, *which was lately put up, at the Eaſt end of Weſtminſter-Abbey, next to Shakeſpeare, and oppoſite to Handel's Monument.*

THIS Tablet is here placed by a voluntary ſubſcription of thoſe who admired and eſteemed her. She retired from the ſtage, of which ſhe had long been the ornament, in the month of April, 1768, and died at Bath in the month of Auguſt following, in the 57th year of her age.

HER comic vein had ev'ry charm to pleaſe,
'Twas Nature's dictates breath'd with Nature's eaſe.
E'en when her powers ſuſtain'd the tragic load,
Full, clear, and juſt, the harmonious accents flow'd;
And the big paſſions of her feeling heart
Burſt freely forth, and ſham'd the mimic art.
Oft, on the ſcene, with colours not her own,
She painted Vice, and taught us what to ſhun.
One virtuous track her real life purſu'd;
That nobler part was uniformly good.

Each

Each duty there to ſuch perfection wrought,
That, if the Precepts fail'd, th' Example taught.

W. WHITEHEAD, P. L.

IMITATION *of* BUCHANAN.

WITH luſty Youth when I was bleſs'd,
Thou, Poverty, each joy deny'd;
And now, of boundleſs wealth poſſeſs'd,
Decrepid Age awaits my ſide.

When life's good things I could have ſhar'd,
The means to ſhare deny'd by Fate;
And now, from nothing I'm debarr'd,
How taſteleſs ſeems each wiſh'd-for ſtate?

A STANZA, *on* DEATH, *by* VOITURE, *tranſlated.*

DEATH, when in the fields of Mars,
Stalking o'er the blood-ſtain'd ground,
With dreadful cries, and horrid wars,
And noiſe and fury all around;
Her near approach you little heed,
When mounted on the firy ſteed:
But has ſhe not a different mien,
When by the ſolemn death-bed ſeen?
When, fearful, trembling, pale and ſlow,
She ſtrikes the long-expected blow.

G. GREGORY.

The PELICAN *and the* SPIDER: *A Fable.*

THE ſphere of mild, domeſtic life,
A daughter, mother, miſtreſs, wife,
Who fills approv'd, ſhall live in ſtory,
And gain the height of female glory.
To you,—believe an honeſt ſong—
The charities of life belong;
Thoſe gentler offices, that bind
The ſocial ties of human kind:
All praiſes, but for theſe, decry;
And fame is blaſting infamy.
But chief, o'er all, ye wiſer fair,
The mother's ſacred charge revere,—
Pure heart-ennobling, bleſt employ!
Which Saints and Angels lean with joy

To view from heaven;—which can diſpenſe
O'er all the ſoul their own benevolence.
Hail holy taſk!—'Tis thine t' impart
More virtues to the melting heart:—
Such heights of moral grace to reach
As proud philoſophy could never teach.
Maternal love!—The iron-ſoul'd
Melt at thy touch; the coward, bold
Become at once; thro' rocks will force;—
Nor flood, nor fire, can ſtop their courſe;—
Will brave the Lybian lion wild,
Should danger threat the favourite child.
Is there whom faſhion, pride, or pleaſure,
Tempts to forget the living treaſure?—
Who to their own indulgence grants
That care or coſt her infant wants?
What wonder ſhould the ſage inſiſt
She yields in Storge to a beaſt,
The good abhor, the wits deride her,
And read her hiſtory in the ſpider?—
Who truſts her nurſling to another.
A parent ſhe;—but not a mother.
Beneath a venerable ſhade
The pious pelican had made
Her humble neſt;—with rapture there
Inceſſant ply'd the mother's care
From night to morn, from morn to night,
Not more her duty than delight,
To watch the tender, chirping brood,
Protect them, and provide their food
At dewy eve, at morning's ſpring,
Soft-canopy'd beneath her wing.
They ſlept ſecure;—herſelf ſuſtains,
Patient, the cold and drenching rains;
Nor felt nor fear'd the furious ſtorm,
Her callow neſtlings dry and warm,
Whate'er her early ſearch ſupplies,
Deny'd her own neceſſities,
She gave her young, and proved from thence
The luxury of abſtinence.
In vain the concert in the grove,
In vain the wing'd aſſembly ſtrove
To tempt her from the nurſery's care;
Her muſic and her mirth were there.
Thus liv'd ſhe till, one fatal day,
Doom'd all her virtues to diſplay,
What time the morning's wiſh'd ſupply
Eludes her utmoſt induſtry.

She fiſh'd the brook,—ſhe div'd the main,
Search'd hill, and dale, and wood in vain;
Not one poor grain the world affords,
To feed her helpleſs, hungry birds.
What ſhould ſhe do? Ah! ſee, they faint;
With unavailing, weak complaint,
Theſe, dearer than her vital breath,
Reſign to famine's lingering death.
The thought was frenzy.—No; ſhe preſs'd
Her ſharp beak on her own kind breaſt,
With cruel piety, and fed
Her wondering infants as ſhe bled.
" Accept, ſhe cry'd, dear, pretty crew!
" This ſacrifice to love and you."
" Mad fool, forbear," exclaim'd a ſpider,
That indolently loung'd beſide her;
" This horrid act of thine evinces
" Your ignorance of Courts and Princes.
" Lord, what a creature!—Tear thy neck faſt,
" To give thy peeviſh brats a breakfaſt!
" Hadſt thou among the Great reſided,
" And mark'd their manners well, as I did,—
" The mother's milk, much leſs her blood,
" Is ne'er the well-born infant's food.
" Why there's my lady Oſtrich now,
" Who viſits in the vale below,
" Knows all the faſhion on this head;
" Soon as her La'yſhip's brought to-bed,
" She—elſe the birth would prove her curſe—
" Gives it the elements to nurſe.
" 'Tis true, ſome accident may hurt it,
" Its limbs be broken and diſtorted;
" Admit there's chance it does not live—
" Pleaſure is our prerogative.
" And brooms and bruſhes be my ruin,
" Ere in a neſt I'd ſit a ſtewing:——
" Or, for my duty's ſake, forſooth,
" To nurſing ſacrifice my youth;——
" Ere let my brats my fleſh devour,
" I'd eat them up a ſcore an hour."
Foul fiend,—the lovely martyr cry'd,
Avaunt! thy horrid perſon hide;
Folly and vice thy ſoul diſgrace;
'Twas theſe, not Pallas, ſpoil'd thy face,
And ſunk thee to the reptile race.
Yes, thy own bowels hung thee there
A felon, out of nature's care;——

'Twixt

'Twixt heaven and earth abhorr'd of both,
Emblem of ſelfiſhneſs and ſloth.
Ye Coterieans! who profeſs
No buſineſs, but to dance and dreſs;
Pantheiſts! who no God adore;
Houſewives, that ſtay at home no more;
Wives without huſbands, mothers too,
Whom your own children never knew;
Who leſs the bleſſed ſun eſteem
Than lamps and tapers greaſy gleam;
Ye morning gameſters, walkers, riders,
Say, are you Pelicans or Spiders?

The PROGRESS *of* POETRY.

YE ſacred nine, your mighty aid impart,
Aſſiſt my numbers, and inlarge my heart!
Direct my lyre, and tune each trembling ſtring,
While POETRY's exalted charms I ſing.
How, free as air, her ſtrains ſpontaneous move,
Kindle to rage, or melt the ſoul to love.
How the firſt emanations dawn'd diſcloſe,
And where, great ſource of verſe, bright Phœbus firſt aroſe.
Where nature, warmth and genius has deny'd,
In vain are art's ſtiff turgid powers apply'd.
Unforc'd the muſes ſmile, above controul,
No art can tune the unharmonious ſoul.
Some rules, 'tis true, unerring you may cull,
And void of life, be regularly dull:
Correctly flat may flow each ſtudied rhime,
And each low period indolently chime.
A common ear, perhaps, a vulgar heart
Such lays may pleaſe, the labour'd work of art!
Far other ſtrains delight the poliſh'd mind,
The ear well-judging, and the taſte refin'd.
To blend in heav'nly numbers eaſe and fire,
Would aſk an Addiſon, a Pope require:
Genius alone can force like theirs beſtow,
As ſtars unconſcious of their brightneſs glow.
Hail GREECE! from whence the ſpark etherial came,
That wide o'er earth diffus'd its ſacred flame:
There the firſt laurel form'd a deathleſs ſhade,
And ſprung immortal from thy HOMER's head.
There the great bard the riſing wonder wrought,
And plann'd the Iliad in his boundleſs thought.
By no mean ſteps to full perfection grew,
But burſt at once refulgent to the view.

Who can unmov'd the warm deſcription read,
Where the wing'd ſhaft repels the bounding ſteed;
Where the torn ſpoils of the rapacious war,
With ſhocking pomp adorn the victor's car!
When, from ſome hoſtle arm diſmiſs'd, the reed
On the mark'd foe directs its thirſty ſpeed,
Such ſtrength, ſuch action, ſtrikes our eager ſight,
We view and ſhudder at its fatal flight;
We hear the ſtraiten'd yew recoiling ſtart,
And ſee through air glide ſwift the whizzing dart;
When higher themes a bolder ſtrain demand,
Life waits the poet's animating hand:
There where majeſtic, to the ſanguin'd field
Stern Ajax ſtalks behind his ſeven-fold ſhield;
Or where in poliſh'd arms ſeverely bright,
Pelides dreadful iſſues to the ſight:
With martial ardor breathes each kindling page,
The direful havock, and unbounded rage.
The claſh of arms tumultuous from afar,
And all that fires the hero's ſoul to war.
Bold PINDAR next, with matchleſs force and fire,
Divinely careleſs, wak'd the ſounding lyre,
Unbound by rules, he urg'd each vig'rous lay,
And gave his mighty genius room to play:
The Grecian games employ his daring ſtrings,
In numbers rapid as the race he ſings.
Mark, muſe, the conſcious ſhade, and vocal grove,
Where SAPPHO tun'd her melting voice to love,
While echo each harmonious ſtrain return'd,
And with the ſoft complaining Leſbian mourn'd.
With roſes crown'd, on flowers ſupinely laid,
ANACREON next the ſprightly lyre eſſay'd;
In light fantaſtic meaſures beat the ground,
Or dealt the mirth-inſpiring juice around.
No care, no thought, the careleſs trifler knew,
But mark'd with bliſs each moment as it flew.
Behold the ſoil where ſmooth Clitumnus glides,
And rolls, through ſmiling fields, his ductile tides;
Where ſwoln Eridanus in ſtate proceeds,
And tardy Mincio wanders through the meads;
Where breathing flow'rs ambroſial ſweets diſtill,
And the ſoft air with balmy fragrance fill.
Oh, Italy! tho' joyful plenty reigns,
And nature laughs amid thy bloomy plains;
Tho' all thy ſhades poetic warmth inſpire,
Tune the rapt ſoul, and fan the ſacred fire,
Thoſe plains and ſhades ſhall reach the appointed date,
And all their fading honours yield to fate:

Thy wide renown and ever blooming fame,
Stand on the baſis of a nobler claim.
In thee his harp immortal VIRGIL ſtrung,
Of ſhepherds, flocks, and mighty heroes ſung.
See HORACE, ſhaded by the lyric wreath,
Where every Grace and all the muſes breathe;
Where courtly eaſe adorns each happy line,
And Pindar's fire, and Sappho's ſoftneſs join.
Politely wiſe, with calm, well-govern'd rage,
He laſh'd the reigning follies of the age;
With wit, not ſpleen, indulgently ſevere,
To reach the heart, he charm'd the liſt'ning ear;
When ſmoother themes each milder note employ,
Each milder note ſwells ſoft to love and joy;
Smooth as the fame-preſaging doves * that ſpread
Prophetic wreaths around his infant head.
Ye num'rous bards unſung, (whoſe various lays
A genius equal to your own ſhould praiſe)
Forgive the muſe, who feels an inbred flame,
Reſiſtleſs to exalt her country's fame:
A foreign clime ſhe leaves, and turns her eyes
Where her own Britain's fav'rite tow'rs ariſe,
Where Thames rolls deep his plenteous tides around,
His banks with thick aſcending turrets crown'd.
Britannia, hail! o'er whoſe luxuriant plains
For thy free natives wave the rip'ning grains;
'Twas ſacred Liberty's celeſtial ſmile,
Firſt lur'd the muſes to thy gen'rous iſle:
'Twas Liberty beſtow'd the pow'r to ſing,
And bade the verſe-rewarding laurel ſpring.
Here CHAUCER firſt his comic verſe diſplay'd,
And merry tales in homely guiſe convey'd:
Unpoliſh'd beauties grace the artleſs ſong,
Tho' rude the diction, yet the ſenſe was ſtrong.
To ſmoother ſtrains chaſtiſing tuneleſs proſe,
In plain magnificence great SPENSER roſe:
In forms diſtinct, in each creating line,
The virtues, vices, and the paſſions ſhine;
Subſervient nature aids the poet's rage,
And with herſelf inſpires each nervous page.
Exalted SHAKESPEAR, with a boundleſs mind,
Rang'd far and wide, a genius unconfin'd,
The paſſions ſway'd, and captive led the heart,
Without the critic's rule, or aid of art:
So ſome fair clime, by ſmiling Phœbus bleſt,
And with a thouſand charms by nature dreſt,

* Horace, book iii. Ode 5.

Where limpid ſtreams in wild Meanders flow,
And on the mountains tow'ring foreſts grow,
With lovely landſcapes cheers the raviſh'd ſight,
While each new ſcene ſupplies a new delight;
No induſtry of men, no needleſs toil,
Can mend the rich uncultivated ſoil.
While COWLEY's lays with ſprightly vigour move,
Around him wait the gods of verſe and love;
So quick the crowded images ariſe,
The bright variety diſtracts our eyes;
Eaching ſparkling line, where fire with fancy flows,
The rich profuſion of his genius ſhows.
To WALLER next my wandring view I bend
Gentle as flakes of feather'd ſnow deſcend:
Not the ſame ſnow, its ſilent journey done,
More radiant glitters in the riſing ſun.
O happy Nymph! who could thoſe lays demand,
And claim the care of his immortal hand:
In vain might age thy heavenly form invade,
And o'er thy beauties caſt an envious ſhade:
Waller the place of youth and bloom ſupplies,
And gives exhauſtleſs luſtre to thy eyes:
Each muſe aſſiſting, rifles ev'ry grace,
To paint the wonders of thy matchleſs face!
So when at Greece divine Apelles ſtrove
To give to earth the radiant queen of love,
From each bright nymph ſome darling charm he took,
This fair one's lips, another's lovely look:
Each beauty pleas'd, a ſmile or air beſtows,
Till all the Goddeſs from the canvas roſe.
Immortal MILTON, hail! whoſe lofty ſtrain
With conſcious ſtrength does vulgar themes diſdain;
Sublime, aſcended thy ſuperior ſoul,
Where neither lightnings flaſh nor thunders roll;
Where other ſuns drink deep th' eternal ray,
And thence to other worlds tranſmit the day;
Where high in æther conntleſs planets move,
And various moons attendant round them rove.
O bear me to thoſe ſoft delightful ſcenes,
Where ſhades far ſpreading boaſt immortal greens,
Where Paradiſe unfolds her fragrant flowers,
Her ſweets unfading, and celeſtial bow'rs;
Where Zephyr breathes amidſt the blooming wild
Gentle as nature's infant beauty ſmil'd;
Where gayly reigns one ever-laughing ſpring,
Eden's delights which he alone could ſing.
Yet not theſe ſcenes could bound his darling flight,
Born to the taſk he roſe a nobler height.

While o'er the lyre his hallow'd fingers fly,
Each wond'rous touch awakens raptures high.
Thoſe glorious ſeats he boldly durſt explore
Where faith alone, till then, had pow'r to ſoar.
Smooth glide thy waves, O Thames, while I rehearſe
The name that taught thee firſt to flow in verſe:
Let ſacred ſilence huſh thy grateful tides,
The oſier ceaſe to tremble on thy ſides:
Let thy calm waters gently ſteal along;
DENHAM this homage claims, while he inſpires my ſong:
Far as thy billows roll, diſpers'd away,
To diſtant climes, the honour'd name convey:
Not Xanthus can a nobler glory boaſt,
In whoſe rich ſtreams a thouſand floods are loſt.
The ſtrong, the ſoft, the moving and the ſweet,
In artful DRYDEN's various numbers meet;
Aw'd by his lays, each rival bard retir'd:
So fades the moon, pale, lifeleſs, unadmir'd,
When the bright ſun burſts glorious to the ſight,
With radiant luſtre and a flood of light.
Sure heav'n who deſtin'd William to be great,
The mighty bulwark of the Britiſh ſtate,
The ſcourge of tyrants, guardian of the law,
Beſtow'd a GARTH deſigning a Naſſau.
Wit, eaſe and life in PRIOR blended flow,
Polite as Granville, ſoft as moving Rowe.
GRANVILLE, whoſe lays unnumber'd charms adorn,
Serene and ſprightly as the op'ning morn:
ROWE, who the ſpring of ev'ry paſſion knew,
And from our eyes call'd forth the friendly dew.
Still ſhall his gentle muſe our ſouls command,
And our warm hearts confeſs his ſkilful hand.
Be this the leaſt of his ſuperior fame,
Whoſe happy genius caught great Lucan's flame.
Where noble Pompey dauntleſs meets his doom,
And each free ſtrain breathes Liberty and Rome.
O ADDISON, lamented, wond'rous bard,
The god-like hero's great, his beſt reward:
Not all the laurels reap'd on Blenheim's plains,
A fame can give like thy immortal ſtrains;
While Cato dictates in thy awful lines,
Cæſar himſelf with ſecond luſtre ſhines:
As our rais'd ſouls the great diſtreſs purſue,
Triumphs and crowns ſtill leſſen to our view:
We trace the victor with diſdainful eyes,
And, all that made a Cato bleed, deſpiſe.
The bold Pindaric and ſoft lyric muſe
Breath'd all her energy in tuneful HUGHES,

His ſweet cantatas and melodious ſong
Shall ever warble on the tuneful tongue:
When nobler themes a loftier ſtrain require
His boſom glows with more than mortal fire:
Not Orpheus' ſelf could in ſublimer lays
Have ſung th' omnipotent Creator's praiſe;
With fall'n Damaſcus' fate diſplay'd to view
From ev'ry eye the ready tribute drew.

High on the radiant liſt, ſee POPE appears,
With all the fire of youth, and ſtrength of years:
Where'er, ſupreme, he points the nervous line,
Nature and art in bright conjunction ſhine:
How juſt the turns! how regular the draught!
How ſmooth the language! how refin'd the thought!
Secure beneath the ſhade of early bays,
He dar'd the thunder of great Homer's lays;
A ſacred heat inform'd his daring breaſt,
And Homer in his genius ſtands confeſt.
To heights ſublime he rais'd the pond'rous lyre,
And our cold iſle grew warm with Grecian fire.

Fain would I now th' excelling bard reveal,
And paint the ſeat where all the muſes dwell,
Where Phœbus has his warmeſt ſmiles beſtow'd,
And who moſt labours with th' inſpiring god!
But while I ſtrive to fix the ray divine,
And round that head the laurel'd triumph twine,
Unnumber'd bards diſtract my dazzled ſight,
And my firſt choice grows faint with rival light:
So the white road that ſtreaks the cloudleſs ſkies,
When ſilver Cynthia's temp'rate beams ariſe,
Thick ſet with ſtars o'er our admiring heads,
One undiſtinguiſh'd ſtreaming twilight ſpreads;
Pleas'd we behold, from heaven's unbounded height;
A thouſand orbs pour forth promiſcuous light,
While all around the ſpangled luſtre flows,
In vain we ſtrive to mark which brighteſt glows;
From each the ſame enliv'ning ſplendors fly,
And the diffuſive glory charms the eye.

On seeing Mr. BARRY's *Picture of* VENUS *rising out of the Sea, at the Exhibition of the Royal Academy in Pall-Mall. May the* 8*th* 1772.

SUCH was the Goddeſs of the Cyprian Grove,
Such Homer thought her, when he dream'd of love;
The heaven-wrapt bard, has but in viſion ſhewn,
What Barry's genius into life has thrown.
O! had he ſeen that breathing canvas glow,
With tints that dropp'd from off the living bow;
Beheld the goddeſs riſing into view,
In all the charms his raviſh'd fancy drew,
When quick'ning nature felt the genial fire,
And men and gods were waken'd to deſire;
Raſh painter, he'd have cry'd, the form you've ſtole;
Yet dread Prometheus' fate—beware the ſoul.

Account of Books for 1772.

The History and present State of Discoveries relating to Vision, Light, and Colours. By Joseph Priestley, L. L. D. F. R. S.

THE work upon electricity, formerly published by Dr. Priestley, has given the world a proof of the advantages arising from the plan of treating science historically. Nothing can be more agreeable than a view of the gradual progression of human industry; and the gradual unfolding of knowledge, from the first imperfect hints, to a full view of the whole scheme of nature.

However, this method too strictly pursued, might, in some cases, prevent a distinct view of the system, which it endeavours to explain: natural philosophy might be sacrificed to its chronology. The author, therefore, frequently and properly departs from the strict chronological method of treating his subject; and thus preserves the great object of instruction, to which the entertainment of the reader ought always to be subordinate.

It cannot be doubted that the completion of a work by one man singly, carries with it the advantage of an uniformity and harmony, which the joint labours of even the wisest must want; and the great industry, as well as knowledge of Dr. Priestley, has shewn us in this volume, that the well-directed exertions of an individual, may leave us no room to regret that more labourers did not work in this vineyard.

We can only join our wish to that of all the learned, that the Doctor may find such encouragement as will induce him to finish this great undertaking, of which the history of electricity and opticks, makes but a lesser, though a very valuable part. The extract we shall offer the reader, shall be a general summary of the doctrine concerning light.

"The more we know of any branch of science, the less is the compass into which we are able to bring its principles, provided the facts from which they are inferred be numerous. Because, in an advanced state of knowledge, we are able to reduce more of the *particular* into *general* observations: whereas, in the infancy of a science, every observation is an independent fact; and, in delivering the principles of it, they must all be distinctly mentioned; so that though a *selection* may be made, a proper *abridgment* is impossible.

Notwithstanding the vast additions that have been made to the science of opticks within the last hundred years, a judicious summary of the whole will be much shorter

ſhorter now, than it would have been a century ago, and yet I hope it is much larger than there will be any neceſſity of making it a century hence; as it may be preſumed that, by that time, a connection will be traced between many facts, which now appear to be unconnected and independent of one another, and therefore require to be recited ſeparately.

To be as conciſe as poſſible in delivering the elementary principles of the doctrine concerning light, I ſhall purpoſely omit the application of them to any of the phenomena of nature, though that be the chief object in all philoſophical enquiries; it being my buſineſs at preſent, barely to recite the knowledge we have acquired of the *laws of nature*, as diſcovered by an attention to thoſe appearances.

The obſervations that were made in the firſt part of the laſt period of this hiſtory will authorize us to take it for granted, that light conſiſts of very minute particles of matter, emitted from luminous bodies. Some of theſe particles, falling upon other bodies, are reflected from them, in an angle equal to that of their incidence, while other particles enter the bodies; being either bent *towards* or *from* a perpendicular to the ſurface of the new medium, if the incidence be oblique to it. In general, rays of light, falling obliquely on any medium, are bent as if they were attracted by it, when it has a greater degree of denſity, or contains more of the inflammable principle, than the medium through which it was tranſmitted to it. More of the rays are reflected when they fall upon a body with a ſmall degree of obliquity to its ſurface, and more of them are tranſmitted, or enter the body, when their incidence is nearer to the perpendicular.

The velocity with which light is emitted and reflected is the ſame; and ſo great, that it paſſes from the ſun to the earth in the ſpace of about eight minutes and twelve ſeconds. The velocity of light is ſuppoſed to be increaſed or diminiſhed by refraction, in proportion to the degree in which the angle of refraction is leſs, or larger than the angle of incidence.

Rays of light, emitted or reflected from bodies, enter the pupil of the eye, and are ſo refracted by the humours of it, as to be united, accurately, or nearly ſo, at the ſurface of the retina, or choroides, and ſo make images of objects, by means of which they are viſible to us.

When a beam of light is bent out of its courſe by refraction, all the rays of which it conſiſts are not equally refracted, but ſome more and others leſs; and the colour which they are diſpoſed to exhibit, is connected invariably with the degree of their refrangibility. The red-coloured rays are the leaſt, and the violet the moſt refrangible; and the reſt are more or leſs ſo, in proportion to their nearneſs to theſe, which are the extremes, in the following order; violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, red.

Theſe colours, when they are ſeparated as much as poſſible, are ſtill contiguous, and all the ſhades of each colour have, likewiſe, their ſeparate and invariable degrees of refrangibility. When they are ſeparated by refraction, the extremes are removed from one another to ſuch a diſtance, that they divide the

the whole ſpace between them exactly as a muſical chord is divided, in order to ſound the ſeveral notes and half notes of an octave. The mixture of all theſe differently coloured rays, in the proportion in which they cover the ſpace, ſo divided, makes a white, and the abſence of all light is blackneſs.

The degree in which theſe differently-coloured rays are ſeparated from one another, is not in proportion to the mean refractive power of the medium, but depends upon the peculiar conſtitution of the ſubſtance by which they are refracted. The diſperſing power of glaſs, into the compoſition of which lead enters, is great in proportion to the mean refraction; and it is little in proportion to it in that glaſs in the compoſition of which there is much alkaline ſalt.

Not only have the different rays of light theſe different properties with reſpect to bodies, ſo as to be more or leſs refracted, or diſperſed by them; but the different ſides of the ſame rays have different properties; for they are differently affected according to the ſides with which they are preſented to Iſland chryſtal. With the ſame degree of incidence, they are refracted in different angles.

Rays of light are not reflected or refracted by impinging on the ſolid parts of bodies, but by virtue of a power which extends to ſome diſtance from the ſurface. They are refracted by a power of attraction, and reflected by a power of repulſion.

At the firſt ſurface of any body, rays of all kinds are promiſcuouſly reflected or tranſmitted; but if the next ſurface be very near to it, ſo that their powers of attraction and repulſion interfere, the rays are affected in ſuch a manner, that, in ſome particular places, thoſe of one colour only are reflected, and thoſe of another colour, chiefly, are tranſmitted; and thoſe places occur alternately for rays of each of the colours, in paſſing from the thinneſt to the thickeſt parts of the medium; ſo that ſeveral ſeries, or orders of colours, will be viſible on the ſurface of the ſame thin tranſparent body.

When rays of light paſs near to any body, ſo as to come within the ſphere of its attraction or repulſion, an *inflection*, that is a partial refraction or reflection, of all the rays takes place; all the kinds being bent either *towards* or *from* the body; and theſe powers affecting ſome rays more than others, within the ſame diſtance, they are, by this means, alſo, ſeparated from one another; ſo that coloured ſtreaks appear both within the ſhadow, and on the outſide of it. The red is inflected at the greateſt diſtance from all bodies. There are ſeveral diſtances at which the different rays are differently affected by the powers that are lodged at the ſurfaces of the bodies, to which they make a near approach, ſo that different orders of colours are made by rays which come within different diſtances from the bodies. Three of theſe orders have been obſerved.

Part of the light which falls upon bodies is retained within them, and proceeds no farther. This is more eſpecially the caſe in reſpect to light falling with certain degrees of obliquity on the ſurfaces of bodies. Part of this light is retained ſo looſely by ſome kinds of bodies, that a very ſmall degree of heat makes them emit it again; but

but the more heat is applied to them, the ſooner is the light they have imbibed expelled.

Not only do bodies become luminous when they are heated to ſuch a degree that their texture is intirely deſtroyed by it, and their near approach gives us the ſenſation of intenſe burning; but light is alſo emitted by bodies which are not in the leaſt ſenſibly hot. This has been obſerved with reſpect to many ſubſtances tending to putrefaction, and alſo in phoſphorus."

Lectures on the Feudal and Engliſh Laws. By the late Francis Stoughton Sullivan, L. L. D.

UNTIL our own times, the ſcience of our common law lay a vaſt and confuſed heap, from whence, with infinite labour and difficulty, the practitioner at the bar only, extracted a dry unpleaſing knowledge, which, though it might enable him to raiſe his fortune, tended but little to enlarge his mind; few others attempted a ſtudy, which, ſeparated from the intereſts of a profeſſion, promiſed ſo little rational, and ſo little liberal enterment.

Dr. Sullivan, though he has not the honour of being the firſt who has led his countrymen through a liberal and philoſophic road to the ſtudy of the laws of his country, which undoubtedly is the palm of Judge Blackſtone, has the no ſmall merit of ſeconding that idea, and, as far as he has gone, of compleating it.

The hiſtorical method, which is agreeable even in treating the abſtract ſciences, becomes almoſt neceſſary, in treating a ſcience which belongs wholly to political ſociety and civil life. The true reaſon of all law, is beſt diſcovered where the principles of all human conduct are only found, in the intereſt and paſſions of mankind.

We ſhall not pretend to decide which is preferable, Dr. Blackſtone's mode of beginning with the law of *perſons*; or our author's, with the law of *things*: it does not, in fact, ſeem to us material; neither the law of *things* can be comprehended by one totally ignorant of the law of *perſons*, nor that of *perſons*, by one intirely ignorant in the law of *things*; ſome definitions and general ideas of both muſt be had, before either can be the juſt object of ſtudy; and thoſe once had, we humbly conceive it to be very immaterial which of the two roads is travelled firſt.

The nature of our work admits only of a general account, not of a particular criticiſm; we therefore ſimply preſent the reader with ſuch works as we think worthy of his attention. The extract we ſhall make from this work, ſhall be that lecture, which, treating of the parliaments of England and Ireland, naturally makes a diſcuſſion on Poyning's law; that link, be it of gold or iron, ſtill that great link of Engliſh and Iriſh Government.

"The houſe of commons growing daily in conſequence, and the ſocage tenants having got the ſame privilege of voting for the knights of the ſhire as the military ones, it naturally followed, that every free perſon was ambitious of tendering his vote, and thereby of claiming a ſhare in the legiſlature of his country. The number of perſons, many of them indigent, reſorting to ſuch elections, introduced many incon-

inconveniences, which are taken notice of, and remedied by the ſtatute of the eighth of Henry the Sixth, chapter the ſeventh, which recites, that of late "elections of knights "had been made by very great, "outrageous, and exceſſive numbers of people, of which the moſt "part was of people of ſmall ſubſtance, and of no value, whereof "every of them pretended a voice "equivalent with the moſt worthy "knights and eſquires, whereby "manſlauger, riots, batteries, "and diviſions among the gentlemen and other people of the "ſame counties ſhall very likely "riſe and be, unleſs convenient "and due remedy be provided in "this behalf;" and then it provides, that, "no perſons ſhall have "votes, but ſuch as have lands or "tenements to the value of forty "ſhillings a year above all "charges." And ſo the law ſtands at this day, though by the change in the value of money, by the ſpirit of this ſtatute, no perſon ſhould have a vote that could not diſpend ten pounds a year at leaſt. Such a regulation, were it now to be made, would certainly be of great advantage both to the repreſenters and repreſented; but there is little proſpect of its ever taking place: and if it ſhould be propoſed, it would be looked upon as an innovation, though in truth, it would be only returning to the original principles of the conſtitution.

Our legiſlature, then, conſiſting of three diſtinct parts, the king, lords, and commons, in proceſs of time, each of them grew up to have diſtinct privileges, as to the beginning particular buſineſſes. Thus all acts of general grace and pardon take their riſe from the king; acts relative to the lords, and matters of dignity, in that houſe, and the granting of money in the commons. How the commons came by this excluſive right, as to money matters, is not ſo eaſy to determine. Certain it is that, originally, the lords frequently taxed themſelves, as did the commons the commonalty, without any communication with each other; but afterwards, when it was judged better to lay on general taxes, that ſhould equally affect the whole nation, theſe generally took their riſe in that houſe which repreſented the bulk of the people; and this, by ſteadineſs and perſeverance, they have arrogated ſo far into a right peculiar to themſelves, as not to allow the lords a power to change the leaſt tittle in a money bill. As to laws that relate not to theſe peculiar privileges, they now take their riſe indifferently either in the lords or commons, and when framed into a bill, and approved by both, are preſented to the king for his aſſent; and this has been the practice for theſe two or three hundred years paſt.

But the ancient method of paſſing laws was different, and was not only more reſpectful to, but left more power in the crown. The houſe which thought a new law expedient, drew up a petition to the king, ſetting forth the miſchief, and praying that it might be redreſſed by ſuch or ſuch a remedy. When both houſes had agreed to the petition, it was entered on the parliament-roll, and preſented to the king, who gave ſuch anſwer as he thought proper, either conſenting in the whole, by ſaying, *let it be as is deſired*, or accepting part

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and refuſing or paſſing by the reſt, or refuſing the whole, by ſaying, *let the ancient laws be obſerved*, or in a gentler tone, *the king will deliberate*. And after his anſwer was entered on the roll, the judges met, and on conſideration of the petition and anſwer, drew up the act, which was ſent to be proclaimed in the ſeveral counties.

Lord Coke very juſtly obſerves, that theſe acts, drawn up by men, maſters of the law, were generally exceedingly well penned, ſhort, and pithy, ſtriking at the root of the grievance, and introducing no new ones; whereas the long and ill-penned ſtatutes of later days, drawn up in the houſes, have given occaſion to multitudes of doubts and ſuits, and often, in ſtopping one hole, have opened two. However, notwithſtanding this inconvenience, there was good cauſe for the alteration of method. The judges, if at the devotion of the court, would ſometimes make the moſt beneficial laws eluſory, by inſerting a ſalvo to the prerogative, though there was none in the king's anſwer; whereas, by following the preſent courſe, the ſubjects have reduced the king to his bare affirmative or negative, and he has loſt that privilege, by the diſuſe of petitions, of accepting that part which was beneficial to himſelf, and denying the remainder.

I have the rather mentioned this ancient practice of making laws, becauſe it ſhews how inconſiſtent with our conſtitution is that republican notion, which was broached by the enemies of Charles the firſt, that the king, by his coronation-oath, ſwearing to obſerve the laws *quas vulgus elegerit*, was obliged to paſs all bills preſented to him, and had no negative. The meaning, certainly, only extended to his obſervation of the laws in being. For if the words were to be conſtrued of future propoſitions, and in the ſenſe that thoſe people would put upon them, the lords alſo, as well as the king, muſt be deprived of their power of diſſent, and ſo indeed, it appears, they expounded it; for, when the lords offended them, by refuſing the trial of the king, they, conſiſtently enough with the maxim they had eſtabliſhed, turned them out of doors.

But though ſuch as I have mentioned is the conſtitution of the Engliſh parliament, the form of the legiſlature in this kingdom hath been for above two hundred and ſixty years very different, the nature of which, and the cauſes of its deviation from its model, it is proper every gentleman of this country ſhould be acquainted with. In the infancy of the Engliſh government in Ireland, the chief governors were generally choſen by the king out of the lords of the pale, the deſcendants of the firſt conquerors, both as they were better acquainted with the intereſt, and more concerned in the preſervation of the colony, and alſo as, by their great poſſeſſions, they were better enabled to ſupport the dignity of the place, whoſe appointments, the king's revenue here being inconſiderable, were very low. Theſe governors, however, though men of the greateſt abilities, and of equal faithfulneſs to the crown, were not able to preſerve the footing the Engliſh had got ſoon after the conqueſt; but were every day loſing ground to the natives, down to the reign of Edward the Third, which is generally, and, I believe, juſtly,

juſtly, attributed to the negligence of the Engliſh lords, who, by intermarriages, had acquired great eſtates in Ireland. The power of theſe lord-lieutenants was, in one reſpect, likewiſe exorbitant, namely, in giving conſent to laws without ever conſulting his majeſty, a power, perhaps, neceſſary at firſt, when the country was in a perpetual ſtate of war, and its intereſt would not brook delays, but certainly, both for the ſake of king and people, not fit ro be continued.

It was natural, therefore, for the king, who found himſelf ill ſerved, to change hands, and to entruſt this exorbitant power with perſons not eſtated in the country, and whoſe attachment he could confide in; and accordingly, from that time, we find natives of England generally appointed to the government, to the great diſcontent of the Iriſh lords, who looked upon themſelves as injured by the ancient practice not being continued. This diſcontent was farther inflamed by a very extraordinary ſtep, which this otherwiſe wiſe and juſt king was prevailed upon to take, and which firſt gave riſe to that famous diſtinction between the Engliſh by blood, and the Engliſh by birth. This king, and his father Edward the Second, had granted great eſtates and extenſive juriſdictions to many Iriſh lords of Engliſh blood, for ſervices pretended to have been done, many of which, it is probable enough, as the king alledged, were obtained by deceit and falſe repreſentation; and had he contented himſelf with proceeding in a legal courſe, by calling theſe patents in by *ſcire facias*, and vacating them upon proof of the deceit, no perſon could have complained; but he took a very different method, as appears from the writ he thought proper to iſſue on that occaſion. *Quia plures exceſſivæ donationes terrarum, tenementorum & libertatum, in terra Hiberniæ, ad minus veracem & ſubdolam ſuggeſtionem petentium, tam per Edward II. quam per regem nunc factæ ſunt, rex deluſorias hujuſmodi machinationes volens elidere, de concilio peritarum ſibi aſſiſtentium, omnes donationes terrarum, tenementorum, & libertatum prædictarum duxit revocandas, quouſque de meritis perſonarum, de cauſis & conditionibus donationum prædictarum fuerit informatus, & ideo, mandatum eſt juſticianis regni Hiberniæ, quod omnia terras tenementa & libertates predicta per dictos regis juſticianos aut locum tenentus ſuos quibuſcunque perſonis facta ſciſire facias.* This haſty ſtep alienated the Engliſh Iriſh from the king and his adviſers, and though, after a conteſt of eleven years, the king annulled this preſumption, the jealouſy continued on both ſides, and the Iriſh, of Engliſh blood, were too ready to follow the banners of any pretender to the crown of England.

In the reign of Henry the Sixth, that weak prince's miniſters, jealous of the influence of Richard duke of York in England, and of his pretenſions to the crown, conſtituted him governor of Ireland; than which they could not have done a thing more fatal to their maſter's family, or to the conſtitution of this kingdom, as it turned out in the ſequel; for to induce him to accept it, ſo eager were they to remove him from England, they armed him almoſt with regal pow-

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ers. He was made lieutenant for ten years, had all the revenue, without account, beſides an annual allowance from England; had power to farm the king's lands, to place and diſplace officers, and levy ſoldiers at his pleaſure. The uſe the duke made of his commiſſion was to ſtrengthen his party, and make Ireland an aſylum for ſuch of them as ſhould be oppreſſed in England; and for this purpoſe paſſed an act of parliament, reciting a preſcription, that any perſon, for any cauſe, coming into the ſaid land, had uſed to receive ſuccour, tuition, ſupportation, and free liberty within the ſaid land, during their abiding there, without any grievance, hurt, or moleſtation of any perſon, notwithanding any writ, privy ſeal, great ſeal, letters miſſive under ſignet, or other commandment of the king, confirming the ſaid preſcription, and making it high treaſon in any perſon who ſhould bring in ſuch writs, and ſo forth, to attach or diſturb any ſuch perſon.

This act, together with the duke's popularity, and the great eſtate he had in this kingdom, attached the Engliſh Iriſh firmly to his family, inſomuch that, in Henry the Seventh's reign, they crowned the impoſtor Lambert Simnel, and were afterwards ready to join Perkin Warbeck; and by this act of the duke of York's they thought to exculpate themſelves. But when that king had trodden down all oppoſition, he took advantage of the precarious ſituation they were in, not only to have that act repealed, and to deprive his repreſentatives there from paſſing laws *rege inconſulto*, but alſo to make ſuch a change in the legiſlature, as would throw the principal weight into his and his ſucceſſors hands; and this was by the famous law of Poyning's. By former laws a Parliament was to be holden once a year, and the lords and commons, as in England, were the propoſers. This act, intended to alter theſe points, gave occaſion to many doubts; and indeed, it ſeems calculated for the purpoſe of not diſcloſing its whole effect at once. Its principal purport, at firſt view, ſeeming to be intended to reſtrain the calling the parliament, except on ſuch occaſions as the lord lieutenant and council ſhould ſee ſome good cauſes for it, that ſhould be approved by the king. The words are, that "from the next parliament that ſhall be holden by the king's commandment and licenſe, no parliament be holden hereafter in the ſaid land, but at ſuch ſeaſon as the king's lieutenant and council there firſt do certify the king, under the great ſeal of that land, the cauſes and conſiderations; and all ſuch acts as to them ſeemeth ſhould paſs in the ſame parliament, and ſuch cauſes, conſiderations, and acts, affirmed by the king and his council to be good and expedient for that land, and his licenſe thereupon, as well in affirmation of the ſaid cauſes and acts, as to ſummon the ſaid parliament under his great ſeal of England had and obtained; that done, a parliament to be had and holden after the form and effect before rehearſed, and any parliament holden contrary to be deemed void."

The firſt and great effect of this act was, that it repealed the law for annual parliaments, and made the

the lord-lieutenant and council, or the king who had the naming of them, with his council of England, the propoſer to the two houſes of the laws to paſs, at leaſt of thoſe that ſhould be ſo deviſed before the meeting of parliament. But the great doubt was, as there were no expreſs words depriving the lords and commons of their former rights, whether, when the parliament was once met, they had not ſtill the old right of beginning other bills, or whether they were not reſtrained to the acts ſo certified and returned. By the preambles of ſome acts, ſoon after made, expreſſing that they were made at the prayer of the commons in the preſent parliament aſſembled, one would be inclined to think that the commons, after aſſembling the parliament, had propoſed theſe laws. Certain it is, the latter opinion, ſupported by the miniſters of the king and his lawyers, gained ground: for, in the twenty-eighth of Henry the Eighth's reign, an act was made ſuſpending Poyning's law with reſpect to all acts already paſſed, or to be paſſed, in that parliament; the paſſing of which act was certainly a ſtrong confirmation of what was before doubtful againſt the houſe of lords or commons in Ireland, whether they could bring in bills different from thoſe tranſmitted by the council, ſince here they both conſented to the ſuſpenſion of the act, to make valid the laws they had paſſed or ſhould paſs in that parliament, without that previous ceremony.

But in the reign of Philip and Mary, by which time this opinion, before doubtful (for ſo it is mentioned in the act then made) was, however, to be maintained, and ſtrengthened, as it added power to the crown. The act we at preſent live under was made to prevent all doubts in the former, which was certainly framed in words calculated to create ſuch doubts, to be extended in favour of the prerogative. This provides, that, as many cauſes and conſiderations for acts not foreſeen before may happen during the ſitting of parliament, the lord-lieutenant and council may certify them, and they ſhould paſs, if they ſhould be agreed to by the lords and commons. But the great ſtrokes in this new act were two, the firſt explanatory of part of the former in Henry the Seventh's reign, that is, that the king and council of England ſhould have power to alter the acts tranſmitted by the council of Ireland; ſecondly, the enacting part, that no acts but ſuch as ſo came over, under the great ſeal of England, ſhould be enacted; which made it clear, that neither lords or commons in Ireland had a right to frame or propoſe bills to the crown, but that they muſt firſt be framed in the privy-council of Ireland, afterwards conſented to or altered by the king, and the ſame council in England, and then, appearing in the face of bills, be refuſed or accepted *in toto* by the lords and commons here.

It is true, that both lords and commons have attempted, and gained an approach towards their ancient rights of beginning bills, not in that name, but under the name of *Heads of Bills*, to be tranſmitted by the council; but as the council are the firſt beginners of acts of parliament, they have aſſumed a power of modelling theſe alſo. The legiſlature of Ireland

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is, therefore, very complicated: First, the privy council of Ireland, who, though they may take the hint from the lords or commons, frame the bill; next, the king and council of England, who have a power of alteration, and really make it a bill, unalterable, by ſending it under the great ſeal of England; then the two houſes of lords and commons, who muſt agree in the whole, or reject the whole; and, if it paſſes all theſe, it is preſented to the king for his aſſent; which, indeed, is but nominal, as it was before obtained."

Travels, by Joſeph Marſhall, Eſq; 3 vols. octavo.

SOME doubts have been entertained of the authenticity of this work; nor can we poſitively ſay whether there ever did exiſt ſuch a perſon as Mr. Marſhall; nor indeed is that material: for if a traveller has choſen to oblige the world with his obſervations, and that thoſe obſervations are worthy of an enlightened curioſity, it is very little material, whether the author is or is not a gentleman of a good eſtate in any particular county of England.

But undoubtedly it is material, whether the facts are founded, upon which the writer reaſons; and in juſtice to our readers, we cannot but inform them, that ſome doubts are entertained even on this head; yet ſtill the manner and plan of travelling is ſo well conceived, that we hope it will at leaſt be an example to travellers, to inform themſelves thoroughly of thoſe points, in which our country may be intereſted to have inſtruction; ſo that with all its incorrectneſs of ſtyle, and with whatever doubts there may be of its authenticity, we think it very worthy the attention of the curious and intelligent reader, who cannot be diſpleaſed with the truly patriotic courſe of life of a Daniſh nobleman, whoſe good ſenſe has eſtabliſhed plenty, trade, and happineſs in one of the before wildeſt parts of that kingdom.

"Here, ſaid the count, is a little town, every houſe of which I have built myſelf, and filled them with manufacturers. We entered it; he ſhewed me the fabrics which he had eſtabliſhed; they were chiefly of wool: there were great numbers of ſpinners, combers, and weavers; they made coarſe cloth, worn by the poor people of all this country. The manager of the works was an Engliſhman from Eſſex, who, I ſuppoſe, the count had brought with him when he was upon his tour through England. I am no judge of theſe ſort of works, but the people, native Danes, as well as the Engliſhmen, carry on their work with quickneſs and intelligence. The count informed me, that he had four hundred hands employed upon woollen goods alone; that he wrought up all ſorts of cloathing, which found a ready market in this country; that is, ſuch as all the country men and women wore. I aſked him how he ſucceeded as to profit? He replied, very indifferently, if I ſpeak as a manufacturer; for had I been a mere maſter of it, I ſhould have been ruined. What this is owing to, I know not; but I ſuppoſe, to my not being able to give that attention to the buſineſs which a man would do who is to make his bread by it. However, Sir, continued he,

he, I make all I wiſh for by it; I pay my expences, and there is enough left to anſwer all the demands which are made on me, on account of the buildings I have erected; ſo that I am a clear gainer of the number of people I have fixed on my eſtate; and I dare ſay you comprehend my meaning ſufficiently to ſee, that this was the only profit I wiſhed to reap.

The count ſhewed me another manufactory, which was that of leather; he had erected ſeveral tanneries, which prepared the hides for manufacturing into doublets, breeches, boots, ſtockings, and ſhoes; of theſe various artiſts, he has to the number of near three hundred; and the products of their labour find, like thoſe of his woollen manufacture, a free and quick ſale in the neighbouring country. M. le Count informed me, that this manufacture was more profitable to him than that of woollen goods. The next fabric he ſhewed me, was that of turners ware. He had laid in large ſtocks of beech wood, elm, horn-beam, holly, and ſeveral other ſorts; and fixed many artiſts in this way to turn diſhes, plates, platters, cups, ſaucers, bowls, ſcoops, and various other articles, which are in common uſe among the people in all the adjacent towns and villages; of theſe artiſts, he reckons one hundred and twenty perſons employed in preparing and working up the raw materials.

He has alſo a ſmall linen manufactory, which employs above forty hands, and of which the ſucceſs is ſo advantageous, that it increaſes every day: they work up only coarſe cloths for ſheets, ſhirts, and other purpoſes, among the lower ranks of people.

But none of his works ſeemed to pleaſe this moſt patriotic nobleman, equal to his manufactories of iron; of theſe he worked all ſorts of implements in common uſe, whether for the furniture of houſes, or domeſtic utenſils; the machines for artiſts, ſuch as wheelwrights, carpenters, blackſmiths; the implements of huſbandry, ſuch as ploughs, harrows, rollers, carts, waggons, ſpades, ſhovels, forks, rakes, axes, &c. all theſe he worked in great numbers, and found a ready vent for them. Theſe fabrics employed above two hundred men.

All theſe undertakings employ above a thouſand hands, and the ſucceſs of them has proved ſo great, as to fix above two thouſand inhabitants in the town he has built for them. It conſiſts of about three hundred houſes, all of which the count either built at his own expence, or advanced part of the money towards them, or granted certain privileges to thoſe who made him propoſals of building. The ſtreets are laid out very regularly, interſecting each other at right angles; in the center is a large market-place, and in the midſt of it, a ſmall but neat church; all the town is well paved; the houſes are ſmall, but all raiſed with brick, and covered with tiles, and make a very regular and agreeable appearance.

The bricks and tiles are all burnt in kilns adjoining the town, belonging to the count, and the timber is cut in his foreſts; ſo that the expences were very ſmall, compared to what they would have been in different circumſtances; but notwithſtanding

withſtanding theſe advantages, the count aſſured me, that in three-and-twenty years, ſince he began theſe works, he has expended in them the ſum of above thirty-three thouſand ducats, which make near ſixteen thouſand pounds. This account includes the church, the paving the town, and the erecting the works and buildings for the ſeveral manufactures abovementioned, beſides the houſes and ſhares of houſes: excluſive of this expence, he has been employed three years in erecting a handſome bridge over the river, a wharf on the banks of it, with warehouſes for merchandize, and dry and wet docks for building barges, and decked ſloops on the river: the tide flows up to the town, though at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea; and the count, among his noble plans, has ſchemed the fixing a trade at it. This town is ſituated between Palliſberg and Wingaard: the river falls into the gulph that Ringſkopping ſtands on, but he is at preſent employed in cutting a canal, about two miles long, to gain a better navigation into a bay to the northward, near Woſborg. By this means, he hopes to be able to navigate brigs of one hundred tons; whereas he has at preſent only five ſloops, each of fifty tons. Theſe he employs all himſelf in bringing materials for his manufactures from the Baltic, England, and Holland. His bridge, wharf, docks, and warehouſes, he calculates will coſt him ſixteen thouſand ducats, and his navigation above three thouſand.

I do not remember ever receiving ſo much real pleaſure, as from viewing theſe great and noble exertions of princely magnificence, which infinitely exceed all the coſtly ornaments, which, in ſome countries, are given to the ſeats of the great. They reflect immortal honour on the worthy count, who has the ſpirit thus to proſecute the nobleſt works which Europe can exhibit. Other noblemen in Denmark have fortunes equal to this illuſtrious count; in England we have fortunes double and treble to his; but where are we to find an expenditure of a great eſtate, that reflects equal luſtre on the owner? I muſt confeſs, I never yet met with an example comparable to this, nor can I poſſibly dwell on it in the manner it moſt richly deſerves.

It was the employment of the day for the count to carry me through all the manufactures, and the different parts of the town; he returned to the caſtle to a late dinner. I mentioned taking my leave of him, but, with great politeneſs, and in the moſt obliging manner, he deſired me to defer my journey, ſaying he had ſhewn me only his manufactures, but he had the effects of them on agriculture yet to let me ſee. At dinner, and in the evening, we had abundance of converſation concerning the objects I had ſeen in the day; and particularly on the means, by which the count had been able to effect the eſtabliſhment of the manufactures I had ſeen.

The beginning of all my undertakings, ſaid that illuſtrious nobleman, I found ever the moſt difficult. In eſtabliſhing the woollen fabrick, I had infinite difficulties at firſt, in opening a regular channel by which to receive the wool, for our own was ſo bad, that I could uſe ſcarce any of it; and then to get people uſed to the dif-

ferent works, from picking and ſorting for the ſpinners, quite to the weavers, who finiſhed the working of it. Moſt of the people I procured from Germany and Flanders; but a few, who proved more uſeful to me than all the reſt, from Scotland, and two or three from England. To all theſe people I have been forced to give great ſalaries, to build them fine houſes, and to put up with many irregularities; but I was indefatigable in making my own people learn of them what they could perform; and the beſt way of doing this, I found was to give a premium to the foreigners for every hand they perfected in every branch of work. Several of theſe people are dead, and I have not taken any pains to recruit their number; for my Danes are now, many of them, as expert as their maſters. I have, however, very often ſtraggling parties of Germans, who come to aſk work, which I never fail giving them, and building houſes immediately for them, if they continue in the mind of ſettling. This has in general been my conduct with every one of the fabrics except one, which has hitherto been entirely conducted and worked by native Danes; but I meditate attempting ſome new manufactures, for which I muſt have recourſe to other countries for a few hands to inſtruct us. From the beginning of the undertaking, I found the neceſſity of uniting the characters of merchant and manufacturer; for had it not been for the poſſeſſion of a little ſhipping, which ſupplied me with whatever materials were wanting, I ſhould never have been able to bring my works to the height at which they are now arrived. My ſloops are ſtrong and well built, and run, without difficulty, whereever I ſend them, to the Baltic, to England, Scotland, Holland, France, and even to the Mediterranean; with the advantage of coming up into the heart of my town. I once had a brig of two hundred tons, but I found too much inconvenience and expence in ſending ſuch a veſſel for a cargo of not more than forty or fifty tons, unleſs I turned trader, and loſt by the buſineſs; beſides, her being forced to lye in the gulph, inſtead of coming up to the town; ſo that I ſold her in Holland, and have found my ſloops far more convenient and profitable, as with them I can always take a full cargo of whatever they are ſent for. I have a Dutch ſhip-carpenter, who builds them for me, and he has ſix Danes under him, two of whom have worked in the king's yard at Copenhagen. This eſtabliſhment is not more than three years old, but I purpoſe to keep it regular, and even to increaſe it: they have built me five ſloops, each of fifty tons, which have performed their buſineſs exceedingly well, and are excellent ſailors. You ſaw two more on the ſtocks, both which are herring buſſes, built exactly on the ſame plan as thoſe in Holland; with them I purpoſe attempting the herring fiſhery; for I have obſerved in my travels, and you certainly muſt have remarked the ſame thing, that nothing ſpreads more induſtry, or maintains ſo many people, as fiſheries; and at the ſame time, the Danes make excellent ones; and I have no doubt of ſucceeding, as I have, though at a great expence, got three Dutch fiſhermen, uſed to their art of barrelling; if I meet with

with ſucceſs, I ſhall increaſe the buſſes; and when the canal I ſhewed you is finiſhed, I ſhall build ſome larger ſloops, and a brig or two of an hundred tons, for carrying the product of the fiſhery up the ſtreights; from whence I hope to return home loaded with ſalt, which, by that time, I ſhall have fixed a market for.

My great object is to make every part of my general plan unite to form one whole, by rendering each diviſion of it the ſupport of another: at firſt, I was forced to ſend out my ſloops, wherever they went, empty; but, as my manufactures have increaſed, I have ſent out ſome loads of them, which have obtained a very good market; I have loaded others with corn, having a perpetual licence from the king for that purpoſe; if my fiſhery proceeds, I ſhall never be obliged to go out empty, which is a very eſſential object.

All theſe works I find have a wonderful efficacy in increaſing the people on my eſtate. I before told you, that the town has above two thouſand inhabitants in it, though not a hut was ſtanding there three-and-twenty years ago; my buildings increaſe conſiderably every year; I have a great number of brick and lime burners, maſons, ſmiths, and carpenters, that do nothing elſe but build houſes for the new comers. This work regulates all the reſt, for it is the firſt I provide caſh for, being the great object of all the reſt; and what ſum is ſpared from this, I expend upon the other works. I raiſed five-and-thirty houſes laſt year, and the number this year will be near forty. From the applications I have received, I apprehend, I ſhall next year build above ſixty; but the expence will be ſo large, that I ſhall be forced to retard my other undertakings. You ſhall to-morrow ſee the effect which this population has had upon my huſbandry.

We paſſed the evening in converſation of this ſort.——The count ſhewed me a map of his eſtate, as it was when his father left it him. The extent is nine Engliſh miles one way, and more than four another; but ſomewhat indented. It is a fine variegated country of hill and dale, with ſome mountains, well watered with rivers, ſtreams, and lakes; and part of it nobly ſpread with exceeding fine timber. This was the deſcription he gave me of it on explaining the map.

In the morning early, horſes were ready for us, and the count, riding ſome miles from his caſtle, came into a track of cultivated country, all his own, at the extremity of his eſtate, oppoſite to the part on which the town is built. Here we rode through many valleys, and ſides of hills, all cultivated, with great numbers of farm-houſes and cottages, the inhabitants of which ſeemed as eaſy, chearful, and happy, as if they had been reſident in England inſtead of Denmark; they all appeared to be pleaſed with the preſence of their lord, and I have no doubt but they eſteem him as their father, as well as maſter. This part of my eſtate, ſaid the count, addreſſing himſelf to me, was cultivated of old, and it is all that was ſo; I found it farmed by my father's bailiffs and villains, and the appearance it made was very uninviting, and the people extremely miſerable; I arranged it

a-new, formed moſt of the incloſures you ſee, built moſt of theſe houſes; and to all the people that were induſtrious and ſaving, I lett farms according to their ability of living and ſtocking; and I found very ſoon, that this way of managing the land brought me in a better revenue than the cultivating it on my own account; for the bailiffs I truſted generally turned out great raſcals, and cheated me, at the ſame time that they infinitely oppreſſed the peaſants. In my travels through England, I had fixed the deſign of letting farms, from the great ſucceſs I ſaw attending it there; I liked the plan every day better and better, and by giving encouragement to ſuch as tilled their land well, and kept their farms in good order, and by ſhewing no favour to idle perſons and ſlovens, I brought them to be wonderfully attentive; ſo that at preſent I do not think you have many eſtates in Scotland, or Ireland, better cultivated than this part of mine, and ſome not better in England. I ſhould, however, tell you, that I did not leave them to the cuſtoms of their own country entirely, but procured workmen and implements from Flanders, to inſtruct them in the practice of methods, to which they were unaccuſtomed. This I did not find ſo difficult a buſineſs as might be expected; for, very luckily, the people I procured were ſenſible and intelligent, and pointed out with great propriety the courſes of management moſt proper for the lands. Our ſoil they thought not good enough for the Flemiſh crops of coleſeed, madder, &c. but ought rather to be applied to the productions of wheat, barley, oats, peaſe, beans, turnips, clover, &c. I was entirely of the ſame opinion, and rewarded them for their advice, ſending them home, after they had fully inſtructed my Danes in the uſe of their implements. We have ſtuck very cloſely to theſe ever ſince, except the introduction of ſome others from England, which have been likewiſe well approved by them. I have given premiums for the beſt ploughmen; others, more conſiderable, for the beſt crops of all ſorts; and have been very attentive to ſpread among them the culture of turnips and clover, as the moſt advantageous means of wintering their herds of cattle.

The attention of this ſort, which I have given to their management, has been attended with great effects; for, though I have been all over Denmark more than once, I know ſcarcely any ſpot ſo well cultivated as this: and you will readily allow, that I have found the work profitable, when I tell you that great tracks of this improved land yield me a rent of a ducat and half for an Engliſh acre; and ſome of it two ducats, (which is from fourteen to eighteen ſhillings) but it has not been ſo high rented many years; it hath been ſo only ſince the increaſe of my town has been conſiderable, which, by providing them the market they ſo much wanted, has enriched them all, and is a ſtrong proof of the juſtneſs of the principles upon which I firſt undertook all my works."

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